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ASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



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BANSWARA

By

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JAIPUR.

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P R E F A C E

The gazetteer of Banswara is the fifteenth in the series of district gazetteers which are being brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The present district of Banswara was formed by uniting together the erstwhile State of Banswara and the chiefship of Kushalgarh and, therefore, the history of the district is, more or less, the history of the territory occupied by these two components. In former times, this territory was a part of an extensive region known as Bagar or Vagad, the early history of which can be traced from archaeological finds discovered in the area. A hoard of silver coins belonging to the Mahakshatrapas and Kshatrapas dating back to the early centuries of the Christian era, the ruins of temples at Arthuna and elsewhere in this area assignable to the early mediaeval period and after, archaeological monuments bearing inscriptional evidence and architectural excellence, all bespeak of a hoary past. However, the ravages of time and weather and the fury of marching armies have also left their marks on these invaluable art treasures. The result is obvious and we find most of them in ruinous and dilapidated state. But whatever has been bequeathed to the posterity, the region can justly be proud of.

There is, however, yet another aspect of history which one discovers only after a thorough study of the area. The region has remained peculiarly backward in many spheres, the reasons of which have been manifold. The volume also provides information on various aspects of social and cultural life in correct perspective. For example, the area has a concentration of Bhils who have been described by some earlier writers as lawless, fond of fighting and of predatory habits, excitable and restless. A closer study of the life of a Bhil and his habits, however, indicates that he is truthful, modest, loyal, courteous and his love for freedom is proverbial. All these interesting features about them and other classes have found a place in this volume.

The last gazetteer of this area was written in 1908. The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In case of the districts in Rajasthan, the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than revising them, because in most cases, no gazetteers at all, had been written while in a few others, those written are very sketchy and cover very little ground, besides the fact that much of what has been written, has become obsolete.

The current series of gazetteers in Rajasthan give an eloquent commentary on how political, social and economic reforms were introduced after Independence and to what effect. As such these gazetteers are not only geographical lexicons or statistical tables, but reflect changes almost amounting to a metamorphosis in certain fields of the district life.

The material available in old gazetteers has been used freely particularly in chapters dealing with subjects like topography, rivers, geology etc. The bulk of the information had, however, to be collected from a number of publications, both official and non-official, and from other sources. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1968-69. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

I am greatly indebted to the various departments of the State and Central Governments, semi-Government institutions and individuals who have helped by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available. The chapter on history given in this volume was very kindly written by Dr. Nagendra Singh, I. C. S. and I am grateful to him for this valuable contribution. I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M. A. Ph. D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for thorough scrutiny of draft chapters and for making valuable suggestions for improving the quality of the volume. It would not be out of place to mention that the expenditure incurred in the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Hari Deo Joshi, the Chief Minister, Shri Chandanmal Baid, the Planning Minister, and Shri Jujhar Singh, the Minister of State for Planning, who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout. I also take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri S. L. Khurana, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, and Shri D. N. Prasad, Special Secretary (Planning), who amidst their numerous pre-occupations, found time to give their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication.

The officers and the staff of this department have considerably helped me in compilation and preparing this volume. To them I owe much and without their team work the publication would not have come out in time.

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GAZETTEER OF BANSWARA DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectare

Volume

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tola) = 0.937 litre

Weight

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas) = 279.93 grams
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

$$t^{\circ} \text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (T^{\circ} \text{ centigrade}) + 32$$

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres = 1 metre
- 1,000 metres = 1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre

10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare

100 square metres =1 are

100 ares=1 hectare

100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre

Capacity

1,000 millilitres=1 litre

1,000 litres=1 kilolitre

Weight

1,000 milligrams=1 gram

1,000 grams=1 kilogram

100 kilograms=1 quintal

1,000 kilograms=1 tonne

200 milligrams=1 carat

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the Name

The district is named after the town of Banswara which had been the capital of the erstwhile State of the same name for more than four hundred years. It is believed that the place was named as Banswara after Bansna or Vasna, a Bhil chieftain who is said to have been killed by Jagmal, the founder of this State, but an inscription¹ anterior to the reign of Jagmal mentions a village named Banswala and, therefore, the belief is untenable in face of inscriptional evidence. It is likely that the name has been derived from *bans* or bamboo trees (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) which once grew in abundance² around this place. The district comprises the territories of the former Banswara State and the chiefship of Kushalgarh.

Location

The district lies³ in the southern region of the Rajasthan State between latitude 23° 11' and 23° 56' and longitude 74° 00' and 74° 47'. Its maximum length from north to south is about 93 km. and maximum breadth from east to west 83 km. It is bounded by Udaipur and Chittaurgarh districts in the north and north-east respectively, by Madhya Pradesh State in the east and south-east, by Gujarat State in the south-west and by Dungarpur district in the west.

According to the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, Government of India, the area of the district was 5041 sq. km. in 1966. In respect of area, it stood twenty-fifth amongst the districts of the State.

The population of the district, as enumerated in the Census of 1961 was 4,75,245 (2,41,102 males and 2,34,143 females), the urban population

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part II-Ajmer (1937), pp. 1-2 and fn. 1.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle.

being 24,830 and the rural 4,50,415, and ranked twenty-first in the State in this respect. Its density of population was 94 souls per sq. km.

Administrative History

Prior to the merger of the State of Banswara into Rajasthan, it was divided into three tahsils each under a tahsildar. The justice was administered through civil and criminal courts, the appeals against which were heard by the Judicial Council, and later on, by the High Court when the Judicial Council was abolished. The High Court was vested with original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. The final court of appeal was, however, the *Ijlas Alia*, presided over by the ruler himself. A Legislative Council, set up in 1939, with powers to make laws, pass resolutions and put questions of general interest, also functioned. There were separate departments for revenue, finance, police, education & c.

The Kushalgarh chiefship was administered by the chief of the principality with the help of a *Kamdar*. The Rao of Kushalgarh administered justice in his own estate but the proceedings in all heinous cases were submitted to the British Political Agent. In 1948, Banswara and Kushalgarh territories merged into the Former Rajasthan and later on, formed a part of the reorganised State of Rajasthan and the present district was created.

Administrative Units

The district has two sub-divisions, Banswara and Kushalgarh, the former comprising the tahsils of Banswara, Garhi and Ghatol and the latter, Kushalgarh and Bagidora. The Banswara tahsil occupies almost a central position in the district, its eastern boundary, of course, coinciding with the eastern boundary of the district while Garhi and Bagidora lie in the western segment. Ghatol is the northern-most tahsil of the district and Kushalgarh, the southern-most. The number of towns and villages and population of each tahsil according to the census of 1961 are as follows:

Sub-division	Tahsil	No. of towns and villages	Population
1. Banswara	1. Banswara	325	1,08,572
	2. Garhi	167	86,073
	3. Ghatol	316	94,207
2. Kushalgarh	1. Bagidora	259	94,489
	2. Kushalgarh	397	91,904
Total		1,464	4,75,245

There are eleven police stations in the district. Their tahsilwise distribution is as under :

(1) Banswara tahsil-Banswara, Danpur (2) Garhi tahsil-Garhi, Lauhariya (3) Ghatol tahsil-Khamera, Peepal Khoont (4) Bagidora tahsil-Kalinjara, Sallopat, Shergarh (5) Kushalgarh tahsil-Kushalgarh, Patan.

Towns

The 1961 census listed two towns, Banswara ($23^{\circ} 33'$ and $74^{\circ} 27'$) and Kushalgarh ($23^{\circ} 12'$ and $74^{\circ} 27'$). The population of the former was 19,566 while that of the latter 5,264.

Topography

The district is quadrangular in shape and fairly open in the west, but it is undulating in nature. The central and western portions of the district are, however, cultivable plains. There are scattered ranges of the Aravallis in the eastern half of the district, but none of them is of any great height. The highest range in the south is about 610 metres, in north 440 metres and in east 510 metres. These hills are generally wooded.

Plateaux and Plains

The general level of the district is 350 metres above mean sea level varying from 510 metres in the east and 610 metres in south to 440 metres in north and 160 metres in the west.

Rivers

The district has five rivers viz., the Mahi, the Anas, the Haran, the Eru, Erau or Airav and the Chap, of which only the first two are perennial.

The Mahi flows through the district from the east to a northerly direction and then to the westerly and south-westerly direction, forming a natural boundary between the two erstwhile States of Dungarpur and Banswara. After leaving this district, it flows through the Gujarat State. Due to its high banks and stony bed, the water of this river can not be easily utilised for irrigation.

The Anas rises in the State of Madhya Pradesh and after entering the Banswara district, flows first towards the north and then towards the west till it falls into the Mahi. Its principal affluent is the Haran stream.

The Erau, Eru or Airav comes from Pratapgarh in the Chittaurgarh district, enters this district in the north-east near Semlia, receives all the drainage of the hills in that area, and after following a south-westerly course joins the Mahi. Its main tributaries are the Ponan and Pandia nullahs.

The Chap rising in the hills north-east of Kalinjara, flows first in the north and then in the west, eventually falling into the Mahi in the western border, not far from Garhi. It is fed by the Nagdi, Kagdi and Kalol streams.

Tanks

The district is rich in tanks and their water is utilised for irrigation purposes. Writing in 1908, K.D. Erskine mentioned that the State of Banswara had about 250 tanks. Now the number has considerably increased. Out of the existing tanks, 47 are under the Irrigation Department. Haro, Surwaniya, Arai, Asan, Makanpura, Bhagora and Mimkhor tanks are the large ones and have good live capacities. A list of tanks (under the Irrigation Division of the district) with their location, live capacity and irrigable area is given in Appendix I.

Lake

There is no natural lake in the district.

Under-ground water

No survey pertaining to the under-ground water supply in the district has been conducted¹ and therefore it is not possible to forecast any unusual ground water potentiality. However, the yield of the dug wells can be increased by deepening them by rock blasting and in case of such of them as have weathered mantle of phyllites, by boring.

The depth of the water table in the district varies from three to fifteen metres from the surface. In most cases, the rocks are underlain by

-
1. Hydrogeological reconnaissance of the district was, however, conducted in 1970 which revealed that the average yield of the wells varied usually from 5,000 to 96,000 litres per day although a few yielded even upto 2,08,000 litres per day. The yield of these wells could be increased by blasting in the fractured rocks and boring in the weathered zones. Thirty-seven per cent of the total area was found suitable for further development by construction of tube-wells which could yield about 20,000 litres per hour or even higher at suitable sites. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Jodhpur.

a thin alluvial cover consisting of silty clays and soil. The discharge of the wells is meagre to moderate and varies between 5,000 gallons and 50,000 gallons a day. The ground water in the entire district is potable and suitable for irrigation.

GEOLOGY

Geological Antiquity¹

The geological antiquity of the district belongs to (a) Archaean age, representing the granite gneiss complex (b) Aravalli system, consisting of quartzite-schists formation and (c) the Deccan trap of the eocene period.

Geological formation

The composite gneissic complex of the Archaean era represents the oldest formation of the area. Granites are more common in this region than the acid gneisses. Massive homogenous granites occur in the Mahi valley in the eastern part of the district, while near the town of Banswara, gneissic forms prevail.

The Aravalli series of rocks are met with in the tract occupied by Garhi, Shergarh and parts of Ghatol in the district. The system is represented by (i) a basal quartzite formation often conglomeratic, (ii) an impure carbonate unit, generally dolomitic in composition and (iii) an argillaceous formation consisting of slaty, phyllitic and micaceous schistose types. Typical exposure of the conglomeratic rocks which are small in extent, stretches between Padaria and Potla in Kushalgarh. The rock consists of pebbles of black mica-schists and quartzite imbedded in a dark schistose matrix. Limestones are nowhere extensively developed. Generally, the exposures are small, discontinuous and impure. The argillaceous rocks show considerable variability in physical character and mineralogical composition, and range from soft siliceous shales and slates to phyllites and garnetiferous mica-schists.

The Deccan trap, which comprises the complex series of metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks in the eastern part of this district, namely the tracts of Kushalgarh, Dunga and major part of Ghatol, are overlain by basaltic lava flows of eocene age. The Deccan trap is generally massive, fine grained and almost non-vesicular. It weathers into

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines & Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

rounded, dark boulders and gravels and yields a black, highly fertile soil in the plains. The higher slopes and hill plateau in most cases are lateritic.

Minerals

Manganese, limestone, marble, lead and zinc, iron-ore, graphite, mica and building stones are, from economic point of view, the important minerals of the district.

MANGANESE—Manganese is used in the mixture of raw materials in the manufacture of steel. It has important use in the manufacture of dry batteries, paints and varnishes, photographic developing agent and chemicals.

The important deposits of the mineral are located near Khunta Kalan, Savniya, Sagwan, Itala, Talwara and at few other places. Most of these deposits are about 64 kilometres (40 miles) from Dohad railway station of the Western Railway. The deposits, in the district produced 4,844 tonnes of manganese in the year 1968.

LIMESTONE AND MARBLE—Limestone and marble are found at various places in the district. The Lauhariya limestone and Talwara limestone deposits were prospected in the year 1966-67. The reserves in Lauhariya area are about 25 million tonnes of cement-grade limestone. Crystalline variety of pink limestone is found at various places. The important deposits are found at Kushalpura and Chheenach. These can be used after cutting and polishing as pink marble.

IRON ORE—Iron ore mining in the district dates back to ancient times as many old working sites have been seen near Lauhariya, Ora and Vasi villages. It is found near Lauhariya, Talwara and Kherwara villages.

LEAD AND ZINC—Ore of lead had been seen at several places in the district viz., at Wardiya and Peepal Khoont. The quantity of this mineral obtained at Wardiya is insignificant. It is found in association with calcite veins intruding vertically in the phyllite rocks. In Peepal Khoont area, the ore is associated with quartz veins in vertical position in phyllites.

SOAP STONE—Small deposits of soap stone have been located in the district at Jagpura, Khamera, Makanpura, Narwali and Peepal Khoont. Its production during 1968-69 was of the tune of 689 tonnes.

GRAPHITE—Small quantities of graphite have been found near the village of Khandoo, about 10 kilometres (6 miles) south of Banswara.

OTHER MINERALS—Alongwith mica, veins of beryl have been reported around Kherwa and Ghatol villages. Near the Sarita village small deposits of asbestos and near Kiwas village, those of calcite have been detected whereas near Ghatol village, copper ore has also been reported.

Earthquakes and earth tremors¹

The district lies within the seismic zone of slight to moderate intensity. According to earthquakes zoning map², the district lies in zone II. In the past, the district experienced the fringe effects of the great earthquakes originating in the Rann of Kutch and the Great Himalayan fault zone. The details of the earthquakes, experienced at Banswara with varying intensities are as under :

S.No.	Date	Location	Description
1.	1819, June 16	Rann of Kutch	A great damaging earthquake was experienced at Banswara with maximum intensity of VI M.M. ³
2.	1905, April 4	Kangra	A great shock near Kangra was felt at Banswara also.
3.	1910, April 9	Near Mt. Abu	A few shocks originating near Mt. Abu, were reportedly felt at Mt. Abu, Jodhpur, Pachpadra and Deesa. Banswara was within the zone of perceptibility.

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.
2. "Recommendation for the earthquake Resistant Design of structures", published in the Indian Standards Institutions' Publications.
3. Modified Mercalli Intensity (scale of 1931) of VI specification: Felt by all; many frightened and ran out-doors. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.

1	2	3	4
4.	1934, January 15	North Bihar	A disastrous earthquake with epicentre in north Bihar was felt at Banswara slightly for two seconds with maximum intensity of III M.M. ¹
5.	1938, March 14	21.6°N 75.0°E	An earthquake of moderate intensity with epicentre in Satpura mountains was reported at Banswara with maximum intensity of VI M.M.
6.	1962, September 1	24.2°N 73.0°E	Banswara lay in the zone of perceptibility.

FLORA

Botanical divisions

Botanically the district can be roughly divided into two regions, the eastern and the western.

From the flora point of view the district consists of the Botanical Regions of the Indus Plain and the Central India, because though the district is a part of Rajasthan, it lies in close proximity to Madhya Pradesh. The important representatives of the former are the species of *Anogeissus* *Tectona grandis*, *Albizia*, *Dalbargia* and at places, *Acacia* too, and those of the latter, *Mahua Indica*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Terminalia Arjuna*. There are some miscellaneous species of *Adina Cordifolia* and *Dendrocalamus strictus* also. Mango and *Khajur* trees are found on suitable sites in the district.

Forests

The forests² in the Banswara district, consisting mainly of teak, are situated on the slopes of the Aravalli hills and the undulating terrain.

1. III M.M. specification :

Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognise it as an earthquake. Standing motor-cars may rock slightly. Vibration like passing of lorry. Duration estimated.

2 Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Banswara.

They are of the dry deciduous type, irregular and very variable in density. The crop consists mainly of teak which, according to Champion's classification of Indian Forests Types, falls under the category 4-B southern dry deciduous type E-1, and the area represents almost the northern limit of the teak species. It occurs over large parts of the forests in this district but at places, forms mixed crop, viz., in parts of Ghatol Range between the Eru or Airav and the Mahi rivers and in parts of Kushalgarh Range along the Madhya Pradesh border. It is available mainly along the foot of the hills and extends upto the middle of the slopes and, if the conditions of growth are favourable, even further up.

The forests have largely disappeared from the plains. Now only the *Mahua* (*Madhuca indica*) trees are found in the agricultural fields. Along the nullahs and in the villages, almost pure *Khankara* (*Butea monosperma*) associated with *Kanjeri* (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), *Kalam* (*Mitragyna-parvifolia*), *Sadar* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Gurar* (*Albizzia procera*) etc. are found. Where the nullahs contain rocky boulders, *Arjun* (*Terminalia arjuna*) is met with. Along the foot hills and up to the middle of the hill slopes teak is associated with *Timru* (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*), *Dhavara* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Gurjan* (*Saunea grandis*), *Sadar* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Kalam* (*Mitragyna parvifolia*), *Barbet* (*Dalbergia paniculata*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Mokha* (*Schrebera swietenoides*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*) etc. On higher slopes, teak is gradually replaced by miscellaneous species, mainly *Shaura*, *Gurjan*, *Mokha* and *Salar* mixed with occasional *Anwala*, *Pai* (*Dalbergia latifolia*), *Bia* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *Tanaj* (*Ougenia dalbergioides*), *Kerai* (*Sterculia urens*) etc. Teak has been ultimately replaced by an open crop of *Salar*.

Where the canopy is open the undergrowth consists mainly of *Tamat* (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*) which is sometimes dense. *Kara* (*Holarrhena-antidysenterica*) and *Marorphali* (*Helicteres-isora*) appear in comparatively moist grounds.

The ground cover consists mainly of *Punwar* (*Cassia tora*), *Chanbor* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) and grasses.

Among the common climbers are *Malkangani* (*Celastrus Paniculata*), *Charmoi* (*Abrus precatorins*), *Chillati* (*Caesalpinia sepiaria*), *Diaeseorea* spp., *coicalar* spp., *Vites* spp. etc.

The common grasses found in the district are *Sewan* (*Sehima nervosum*), *Rusea* (*Cympopogon martinii*), *Moti Bihari* (*Chloris incompleta*

or *Themeda quadrivulvis*), *Lap* (*Heteropogon contortus* or *Bothriochloa, pertusa*), *Phulkia* (*Apluda mutica*), *Dicanthium aemulatum*, *Aristida hystrix*, *Lenxhrus ciliaris*.

The forests are under the supervision of a Divisional Forest Officer with his headquarters at Banswara. The district is divided into seven ranges—Banswara, Ghatol, Garhi, Salamgarh, Shergarh, Dungra, and Kushalgarh, each under the charge of a range officer. To facilitate docking, the ranges are further divided into blocks and compartments with foresters and guards to look after the forests.

The government, in order to increase the forest area and meet the requirements of the general public in respect of fire wood and general timber, formulated a working plan for the period 1961-62 to 1970-71. Under this plan, the forest areas were settled and demarcated as Reserved, Protected, and Forests under Revenue Department. The degraded forests particularly of teak, were rehabilitated, terracing on hill slopes was done in order to protect the trees from gushing water, plantation and cultural operations were performed and degraded forests were regenerated. In order to minimise the forest fires, fire lines were created and watchers appointed. In order to give relief to the cultivators, areas for rotational grazing were also earmarked.

FAUNA¹

The wild life includes a large variety of animals, reptiles and fish. But the recognised fauna of game is practically absent in the district.

Among the big games tiger has been reported to be absent and panther is found rarely.

Chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*), *Ronj* (*Boselaphus tragacamelus*) and four horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) are noticed rarely in Rohal Undewala block of Ghatol range and in remote parts of Kushalgarh range of forest. For all practical purposes they are almost extinct. Sambhar, wild pig and chital which used to frequent these forests, have become extinct.

Squirrels, lizards and snakes of various types occur almost in all parts of the forests.

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Banswara.

Bird life is, however, common and varied. Grey jungle fowl (*Callus conneriti*), red spur fowl (*Galloxperdix spedicea*) and grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) are confined to very remote parts of the forests. The black drongo, grey shrike, green bee eater, redvented bulbul, *tota* (parrot), jungle crow, house sparrow, the purple sunbird, wood pecker, the white spotted fantail fly catcher, common myna etc. are the other common birds found in this district.

Fishes

Major carps, cat fish and other fish varieties are available from the waters of the Mahi, the Anas, the Chap, the Airav and the bundhs of Surwaniya, Haro and Bai Taloa in the district. Among the major carps may be counted the rohu (*Labeo rohita*), khursi or sarsi (*Labeo gonius*), kalbose or kalot (*Labeo calbasu*), narain (*Cirrhina mrigla*), katla (*Catla Catla*), mahasheer (*Barbus putitora*), while the cat fish variety includes patola (*Notopterus notopterus*), girai (*Channa punctatus*), saul (*Channa marulus*), lanchi (*Wallago attu*), singhara (*Mystus seenghala*) and singhi (*Hetero Pheustes fossilis*). Besides these, there is a miscellany of others, namely, bam (*Mastacembelus armatus*), chal (*Chela seealia*), chippar (*Botia lohachata*), putti (*Barbus ticto*) and suiya (*Belon cancila*).

CLIMATE¹

Situated on the southern border of Rajasthan, the district has a climate which is very much milder than that in the desert regions further north and north-west. The winter lasts from December to February and is followed by summer season which lasts till about the middle of June. Thereafter the south-west monsoon season starts and continues till the middle of September. The period from mid-September to November is the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for 13 stations of the district for periods ranging from 22 to 88 years. Statements of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Appendices II and III. The average annual rainfall for the district as a whole is 922.4 mm (36.31"). The rainfall during the period from June to September is nearly 95 per cent of the total annual rainfall, the month of July being the rainiest.

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

The variation from year to year in the annual rainfall is appreciable. During the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 160 per cent of the normal occurred in 1913, while in 1918 it was the lowest being only 44 per cent of the normal. In the same fifty-year period the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 19 years. Two consecutive years of rainfall, less than 80 per cent of the normal, occurred on three occasions, and three consecutive years of such low rainfall on one occasion. It will be evident from Appendix III that in thirty years out of fifty the annual rainfall was between 700 and 1200 mm (27.56" and 47.24").

On an average there are 39 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. i.e. 10 cents or more) in a year. This number varies from 34 at Arthuna to 43 at Kushalgarh.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 558.8 mm at Banswara on July 23, 1959.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The meteorological conditions in the district are somewhat similar to those obtaining in the contiguous districts, some of which have meteorological observatories. The summer commences by March and the temperatures rise with the advance of the season. May is generally the hottest month. At Dohad, in the adjoining district of Panch Mahals in Gujarat State, the maximum temperature sometimes reaches 45° C (113° F). But in the Banswara district the summer is generally milder and the maximum temperature does not go beyond 42° C (108° F). The weather becomes cool in the district when the southwest monsoon sets in by the middle of June. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by about the middle of September, the day temperature shows a slight increase. From about the middle of November, both day and night temperatures drop and December and January are the coldest months. In these months in the wake of some of the western disturbances passing across north India cold waves affect the district and the night temperature goes down to the freezing point.

Humidity

Relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season. But in the summer and winter months the air is dry.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded during the south-west monsoon. In the rest of the year skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally light in the post-monsoon and winter months. They are moderate and sometimes strong during the period from May to the middle of September. From April to September winds are predominantly from the southwest or west. Light easterly or north-easterly winds begin to blow from October and continue in the post-monsoon and winter months. Westerly winds appear by April and the easterlies and north-easterlies become less frequent.

Special weather phenomena

In October and to a lesser extent in the monsoon months, the district and its neighbourhood is affected by depressions and cyclonic storms, causing widespread rain. Thunderstorms occur in the summer months and the rain in the south-west monsoon months is sometimes associated with thunder.

APPENDIX III

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
401-500	4	1001-1100	6
501-600	6	1101-1200	6
601-700	6	1201-1300	1
701-800	5	1301-1400	1
801-900	5	1401-1500	2
901-1000	8		

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The area covered by the erstwhile State of Banswara before this principality came into existence formed a part of the territory known as Bagar or Vagad with Vatpadrak, the present Baroda in the district, as its capital. The ancient history of Banswara State is, therefore, the history of Bagar for which the gazetteer of Dungarpur district may be seen. Suffice it to say that the area witnessed a developing civilisation known as that of Ahar as far back as nearly 4000 years.

The early history of Bagar is obscure as far as a continuous narrative is concerned. However, the account of Bagar given in the gazetteer of Dungarpur till the latter half of the 12th century A.D. is summarised below.

Bagar was ruled by the Western Kshatrapas. A hoard of 2393 silver coins was unearthed at village Surwaniya in the district, assignable to 11 Mahakshatrapas and 10 Kshatrapas and belong to the period between 181 to 353 A.D. The last of the Mahakshatrapas was Rudrasimha III who was defeated and whose kingdom was annexed¹ by Chandragupta Vikramaditya (II) circa 388 A.D. Bagar might have been then ruled by the Guptas who were ousted by the Huna king Toramana who seized the territories of Rajputana, Gujarat, Malwa and Madhya Pradesh about v.s. 556 (499 A.D.) but the Huna rule came to an end² during the reign of his son Mihirkula when Yashodharman of Malwa defeated him.

Bagar may also have formed part of the kingdom of Valabhi but nothing can be said with certainty. Bagar is said to have been invaded by

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1. Ojha G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—The History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 31–32.
 2. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. I*, Ajmer (1927), p. 103. According to others, this date is placed in the first decade of the fifth century A.D., vide. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. III—The Classical Age*, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay (1962), pp. 34–40.

the Arabs between 725 and 738 A.D. but they were expelled¹ from here by the Guhilots of Medapat.

In or about the beginning of the 10th century A.D., Dambar Singh, second son of Upendra² or as others say, of Vakpatiraj³, the Paramara ruler of Malwa seems to have obtained Bagar in jagir. The Paramaras of Bagar ruled over the country with their capital at Utthunaka or modern Arthuna first as feudatories of their kinsmen of Malwa and subsequently as the feudatories⁴ of the Chaulukyas after Sidharaj Jayasingh, the Chaulukya of Gujarat, had defeated Naravarman of Malwa. The most notable of the Paramaras of Bagar under the suzerainty of Malwa, were Kankdeva and Mandalika⁵. The last of the Paramaras of Bagar about whom anything is known was Vijayaraja, who was alive till 1109 A.D. The Paramaras were finally ousted⁶ by Samant Singh of Mewar about 1171 or 1175 A.D. The area, however, again passed into the hands of the Solanki or Chaulukyas of Gujarat whose hold continued⁷ till at least v.s. 1253 (1196 A.D.) whereafter the Guhilot successors of Samant Singh again appear on the scene.

Banswara, the eastern part of Bagar, like its western part Dungarpur, has not much to offer to the archaeologist, prior to the advent of its Paramara rulers. It is because earlier monuments have not survived the ravages of time and decay. In fact exquisite pieces of sculpture have been found dating back to the period of Paramara rulers which reveal a high standard of art and culture. Similarly, the temples in these parts date back mostly to the 12th century A.D. and after. They throw considerable light on the history of the Paramara rulers of Bagar. The remains of dozens of Hindu temples at Arthuna and the temple of Mandaleshwar at Panahera are of great historical value as the inscriptions found there give the genealogies of the Paramaras of Malwa and Bagar. The fine sun

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. III*, Bombay (1962), p. 159.
 2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. IV*, Bombay (1955), p. 94.
 3. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. I*, Ajmer (1927), pp. 205-206. However, Ojha mentions (p. 184, *op.cit.*) that Dambar Singh was the son of Upendra.
 4. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 37-38.
 5. *ibid.*, pp. 33-34.
 6. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. V*, Bombay (1957), p. 76. Also see G.H. Ojha's *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II, History of Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 35.
 7. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Durgarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 49-51.

temple at Talwara now in ruins, belongs to the eleventh century of *Vikram* era. Another temple, that of Ganpati, contained an important inscription of Sidharaj Jayasingh, the Chaulukya ruler. There were exquisite carvings in the temple of Gadadhar now in ruins, situated at a little distance from it. The famous temple of Bramha at Chheenach dates back to the 12th century of the *Vikram* era. In addition to these there are Jain temples at Talwara, Arthuna and Kalinjara which are archaeological monuments of high repute.

Varying accounts are available regarding the founding of the State of Bagar by the Guhilots. The real founder, however, was Samant Singh, the elder son of Rawal Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar as stated above. Samant Singh's enmity with the rulers of Gujarat forced him to leave Mewar and sometime before the year 1236 v.s. (1179 A.D.) having killed Chaurasimal of Baroda, he occupied the principality of Bagar¹. But Samant Singh was not destined to live there in peace and had to leave Bagar also.

The successors of Samant Singh did not give up hope of regaining Bagar. They found an opportunity in the weakness of the ruler of Gujarat, Bhim Dev (II), and re-occupied Bagar

After Samant Singh, the rulers of Bagar were Jayat Singh, Sinhar Dev, Jai Singh Dev (Vijaya Singh Dev), Devapal Dev or Dedu (who finally expelled the Paramaras from their stronghold at Galiakot), Veer Singh Dev (Varsi Rawal) and Bhachund, whose capital was Baroda (Vatpadrak). Bhachund's son Dungar Singh founded Dungarpur in 1358 A.D., named it after himself and made it the capital of Bagar, which henceforth also began to be called Dungarpur State. His successors were Karam Singh I, Kanhar Deo and Pratap Singh. The new capital was fortified and was enriched² with tanks and *baolis* (stepped wells).

Pratap Singh was succeeded by his son Gopinath who is variously described as Ganesa Raja, Gaep, Gajpal, Gop and Gopal, who, it is said fled away on the approach of Ahmed Shah I of Gujarat in 1433 A.D. but "repented and returned to wait upon the Sultan who received him as an adherent". This version is contradicted by the Antri inscription of v.s.

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 39.

2. *ibid.*, p. 63.

1525 (1468 A.D.) which says that Gopinath defeated the Sultan, who withdrew to his own territory¹. Maharana Kumbha also attacked Bagar and forced Gopinath to accept his superiority².

Som Das succeeded his father Gopinath. During his reign Mahmud Shah Khilji of Malwa marched against Dungarpur in 1458 A.D. when "Rai Sham Das fled to Kohtahna (hills) whence he sent two lakhs of *tankas* and twenty horses"³. It cannot be said how far this statement is true. Som Das was succeeded by his son Gang Das in 1480 A.D. who is mentioned in an inscription corresponding to 1561 A.D. as having defeated Rao Bhan of Idar⁴.

The next ruler, Udai Singh, succeeded⁵ to the throne sometime between 1496 and 1498 A.D. He was a warrior prince who, according to Babur, maintained a cavalry of 12,000. His reign was occupied in waging wars against the Sultans of Gujarat and Malwa. He gave shelter to such princes and nobles of these Sultans, as sought his protection. The most notable among them was Bahadur Khan who later became Sultan of Gujarat as Bahadur Shah⁶. Azadul Mulk and Muhafiz Khan, the two refractory officers of the Sultan of Gujarat, were given asylum by the Maharawal, which invited the wrath of Muzzafar Shah of Gujarat who invaded⁷ Bagar. Maharawal Udai Singh helped Maharana Sangram Singh of Mewar in restoring Raimal to the *gadi* of Idar⁸. He proceeded with his choicest men to the help of Maharana Sangram Singh against Babur and was killed fighting at the battle of Khanua⁹.

After his death or even in his life time the State of Bagar was divided between his two sons, Prithviraj retaining the country to the west

1. Bayley, E. C., *Local Muhammadan Dynasties-Gujarat*, London (1886), p. 120.

2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 66

3. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 132.

4. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 72.

5. *ibid.*, p. 73. The old gazetteer (Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 133) gives the date of succession of Udai Singh as 1519 A.D. which appears to be inaccurate.

6. Bayley, E C., *op. cit.*, p. 277.

7. Briggs, J., *History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India, Vol. IV*, p. 106.

8. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 75.

9. Tod, Lt. Col. J., *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I*, edited by W. Crook (1920), pp. 356-357.

of the river Mahi, and Jagmal receiving the portion to the east of that river. Three accounts are given of the manner in which this came about. One is that Udai Singh ordered the partition of his State before his death. This version is supported by epigraphic evidence. The second version is that Jagmal was wrongly left for dead on the battle field of Khanua and on his return to Bagar, was treated as an imposter. Jagmal, thereupon betook himself to the hills north of the present town of Banswara and proceeded to harass his elder brother Prithviraj, who finding this protracted warfare intolerable agreed to the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar who fixed the river Mahi as the boundary between the two States then formed. The third version is that in or about 1531 A.D. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat gave¹ half of Bagar to Prithviraj and the other half to Chaga (Jagga).

However, the inscription of Chheenoh of v.s. 1577 (1520 A.D.) establishes that Jagmal was already installed as Maharawal before the death of Udai Singh². The *Mirat-i-Sikandari* mentions an attack by Muzzaffar Shah of Gujarat on the Raja of Banswara in 1520. This further strengthens the view that Udai Singh had partitioned the State before his death and the reason for which was perhaps personal to Udai Singh as he was much devoted to his queen, the mother of Jagmal and wanted to see him installed as a ruler of a separate State.

Prithviraj has been accepted by the historians as the elder son of Udai Singh but a claim was put forward by Banswara State that Jagmal was the elder son of Maharawal Udai Singh and Prithviraj the younger. The claim was based on a *Khyat* of Banswara wherein Jagmal was mentioned as the elder son of Maharawal Udai Singh and also in a book in the collection of Kaviraj Bankidas of Jodhpur, as also on the inscriptions found at Sunnanpur and Nawagaon villages of v.s. 1575 and 1584 respectively in which Jagmal is called *Maha Kunwar*. But G.H. Ojha, the author of the *History of the Banswara State*, after examining all available evidence³ came to the conclusion that Jagmal was the younger and Prithviraj the elder son of Maharawal Udai Singh.

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1. Bayley, E.C., *op. cit.*, pp. 347-348 and footnote. G.H. Ojha gives this date as 1530 A.D. See *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 69.
 2. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 82.
 3. *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 48-59.

It is said in the *Khyat* that near the present town of Banswara, there was a large Bhil *pal* or village belonging to a powerful chieftain named Vasna or Wasna who is sometimes spelt as Bansna or Bansia, and Jagmal proceeded to attack him. Vasna was killed, his followers were routed and his lands passed into the possession of his Rajput conquerors. The territory is said to have taken its name from Vasna and the present nomenclature, Banswara, is a corrupt form of Vasnawara¹. But the story can be dismissed as the inscriptional evidence suggests that the place known as Banswala was in existence even prior to the occupation of the *gadi* by Jagmal². Jagmal is known to have supported Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar in 1537 A.D. to drive out the usurper Banbir from Chittaur. He was invited by the feudal nobles of Mewar who had installed Udai Singh on the *gadi* at Kumbhalgarh and then decided to give battle to Banbir. Jagmal and his followers fought all along on the side of the Maharana³. He is said to have died in 1544 A.D.

After his death, his younger son Jai Singh became the ruler. But he ruled for a very short period and is said to have died sometime before 1550 A.D. On the death of Jai Singh, Askaran the ruler of Dungarpur made an unsuccessful attempt on Banswara territory perhaps in a bid to place rightful claimant on the *gadi* of Banswara. However, Pratap Singh, the son of late Maharawal Jai Singh was victorious and succeeded to the *gadi*. He joined the army of Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar to help Haji Khan.

Emperor Akbar camped in Banswara in 1577 A.D. Pratap Singh waited upon him and acknowledged his supremacy⁴. Maharana Pratap Singh of Mewar could not tolerate the defection of an ally who was his own kith and kin, and in order to force him back, sent against him a force in 1578 A.D. A battle was fought in which both the sides sustained heavy losses⁵.

The exact date of Maharawal Pratap Singh's death is not known. After him, his only son Man Singh ascended the *gadi*⁶, but he did not live

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, pp. 159 and 162.

2. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 1–2 fn.

3. Shyamaldas, *Vir Vinod, Part II*, p. 63.

4. Srivastava, A.L., *Akbar the Great, Vol. I*, Agra (1962), p. 216.

5. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 79.

6. *ibid.*, p. 82.

long as he was assassinated in or about 1583 A.D. by the leader of the Bhil *pal* of Khandu who had revolted against the Maharawal¹.

According to Nainsi², Maharawal Man Singh died issueless and, finding the time opportune, Man (Man Singh) Chauhan, one of his feudatories, usurped the *gadi* of Banswara. The then ruler of Dungarpur, Sainsmal protested and when Man did not pay any heed, made an invasion which was successfully repelled by the Chauhans. Ultimately, however, Man had to agree to the advice of his clansmen that a member of the family of Jagmal should be installed as the ruler of Banswara. He, therefore, invited Ugrasen, the son of Kalyan Singh, and made him the ruler of Banswara. But half the palace was given to Ugrasen (Uggar Sen) and the other half was retained by Man Singh himself. Man Singh also appropriated half the revenues of the State.

Due to his own misconduct, Man Singh was forced to flee for his life. He waited upon Emperor Akbar, and was successful in obtaining a Royal *firman* for Banswara in his name. He returned with imperial forces and Maharawal Ugrasen had to retreat to the hills, but when the royal troops withdrew to Malwa he recovered his territories and had Man Singh assassinated at Burhanpur. To punish Ugrasen for this deed, Akbar sent Mirza Shahrugh to Banswara with an army. The Mirza occupied³ Banswara and the Rawal retreated into the hills. But on the Mirza's return, the Rawal re-occupied his territory.

In 1608 A.D., a battle was fought between Banswara and Dungarpur on the banks of the Mahi. According to the *Khyat* of Banswara, Ugrasen was victorious but an inscription of 1623 A.D. of the temple of Goverdhannath at Dungarpur records that Karam Singh displayed great valour in defeating his enemy in this battle⁴. Ugrasen died in the year 1613 A.D. and was succeeded by Maharawal Udai Bhan who also died after six months.

Maharawal Samar Singh became the ruler of Banswara in the year 1615 A.D. Prince Karan Singh of Mewar who had gone to attend the

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 83–85.
2. *ibid.*, p. 87.
3. *The History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. VI*, edited by H.M. Elliot and J. Dowson (1964), pp. 109–110.
4. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 89–90.

Pancholi Biharidas with a force against him in 1717 A.D. The Maharawal did not resist and concluded peace by giving an elephant and Rs. 25,000. Maharana Sangram Singh invaded Banswara a second time in 1728 A.D. and extorted Rs. 85,001 from the Maharawal before withdrawing his troops. The Maharawal, finding that the Marathas had entrenched themselves firmly in Malwa, established contacts with them and began to pay them tribute. Bajirao Peshwa wrote to Vishnu Singh in 1728 A.D. that half the tribute due from him be paid to Dhar and the other half to Indore, but subsequently the whole amount began to be paid to Dhar alone. In spite of this arrangement Raghujii Kadamrao and Sawai Kat Singh Kadamrao devastated Banswara territories that very year. They extorted Rs. 50,000 and on a complaint being made to the Peshwa, the latter ordered the sum to be sent to him (Peshwa)¹.

Maharawal Vishnu Singh was succeeded by his four year old son, Udai Singh. His maternal uncle, Gulal Singh of Arthuna looked after the affairs of the State. During this period the Marathas created disturbances in this territory. They plundered the palace and the minor ruler had to be taken away into the hills². Udai Singh died at the age of 13½ years.

Maharawal Prithvi Singh became the ruler of Banswara on the death of his brother Udai Singh in 1746 A.D. At the time of his accession he was a child and the conditions were chaotic. There was heavy arrear of tribute payable to the Peshwa and the Marathas plundered the territory to realise the arrears. The Maharawal is said to have visited Satara in 1747 A.D. to settle the question of tribute, and for sometime the Marathas stopped raiding his principality. However, the lull was of a short duration and the Marathas soon resumed their plundering activities³.

During Maharawal Prithvi Singh's reign, Rana Ratna Singh of Sunth died, leaving four minor sons. The Banswara *sirdars* had three of them murdered and occupied Sunth. However, the fourth son Badan Singh survived and with the help of the Kolis regained his patrimony except the *parganas* of Shergarh and Chilkari which have since then formed part of Banswara. Rana Bakhat Singh of Lunavada also wanted to take advantage of these conditions and advanced with his forces towards

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 119.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 127–128.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 131.

Sunth, which, at the time, was occupied by the troops of Banswara. Bakhat Singh was defeated by the Banswara troops and his kettle drums and standard were seized.

Maharawal Prithvi Singh died in 1786 A. D. and was succeeded by his elder son Bijai Singh or Vijai Singh. At that time the Marathas were active in making exactions from the chiefs. Their predatory bands plundered at large, while roving companies of unattached mercenaries carried off what the Marathas left. Under these circumstances an alliance with the rising power of the British seemed to Rawal Bijai Singh a good alternative to ward off these marauders, and, therefore, in 1812 A.D., he offered to become a tributary to the British Government on the sole condition that the Marathas should be expelled, but no definite relations were formed with him, and he died in 1816 A.D.¹

Bijai Singh's only son Maharawal Umed Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1816 A.D. and to add to the miseries of the Rawal and his subjects, Nawab Karim Khan, the Pindari leader, appeared in Banswara and plundered the territory².

Seeing no other way of survival Umed Singh opened negotiations with the East India Company and in September 1818 A.D. a treaty was negotiated by which the Maharawal agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and to settle his affairs in accordance with their advice. He was required to abstain from disputes and political correspondence with other chiefs, to pay a tribute equal to three-eighths of his revenues, and to furnish troops when required. The British, in turn, guaranteed protection to the State. Umed Singh, however, refused³ to ratify the treaty although the treaty had been negotiated by his accredited agent. The British Government who in the meanwhile had got the Dhar State to cede to it all claims to tribute from Banswara, reopened negotiations, and a fresh treaty was negotiated and ultimately signed⁴ on the 25th December, 1818 A.D. Umed Singh died in the following year and was succeeded⁵ by his son Bhawani Singh (1819-38).

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, pp 162-163.

2. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol III, Part II-History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 149-150.

3. Aitchison, C.U., *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. III* (1932), p. 444.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 468-470.

5. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II-History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 166. Erskine, however, gives the period of the reign of Bhawani Singh as 1819-39 A.D. *vide* Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 163.

In accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty of 1818 A.D., an agreement¹ was concluded in 1820 A.D. by which the arrears of tribute were limited to Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 (to be paid in twelve half-yearly instalments), while for the three years, 1819–21, the tribute was settled progressively at Rs. 17,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 in the same currency. A similar agreement² was made in 1823 A.D. which fixed the tribute proper at Rs. 24,000 for 1822 A.D., Rs. 25,000 for 1823, Rs. 26,000 for 1824, Rs. 34,000 for 1825 and Rs. 35,000 for the succeeding six years. This agreement was for a period of ten years on the expiry of which, in accordance with Article IX of the Treaty of 1818 A.D., the British Government reserved to itself the right to make such arrangement as would be just and equitable to both the parties.

In the six years preceding 1824 A. D. the country slowly recovered from the disorders of the last few decades but, raids of Bhils and other plunderers continued. In that year, however, the robberies were suppressed, but the affairs of the State continued to be mismanaged by the Minister of the Maharawal. In 1829 A.D. the Political Agent, Captain Speirs, who had been appointed to advise the Maharawal, proceeded to Banswara. In the course of his stay there, a Brahman Jemadar was dismissed. When his importunities to the Agent for his re-instatement failed the Jemadar conspired and poison was administered through a Muhammadan servant from the effects of which Captain Speirs died³. The Jemadar and his servant were both sentenced to transportation for life, but the principal culprit escaped on his way to Bombay.

About the closing years of Maharawal Bhawani Singh's reign, Erskine says, "By 1831 A.D. the tribute was again in arrears and a fresh settlement was made, fixing it at Salim Shahi Rs. 25,000 annually for a period of five years, but the Maharawal failed to observe this agreement, and in 1836 A. D. the arrears amounted to about Rs. 1,70,000. The State was badly governed and was impoverished, and the Government of India was somewhat inclined to assume the administration; but the chief agreed

1. Aitchison, C.U., *op. cit.*, pp. 471–72.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 472–74.

3. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 164, G. H. Ojha makes no mention to Captain Speirs' death. The Brahman Jemadar mentioned above has been referred to by Ojha as a police official, vide *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State, Ajmer (1937)*, pp. 163–164.

to dismiss his minister and promised amendment, and a further arrangement for the payment of tribute and arrears was concluded in 1836. This provided for yearly payments decreasing from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 44,000 in 1843-44. Subsequently, the annual tribute was settled at Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 which was paid in British coin, at the rate of exchange current from time to time, until July 1904, when on the introduction of Imperial currency as the sole legal tender in the State, it was fixed at Imperial Rs. 17,500¹.

Bhawani Singh died issueless in 1838 A.D. and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh², younger son of Bakhtawar Singh of Khandu. He was an old man and ruled for five years only. As he also had no son he adopted Lachhman Singh, the infant grandson of Maharaj Kushal Singh of Surpur.

The succession of Lachhman Singh was disputed by Maharaj Man Singh of Khandu, but he withdrew his claim on grant of a remission of Rs. 1,300 in the tribute which he paid yearly to the State. Lachhman Singh had succeeded at the early age of five and Munshi Shahamat Alikhan³ was appointed by the British government⁴ for the management of the State during his minority. The ruler, however, began to exercise ruling powers in 1856 A.D. During the up-heaval of 1857, Lachhman Singh was deserted by his *sirdars* and was left entirely to his own resources. He had to leave his capital and take refuge in the forests of the north⁵ when the insurgents under Tantia Tope advanced towards Banswara by way of Kushalgarh in December 1858. The Rao of Kushalgarh tried to intercept the columns of the marching forces but was unsuccessful. Consequently Banswara was occupied by Tantia Tope and his forces plundered a caravan carrying cloths from Ahmedabad. However, the British forces from Nimach and Ratlam moved swiftly in pursuit of the insurgents who, as a result, left Banswara and entered Mewar territory. Next year Tantia Tope again tried to enter Banswara but was soon apprehended by the British forces⁶.

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 164.

2. *Ibid.*

3. Shyamaldas, *Vir Vinod, Part III*, p. 1036.

4. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 169.

5. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 164.

6. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 170-71.

In 1862 A.D. the Maharawal received the *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. In 1866 a serious dispute arose between him and his feudatory, the Rao of Kushalgarh. It was alleged by the ruler of Banswara that an attack had been made by the son of Rao on the State police station at Kalinjara, in the course of which a Kushalgarh prisoner was released and a few police sepoys of the State were killed or wounded. When the Rao of Kushalgarh failed to hand over the prisoner and to answer the charges, when called upon to do so, the British Government ordered the attachment of his estate in Ratlam. Subsequently two years later when enquiry¹ was held by the Government of India, it was found that the accusation brought by the ruler of Banswara against the Rao of Kushalgarh was entirely unfounded and as a punishment for the deceit practised at his special direction, the Maharawal's salute was reduced from fifteen to eleven guns for a period of six years. He was also required to pay a sum of Rs. 6,367 to the Rao of Kushalgarh as compensation for the loss inflicted on him by the attachment of his villages².

The enquiry also covered an investigation of the claim of the Rao of Kushalgarh to independence from Banswara. The decision was that the Banswara ruler should refrain from all interference in the administration of the Kushalgarh *thikana*. The Rao, however, was required to pay punctually the yearly tribute of local Rs. 1,100 due to Banswara and to render customary service. The Government also appointed a political officer to the State in direct subordination to the Resident in Mewar, whose salary and that of his office establishment was to be defrayed from an increase of Salim Shahi Rs. 15,000 made to the yearly tribute levied from Banswara. Some years later (1884) it was decided that in case the political officer was also in charge of Pratapgarh, not more than Rs. 500 a month of his pay, plus a fair proportion of his travelling and office expenses, should be charged against the Banswara tribute; and in 1889 A.D. the enhanced tribute was conditionally reduced to Imperial Rs. 5,000 a year.

A serious affray³ took place between Banswara and Pratapgarh States in 1873 A.D. regarding the possession of a village on the Pratapgarh border. The enquiry which was held to investigate into the circumstances

1. Aitchison, C.U., *op. cit.*, p. 448.

2. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 165.

3. Aitchison, C.U., *op. cit.*, p. 446. G.H. Ojha mentions that the trouble arose on account of two villages and took a serious turn in 1874 resulting in several casualties. See *The History of Rajputana State*, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State, Ajmer (1937), p. 189.

of the case revealed that Banswara had made an unprovoked attack on a village which indisputably belonged to Pratapgarh, and had supported its encroachment on the territory of that State by the production of false evidence¹. As a punishment for this act the Maharawal's full salute was not restored² till February, 1880.

Maharawal Lachhman Singh was a conservative ruler. Although he effected certain changes in the administrative machinery and established courts, opened³ school, hospital and post office in his State and prohibited slavery and took ameliorative steps during the famine of 1877, he resented, not without reason, the interference of the British political authorities in the administration of his country. As a result of mismanagement, disputes arose with the jagirdars of the State, the turbulent Bhils got out of hand, and the land revenue system became chaotic. In 1901, the Government of India placed the finances of the State under an Assistant to the Resident in Mewar and in 1902 practically all branches of the administration were placed under that officer's immediate control⁴. Among important events of the year 1904 may be mentioned the formation of a council, the introduction of British currency as the sole legal tender, and the commencement of settlement operations.

Maharawal Lachhman Singh died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son, Shambhu Singh at the age of 37 years. The Assistant Resident, however, continued to administer the State till 11th January, 1906 when Shambhu Singh was invested with ruling powers⁵.

Shambhu Singh, however, took little or no interest in the management of the State which was administered under the guidance of a Political Agent⁶. During the reign of Maharawal Shambhu Singh, a telegraph line was laid from Banswara to Namli and Dungarpur, the jail administration was reformed and a new jail building was constructed. Schools were opened in villages and a Public Works Department was organised.

It was during this period that a *sanyasi*, Govind Giri by name, set himself to introduce reforms of a religious nature among the Bhils:

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 165.

2. *ibid.*

3. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part II—*History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), pp. 178, 184, 187–188 and 200.

4. *ibid.*

5. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 166.

6. Aitchison, C. U., *op. cit.*, p. 447.

However, he did not confine himself to this field only and the result of his teachings was that many of the Bhils began to imagine that they were the original rulers of the country now governed by the Rajput chiefs and showed a defiant attitude. The armed Bhils assembled at Mangarh¹, a hillock on the borders of Banswara and Sunth States and seized the sepoy sent by the Sunth State. They attacked the fort of Partabgarhi (Sunth Rampur) and proceeded to loot the village of Bhamri in Banswara. Apprehending danger, the British assistance was sought by the ruler. Troops of the Mewar Bhil Corps were also requisitioned and the hillock of Mangarh besieged. On 12th of November 1913, a deputation sent by the insurgents with a statement of grievances met the British officer but negotiations did not take place. On 17th November, the combined forces of British and the local rulers attacked the Bhils as a result of which several Bhils died and Govindgiri and Punja along with 900 others were captured. Govindgiri and Punja were taken to Ahmedabad. Later 30 prisoners including Govindgiri and Punja were tried by a special tribunal. Five of them were acquitted, Govindgiri was sentenced to be hanged, Punja to undergo transportation for life and the remaining 23 were sentenced to undergo three years rigorous imprisonment. On appeal² to the High Court, the sentences were reduced as : Govindgiri-transportation for life, Punja-transportation for life, 23 prisoners-six months' rigorous imprisonment. Govindgiri is said to have died in jail.

Maharawal Shambhu Singh died in 1913 and was succeeded by his son, Maharawal Prithvi Singh who was invested with ruling powers in 1914. He ruled for 30 years and modernised the administration, opened schools, augmented medical facilities and established courts of law and regularised relations with the *thakurs*. Maharawal Prithvi Singh had two sons, Chandraveer Singh and Narpat Singh. The elder son, Chandraveer Singh, succeeded his father in 1944.

During the later part of the reign of Maharawal Prithvi Singh some people of Banswara residing outside the State started agitation against the administration. Political meetings were held against the State where they gave vent to their grievances.

On the death of Maharawal Prithvi Singh the movement against the administration gained some momentum and an organisation named Praja

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II—History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 204.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Banswara State, Rajputana, 1913-14*, pp 41-42.

Mandal was formed at Banswara in 1945. The main objectives of the Banswara State Praja Mandal were to put before the State authorities various demands of the people and to achieve these through peaceful and lawful means. In order to prepare public opinion, the Praja Mandal disseminated its programme through press, speeches and demonstrations.

Due to shortage of foodgrains the situation in the State had become acute in 1945-46 and although a Food Advisory Committee was set up by the State to find ways and means, the position instead of improving became worse. The Praja Mandal formed a Foodgrain Association (*Anaj Parishad*) and started a movement against the administrative failure to improve the foodgrain situation. It demanded a ban on the export of foodgrains from the State and insisted for price control and proper distribution. In November 1945, the Praja Mandal announced its new objective of seeking responsible government under the aegis of the ruler. In order to invigorate its activities, the Praja Mandal associated the students and the farmers with its policies. It also raised voice against the corrupt officials, the practice of *begar* (forced labour) and the government policy with regard to the State forests. The government imposed ban through an ordinance on all demonstrations, processions and meetings.

Although a Legislative Council (*Rajya Parishad*) was set up in the State in 1939 under the State Legislative Council Act 1938 with the *Dewan* as its ex-officio President and seven official members, seven jagirdars and 17 non-official members, with powers of interpellation and framing laws with certain defined limitations, the Praja Mandal was not satisfied with its constitution. In 1946, the ruler announced certain modifications in the constitution of the Legislative Assembly to make it more representative of the public opinion and published election rules and elections were subsequently held. But the Praja Mandal considered these reforms inadequate. In September 1947, the Praja Mandal demanded establishment of a full responsible government. The ruler subsequently announced the appointment of two non-official ministers in the ministry. Later he signed the covenant for merger of his State into other Rajasthan, a popular ministry was installed in 1948. The Mandal thus formed was again merged into similar unit and the present district was subsequently formed.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

According to the Census of 1961, the population of the district was 4,75,245. The distribution of this population in sub-divisions and tahsils was as given below¹:

				(Number)
Sub-division	Tahsil	Persons	Males	Females
Banswara		2,88,852	1,46,395	1,42,457
	Ghatol	94,207	47,787	46,420
	Garhi	86,073	43,384	42,689
	Banswara	1,08,572	55,224	53,348
Kushalgarh		1,86,393	94,707	91,686
	Bagidora	94,489	47,932	46,557
	Kushalgarh	91,904	46,775	45,129

Growth of Population

The population of the district has registered an increase of 187.42 per cent in the first sixty years of the present century, as compared to an increase of 95.8 per cent for the State of Rajasthan². The 1961 Census population represented an increase of 33.29 per cent over that of 1951. The decade variation for Rajasthan was 26.20 per cent.

The variations of population in the district since 1901, as given below, show that the growth of population has been steady :

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 79.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 87-88.

Year	District Population (Number)	Percentage Decade Variation		
		Banswara ¹ District	Rajasthan ²	India ³
1901	165,350	—	—	—
1911	187,468	+13.38	+ 6.70	+ 5.73
1921	219,524	+17.10	— 6.29	— 0.31
1931	260,670	+18.74	+14.14	+11.01
1941	299,913	+15.05	+18.01	+14.22
1951	356,559	+18.89	+15.20	+13.31
1961	475,245	+33.29	+26.20	+21.50

Density of Population

According to the Census of 1961, the district had 243 persons per square mile and ranked eighth among the districts of Rajasthan. The density of population was 90 more than the State average of 153 and about two-third of the country's average of 373. At the time of 1951 Census the density was 182 per square mile and in 1941, 154.

The population per square mile in the rural areas (231) was lower than the district average (243). Tahsil-wise the highest concentration of rural population was in the Garhi tahsil, where the density was 315 persons per square mile, and the least concentration in the Ghatol tahsil where there were only 187 persons per square mile. Urban density per square mile was 2,009, the figures for individual towns being Banswara 2,455 and Kushalgarh 6,051.

The following table shows the density of population per square mile for each tahsil and town of the district as well as the district as a whole, as compared to the Rajasthan and all-India figures, according to the 1961 Census:⁴

Tahsil	Town	Density		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Ghatol		187	187	—
Garhi		315	315	—

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 80.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 95.

3. *Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Tables*, p. 9.

4. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 79.

1	2	3	4	5
Banswara		245	204	2,455
	Banswara	2,455	—	2,455
Bagidora		285	285	—
Kushalgarh		227	215	6,051
	Kushalgarh	6,051	—	6,051
Banswara District		243	231	2,809
Rajasthan State ¹		153	130	1,548
India ²		373	—	—

Sex Ratio

The percentage of males to the total population in the district is slightly higher than that of females. In 1961, there were 241,102 males and 2,34,143 females in the district. The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for the district was 971. This ratio was 973 in the rural areas and 938 in the urban areas. This was in consonance with the general dearth of females throughout the State which had 908 females per 1,000 males on an average (913 in rural areas and 882 in urban areas). The following table shows the sex ratio in the district for each Census year since 1901:³

Census Year	Females per 1000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	1,022	1,019	1,085
1911	1,025	1,024	1,050
1921	1,011	1,010	1,044
1931	1,009	1,009	1,019
1941	996	997	973
1951	983	984	964
1961	971	973	938

In 1961, the number of females per 1000 males in the towns of the district was 945 in Banswara and 913 in Kushalgarh.

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 19.
2. *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1952, 1961 Census, Final Population Tables*, p. 5.
3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 91.

Age-Groups

According to the Census of 1961 the largest number of persons (both males and females) was in the age-group of 0-4 years. In fact, those under fourteen years of age accounted for about 46.48 per cent of the total population. There were 181 centenarians, 55 of them being males and 126 females. The number of those who were above 100 years of age was 18, 15 males and 3 females. The number of persons in various age-groups as per the Census of 1961 were as given below¹ :

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	4,75,245	2,41,102	2,34,143
0-4	86,423	42,788	43,635
5-9	81,548	41,941	39,607
10-14	52,940	27,986	24,954
15-19	36,726	19,395	17,331
20-24	39,865	18,732	21,133
25-29	39,111	19,355	19,756
30-34	33,693	17,489	16,204
35-44	48,132	24,690	23,442
45-59	37,526	20,009	17,517
60+	19,018	8,524	10,494
Age not stated	263	193	70

It would be observed that males predominate in all the age-groups.

Age and Civil Condition

The age-group-wise marital status of the district population, according to the Census of 1961 is given in Appendix I.

According to 1961 Census, those below the age of nine have been treated as never married. However, 2,024 married males and 4,153 married females in the age-group of 10-14, indicate that the child marriages are still practised, though on a reduced scale². The largest number of widowed males (704) and females (3,835) was in the age-group of 60-64 and the

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, p. 94.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 174.

highest number of separated or divorced males (105) and females (73) in the age-group of 10-14.

Rural and Urban Population

According to 1961 Census, 4,50,415 persons (2,28,290 males and 2,22,125 females) lived in rural areas, indicating that an overwhelming majority (94.78 per cent) of the population of the district is rural. The table below shows the rural-urban break-up of the population of the district along with the comparative figures for the whole of Rajasthan State :

	Census Year	Percentage to total population	
		Rural	Urban
Banswara District	1951	94.50	5.50
	1961	94.78	5.22
Rajasthan	1951	83.74	16.26
	1961	83.72	16.28

Thus, the population of the district is predominantly rural, one of the reasons being that there are no large scale industries and important trade centres to attract greater number of people to one spot. The economy of the district being agricultural and pastoral, the population is grouped round small hamlets. For administrative purposes, several of such hamlets have been grouped together to form a single revenue village and thus a village may cover an enormous area. Small tribal hamlets are situated in the rugged country over craggy hills covered with thick jungle growth. The habitations are not thus clustered at one place. There are no well-defined lanes or by-lanes. The houses are connected with one another by narrow foot-paths. The villages are usually divided into various parts which are called *padas* or *khedas*.

TOWNS—As a large percentage of the population in the district is engaged in agriculture, there are only two towns in the district.

The following table shows the category-wise classification of the towns since 1901¹:

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pp. 127-128.*

The basis of classification is as follows:

I-	Population	100,000	and	above
II-	-do-	50,000	to	99,999
III-	-do-	20,000	to	49,999
IV-	-do-	10,000	to	19,999
V-	-do-	5,000	to	9,999
VI-	-do-	less than		5,000

Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Banswara	V	V	V	IV	IV	IV	IV
Kushalgarh	—	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V

As per 1961 Census, the rank of Banswara in respect of population in Rajasthan was 34 and that of Kushalgarh 135.¹

VILLAGES—In 1961, there were 1,426 inhabited and 36 uninhabited villages in the district. The largest percentage (34.58) of the rural population lived in villages having population between 200 to 499 and the smallest part (7.19 per cent) in villages having population between 2,000 to 4,999. Details regarding the percentage of population living in the various sizes of the villages are given in the table below²:

Size of the Village Population	Percentage of Population living
Less than 200	16.58
200 to 499	34.58
500 to 999	27.33
1,000 to 1,999	14.32
2,000 to 4,999	7.19

Thus at the time of the 1961 Census a majority of villages (78.49 per cent) had a population of less than 1,000 while only 7.19 per cent had population above 2,000. The classification of villages by population is given in the following table³:

Particulars	Villages with population		
	Less than 500	500 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999
Number of villages	1,184	230	12
Population: Males	1,17,128	95,082	16,080
Females	1,13,315	92,521	16,289
Percentage of the total number of villages	83.03	16.13	0.84
Percentage share of the total population	51.16	41.65	7.19

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 130-31.

2. *ibid.*, p. 105.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 106-107.

Migration and Immigration

Of the 4,75,245 persons in 1961, 457,163 were recorded to have been born in the district, 8,277 in other districts of the State and 8,055 in other States of India. 205 persons were born in countries other than India, of whom 180 were born in Pakistan. The number of unclassified persons was 1,545.¹ According to 1951 Census, the number of displaced persons was 308. Of these, the number living in the towns was 304 (173 males and 131 females) while only 4 persons (2 males and 2 females) resided in the rural areas.²

LANGUAGE

Mother Tongue

The principal local language is Wagdi, a dialect of Rajasthan which according to the 1961 Census, was the mother tongue of 2,69,780 persons, 1,36,559 males and 1,33,221 females. Khariboli was given as their mother tongue by 1,20,465 persons, 64,038 males and 56,427 females. Bhili was spoken by 69,706 persons, 32,913 males and 36,973 females. Urdu was the mother tongue of 5,186 persons (2,683 males and 2,503 females), Malwi of 5,532 persons (2,834 males and 2,698 females) and Gujarati of 2,304 persons (1,231 males and 1,073 females).

Bilingualism

A large majority of the people in the towns speak Hindi fluently besides their mother tongue. People in the rural areas mostly speak their mother tongue but can understand Hindi quite well. Very few people in the district, however, speak any language other than their mother tongue. The total number of such persons is given in appendix II.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

A great majority of the population (95.43 per cent) consists of Hindus, their total number at the time of 1961 Census being 4,53,514 (2,30,000 males and 2,23,514 females). In the same year, Muslims numbered 12,441 (6,369 males and 6,072 females) and formed 2.62 per cent of the population, and Jains 7,268 (3,845 males and 3,423 females) or 1.53 per

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1. Those persons who did not report their place of birth were placed in the category of unclassified persons.
 2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Danswara, Part I, p. 13.*

cent of the total population. There were 2,005 Christians (875 males and 1,130 females) and 17 Sikhs (13 males and 4 females).

Religious Groups

HINDUS—Hindus of the district may be grouped into three classes, namely, the *Saivas* or those who worship *Siva*, the *Vaishnavas* or those who worship *Vishnu*, and the *Saktas* or the worshippers of the creative energy *Sakti*. The *Saivas* and *Vaishnavas* together form the majority. As regards the Bhils, except 27 persons, all have been returned as Hindus in the 1961 Census.¹ The Bhils worship various male and female deities. They consider Mahadeo to be the supreme God and refer to him invariably as *Bhagwan*. Among the female deities they worship *pipla* or *pipli Mata*, *Dasa Mata*, *Kalka Mata*, *Beran Mata*, *Bijwa Mata*, *Samda Mata*, *Hithla Mata*, *Maulan Mata*, *Thikri Mata* and *Margi* or *Marmi Mata*. Different clans of the Bhils have their separate *Kuldevis*. Worship is offered to all the deities during the *Navratra*. Special worship is performed of each of the gods or goddesses on different dates and occasions. *Samda* represents the *Chamunda Devi* and *Margi* or *Marmi Mata*, goddess *Durga* of the Hindu pantheon. Special worship is offered to *Kalka Mata* during the epidemics. *Bhaironji*, *Hanumanji* and *Ramdevji* are also worshipped by the Bhils. In every *tapra* (a Bhil house), on the left hand side of the main entrance gate, a space, about 20 cm. square, is reserved for the family deity. This part of the wall is coated with cow dung, and two human figures in a standing posture are marked thereon with the help of cow dung and clay.

With the turn of the century, some sort of renaissance was brought about among the Bhils by the advent of the *Bhagat* movement. This new cult of reformation was popularised by Govindi Giri, who had a great following among the Bhils. The *Bhagats*, as the followers were to be called, were required to lead a life of cleanliness by taking food after regular bath, and performing regular worship. They were to desist from evils like drinking, taking meat, taking *dapa* or bride-price, abduction of women etc. Response to the movement was quick and moderately wide. This brought effective social reforms emerging from within.

JAINS—A large majority of the Jains in the district belong to the *Digambara* sect of the Jains who worship undressed images. The other two sects are *Swetambras* and *Dhundias*. The *Swetambras* hold liberal view

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 221.

regarding status of women, and the images of their tirthankaras are ornamented. The *Dhundias* carry to extreme the doctrine of non-injury to animal life and worship their *gurus* instead of idols of tirthankaras.

MUSLIMS—The two principal sects of Muslims are Shiahs and Sunnis, the latter sect predominating in the district. Both sects regard Mohammad Saheb as the Prophet and the Holy *Quran* as their religious book. However, the Sunnis accept the authority of all the successors of Mohammad Saheb whereas the Shiahs look upon the first three Abu Bakr, Umar and Othaman as interlopers, and regard Ali, Mohammad's son-in-law, as the first khalifa. The Sunnis perform *haj* (pilgrimage) to Macca, while the Shiahs go to Karbala. The Muslims are further divided into Shaikhs, Syeds, Mughals and Pathans, though this division has no religious or legal status. Amongst the Shiahs, the Boharas form a large community in the district.

CHRISTIANS—The two principal sects of Christians are the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. Most of the Christians in the district are converts from amongst the backward sections of the Hindus. The Christian population in this district was 2,005 (875 males and 1,130 females) at the time of the 1961 Census.

Social Groups

The society in the district is divided into different religions. The Hindus are further divided into castes. Generally the marriages are contracted within the castes only.

A recent social classification is the division of the population into backward and non-backward classes for the purpose of rendering special assistance to the former group. Under Article 341 of the Constitution, the President declared some castes in Rajasthan as Scheduled Castes and tribes as Scheduled Tribes. The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in this district in 1961 was 21,700 (10,982 males and 10,718 females), while those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes numbered 339,624 (172,493 males and 167,131 females). A list of such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as found in the district alongwith their population in 1961 is given in appendix III.

The main social groups, backward and non-backward found in the district are as discussed below :

BHILS—The Bhils in Rajasthan are concentrated mostly in the districts of Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh. The Banswara district is pre-dominantly a Bhil area.

In Rajasthan, the enumeration of the Bhils was done for the first time in the year 1901 when they numbered 3,39,786. Of these, the Bhils of Banswara district were 1,04,329, that is to say, 30.7 per cent of the entire Bhil population of Rajasthan was to be found in this district alone. During the Census of 1961, the total Bhil population of the State was 9,06,705 of which 2,03,037 were living in this district alone, recording an increase of 94.60 per cent during the last 60 years. It may further be observed that out of the total population of the district during the year 1961, the Bhils alone accounted for no less than 42.7 per cent.

Bhils have always been characterised by foreigners as lawless, fond of fighting and of predatory habits, excitable and restless, and highly superstitious. History, however, reveals that due to blind beliefs and appalling poverty, the Bhils were rather forced to adopt a life of lawlessness and plunder. A closer study of the Bhil life and habits indicates that a Bhil is truthful, modest, loyal, courteous and submissive, as also brave, courageous and independent. His love of freedom is proverbial. Though headstrong and somewhat restless, he is simple and truthful as a child. His friendship lasts not only for his life but for generations. He will care little for his life to redeem his word. He fights only when he is provoked. He is always cheerful and content and never worries about what the future or even the morrow has in store. Hospitality of the Bhil tribe is remarkable. A Bhil is fond of the game. He will not hesitate to encounter a bear or a tiger single-handed with his sword or bow and arrow. A Bhil child learns the lesson of fearlessness and self defence in fields and forests.

Due to administrative changes and the vigorous social welfare programme launched by the State Government, the Bhils have changed a lot. Formerly, it was dangerous for a stranger to go to a Bhil village as Bhils did not allow strangers a free passage. It was difficult to find one's way in these hilly tracts of the forest and the villagers would run away at the very sight of a stranger. But things have greatly changed. Means of communications have been developed. Schools and dispensaries have been opened in the rural areas. In the beginning, the Bhils resented these beneficial activities and it was with great difficulty that the benefits of the programme could be brought home to them.

Bhils are divided into a number of exogamous clans known as *jat*. The *jats* are sub-divided into a number of *edakhs* (sub-clans). The clans and sub-clans are named either after the names of the ancestors or the names of the Rajput clans with which they come into contact or after their social ranks. A list of some of the more important clans among the Bhils has been given in Appendix IV.

PATELS—These are mostly found in the central and western parts of the district and are primarily agriculturists.

RAJPUTS—The Rajputs of the district are mostly of the Sesodia and Chauhan clans. During the princely days they held lands as jagirdars or as ordinary *ryots*, while some were in State service or private service. They are proud of their reputation as warriors and their ancestry and are still punctilious on points of etiquette. Rajputs differ from other Hindus, in that they are exogamous so far as their different clans are concerned. A Sesodia will not marry a Sesodia, but will take his wife from the Rathors or Kachhwahas. They worship *Mataji*, the shield, the sword, the dagger and the horse. The abolition of Jagirs has brought far-reaching changes in their lives. Some of them have now taken to agriculture and are getting used to the new life. Since the Rajput females observe purdah, they are not as useful as the females in other castes in the agricultural operations.

BRAHMANS—Traditionally, the Brahmans are the priests, teachers, petty traders and cultivators. During the princely rule, many of them were holders of revenue-free lands. Those who are engaged in agriculture supplement their income by going away during the off season to some large industrial towns in the adjacent States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, in search of employment and return to their native places at the time of sowing and harvesting seasons. Practising medicine (*Ayurved*) is another profession which many Brahmans follow. In former times Brahmans were generally employed as tutors to the children of the upper classes and several of them held high posts in the administration.

MAHAJANS—The Mahajans or Banias are traditional traders and money lenders. Most of the trade in the district is still in the hands of this community. Some of them have, however, taken to agriculture and Government service also.

Inter-caste relations

The breaking down of caste barriers as a result of the spread of

education and progressive legislation in this regard, is not yet noticeable except to some extent, in the urban areas. In the rural areas, where habitations are scattered and communications poor, new ideas have not penetrated and old social barriers and prejudices persist. Even in the urban areas marriages outside the caste are contracted only in very rare cases.

However, the social barriers between the various castes of Hindus are gradually vanishing partly because of the legislative measures and partly due to the pressure of economic and social forces. The lot of the suppressed classes has greatly improved owing to the facilities provided to them by the various Governmental agencies and other social welfare bodies.

Social Customs

The social customs among the Hindus, Jains and Muslims are similar to those prevalent in other parts of the State. The large percentage of the district population consisting of Bhils observe customs peculiar to themselves. Some of these customs are described below :

CUSTOMS RELATING TO BIRTH—Barrenness in a woman among the Bhils, is considered to be very unfortunate. Every married girl is expected to conceive and give birth to a child, preferably a male one. With a view to be blessed with children, women observe fasts and make special vows to local deities. Abortion is looked down upon and seldom practised. A pregnant woman is not allowed to do hard work after the fifth month of pregnancy, nor is she permitted to go near a *mahua*, *khakra*, *khejra*, *pipal* or *san* trees, lest she should be affected by evil spirits, which are supposed to reside in them. After the child birth, the mother is not allowed to go out of the house for twelve days, nor is she permitted to do any work. On the twelfth day the woman who has attended at the time of delivery and on subsequent days, dresses the infant after giving it a bath and ties a red or blue string round its waist. Food is then distributed amongst five women, five boys and five girls. The number five is considered auspicious by the Bhils. The mother of the newly born child is not given salt or chillies. She is fed on bread of wheat and porridge with milk. She is also given ghee in her food according to the economic circumstances of the household.

On the first Holi, after the birth of the first child, whether it be a male or a female, the maternal uncle of the child brings some clothes, toys etc. for the baby. A feast is also given on that occasion. A daughter is

not unwelcome as she brings bride-price; but the birth of a son is a matter of joy and happiness because he perpetuates the line.

The marriage customs among the Bhils have been described under the heading Marriage and Morals.

CUSTOMS AT DEATH—Dead bodies are cremated except in the case of those who die in infancy or of smallpox or leprosy in which case they are buried. If a woman dies after the fifth month of pregnancy, the foetus is taken out of the womb by the husband and cremated along with the dead body of the mother. If the husband of the woman is not present this is done by some near relative.

When a person dies, the body is first given a bath and dressed in new clothes. A *takhti* of the shape of ladder, is made by tying seven small pieces of bamboo, each about half a metre in length, to two bamboos which are about two and a half metres long. Some leaves of *dhak* or of some other tree are spread over the ladder and the dead body placed on it. A shroud made of four and a half metres cloth is spread over it after putting a silver coin or a small piece of silver in the deceased person's mouth. The corpse is then tied to the ladder with a string. A ball of flour and a copper coin is placed near the right shoulder. In case of a male white cloth is used for shroud, while in case of a female it is red. Water is now sprinkled on the dead body with a small twig of *jamba* tree and then it is borne to the cremation ground. The eldest son carries an earthen pot with fire burning in. When the procession has covered about half the distance, they halt under a tree, tear off a piece of the shroud and tie it to the tree. When the party arrives at the cremation ground, a pyre of wood is made and the dead body placed on it. The fire is then applied to the funeral pyre by the eldest son of the deceased and in his absence by the nearest relative. After cremation, the persons attending it take bath in a pond and return to the house of the deceased and then disperse. The next day, water is sprinkled over the ashes and they are collected and thrown into a stream. Rest of the ashes are washed away by the rain in course of time. On the twelfth day the *barah* ceremony is performed, when porridge of maize, pulse, rice and *rabdi* are prepared and served to all those present.

On *Kartik Krishna Chaturdashi* (fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of *Kartik*) the members of the family of the deceased go to a village pond along with their relatives. Four bamboo pieces of the length of about sixty centimetres and four wooden sticks of equal length are

brought there and a *dagla*, a symbolic representation of a house, is made of them. A cow dung cake of twenty-five to thirty centimetres diameter is brought and a lighted earthen lamp placed on it, is floated on the pond. Cooked rice, porridge of maize and pulse are served to those present. When they have eaten they make a peculiar whistling sound and return home. Women do not accompany the funeral procession or the ceremony performed on *Kartik Krishna Chaturdashi*.

On the following festivals of Holi and Dewali, the women of the family of the deceased cry aloud early in the morning in remembrance of the dead person and do not celebrate the festivals. This is to express their love and respect to the deceased. This is done only once after death.

Important customs prevalent among the Muslims are described below :

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At the birth of a child, *azan* is read in the ears of the new born. In case of a boy, *Khatna*-circumscision-is performed on an auspicious day before the fifth year. For *Khatna*, the boy is dressed like a bridegroom. A feast is also arranged at this time. Formal schooling starts with *Bismillah*, around five years of age. Most of the marriages being arranged, *mangani* (betrothal) is performed when a marriage proposal from the boy's side is accepted. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with a *Sehra* tied on his head reaches the bride's house in a procession. While the bridegroom sits with his friends in a *majlis*, the bride's father along with a *vakil* and a *gawah* (witness) joins the marriage ceremony. *Kalma* from the holy Quran is recited and the ceremony of *ijah* and *kabul* (offer and acceptance) are performed. In this the boy and the girl are asked if they were acceptable to each other as spouse. If the answer is in the affirmative, the marriage is solomonised. Before this the amount of *mehar* is also fixed. The Muslim marriage is a contract and can be dissolved.

When the death of a person is apprehended, readings from holy Quran are made. Muslims bury the dead. Before the burial, *namaz* is offered. After the body is lowered in the grave, *fatiha* is recited. Feasts are given to relatives and friends on third, tenth, twentieth and fourteenth days. Alms are also distributed during Muharram in the name of the deceased.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM—The industrial backwardness of this region,

coupled with the general disinclination of the people to go out in search of employment, has kept the joint family system intact. Except possibly in the towns of the district, there is not much evidence of the breaking up of the joint family system.

In the Census of 1961, 17,343 households in the district were selected for the study of the size of the families. Classified households with 2-3 persons had been categorised as small, with 4-6 persons average, those with 7-9, large and the ones with 10 and above, very large. Thus, the number of households in the different categories was as follows¹ :

Total number of the households	17,343
Single member households	645
Small households	3,296
Average „	8,128
Large „	4,204
Very large „	1,070

The joint family as a rule consists of parents, married sons and their wives, unmarried sons and unmarried daughters. In the present state of society in the area, dissensions within the family rarely come to the surface, and though it may sometimes be necessary for married sons to live apart if their occupation so demands, the resources are generally pooled. The division of property during in the lifetime of the father is also avoided.

Among the Bhils, sons separate from their parents soon after the marriage. A new *tapra* is constructed for the couple to live in. Some fields are also allotted to the son who starts an independent life. The new *tapra* is constructed adjacent to the old one but if no space is available nearby the additional *tapra* is constructed at a suitable place at some distance.

The Bhils form a patriarchal society and trace descent from male ancestors.

INHERITANCE—Among all communities, sons get equal share in their fathers' property, movable and immovable. Traditionally, the daughter was debarred from inheriting the father's property even if she happened to be the only issue of her parents. The parents could give the daughter any amount from the movable property but immovable property

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part III, Household Economic Tables*, pp. 626-627.

could not be given to her and it went to the male heirs only. The Hindu Marriage and Succession Act of 1954 places a daughter on the same footing as a son in matters of inheritance. But in practice the property still generally passes on to the male heirs in the traditional manner. But in case there is no male heir, the daughter, of course, inherits the property of the father. The law of primogeniture applied among the jagirdars in matters of inheritance. The eldest son got the largest share and other sons were given a subsistence allowance only. But with the abolition of Jagirdari system, this rule of inheritance stands abrogated.

The property of the deceased among the Bhils, is shared equally by the male descendants. Daughters, according to their custom, do not get any share in the father's property. A person may donate land to his son-in-law or his sister's husband if there is no objection by other members of the family. The recipients are allowed to enjoy the land in peace till they elect to go away from the village to some other place. A stepson is not entitled to inherit the property of his stepfather nor can a stepfather have any claim to the property of the stepsons.

ADOPTION—The custom of adoption is prevalent among the Hindus, the Jains and the Muslims. The adopted son enjoys, all the rights of a real son in the adoptive father's house. A Bhil rarely adopts a child of a close relative. But a son-in-law can be adopted when there is no male issue. The son-in-law resides as a member of the family in such a case and inherits his father-in-law's property.

Marriage and Morals

Polygamy was permissible among the Muslims and the Hindus. According to custom and usage, the Muslims, the Rajputs and the Bhils frequently had more than one wife at a time. In former times, it was common practice for the bigger jagirdars to contract hypergamous marriages with the daughters of other Rajputs of lower social status. Polygamy, however, is fast dying out. The effect of various social movements has created general awareness of the evils of polygamy. Among the Muslims however, polygamy, as allowed under their personal law, persists. The Hindu Marriage Act 1954, has abolished polygamy in the Hindus. According to this Act, the condition that neither party must have a spouse living at the time of marriage, is absolute with the result that monogamy among the Hindus is now the rule. Again, the same Act also prescribes eighteen years as the minimum age for the bridegroom and fifteen for the bride. The breach of the law in regard to age, is punishable as an offence. The

Child Marriage Restraint Act (Act No. XIX of 1929) prescribed minimum marriageable age of 18 and 15 for boys and girls respectively. Polygamy, in any case, is not favoured by public opinion either. Polyandry is unknown in this district.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE—The Hindus and Jains are traditionally endogamous in as much as one is expected to marry within one's own caste. They are also exogamous as a Hindu is prohibited from marrying in the circle of those related to him within seven degrees. Bhils are exogamous in regard to the clans of the father and the mother. Marriage can, however, take place in the mother's clan provided the sub-clan is different and the bride belongs to another village. Civil marriages are contracted under the Special Marriages Act and the Hindu Marriage Act 1954. In this district, however, statutes are very little known and are rarely resorted to. It seems that there has been no loosening of the hold of old customs and ideas and even among the urban population inter-caste marriages are very rarely performed.

The Muslims avoid marriage only with co-uterine brothers and sisters, and uncles and aunts, both maternal and paternal.

MARITAL AGE—The age of marriage differs from caste to caste, but generally speaking the custom of early marriage is on the wane. In the Census of 1951, only 310 girls out of 4,692 sample females below the age of 14 were listed as married, while the figure for the boys was 101 of 5,318 sample males. In the 1961 Census, no person below the age of nine has been shown as married. However 2,024 males and 4,153 females were married in the age-group of 10-14. If an early marriage takes place it is just a sort of a betrothal because the couple does not live together till the girl attains puberty. Along the Bhils, marriage generally takes place when a boy has attained the age of 18 to 20 and the girl 14 to 16. Formerly due to the lure of money girls used to be sometimes married to old men as the parents could in such cases get handsome amount by way of *dapa* (Bride-price).

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—The seasons of marriage among the Hindus are determined by astrological considerations. As a rule marriages are avoided during the rainy season. It is believed that the gods are then asleep. *Bhadon* (July-August), *Mangsar* (November-December) and *Magh* (January-February) are considered proper months for marriages. The marriage customs among the Brahmans, the Rajputs, the Mahajans, Jains

and Muslims in the district are more or less similar to other parts of the state and elsewhere.

The Bhils marry for social as well as economic reasons. Marriage increases progeny and a wife adds to the number of workers in the family. For economic reasons, sometimes, Bhils indulge in polygamy. They are exogamous in respect of clans and endogamous in respect of tribe. Marriage cannot take place in the clan of the father. One can, however, marry in the clan of the mother. But such marriages, though permissible are avoided as far as possible.

The types of marriages current among the Bhils of the district are *Hadi*, *Hamatia* or *Atta-Satta*, *Ghar-jamai*, elopement and *Nata*. These are described below:

HADI—It is the commonest form and is settled by the parents of the bridegroom and the bride on payment of a bride-price called *daga*. It is the parents of the boy who search for a suitable girl for their son. When some suitable girl has been found, a mediator is sent to ascertain the reaction of her parents. If the latter agree, the boy's father goes to the house of the girl accompanied by five or six persons of the village and makes a formal proposal, and the ceremony is called *aukhar*.

On acceptance of the proposal by the girl's father, a day is fixed for *sagai* (betrothal). On the day so fixed, the father of the boy accompanied by his relatives goes to the girl's house to fix up the date for *Haldi* ceremony and the marriage ceremony. At the time of *Haldi* ceremony, turmeric is mixed with sesamum oil and maize flour and the paste so prepared is applied to the bodies of the bridegroom and the bride. This ceremony of *Haldi* is performed by sisters every day till the marriage takes place. The bridegroom is given a sword in his hand which, henceforth, becomes his inseparable companion till the marriage ceremonies are over. This is meant to save him from the danger apprehended from evil spirits. A red thread is also tied to the wrists of the bridegroom and the bride.

After the initiation of the *Haldi* ceremony the bridegroom and the bride are required to sleep on bamboo carpets on the ground. They are not allowed to sleep on cots till the marriage ceremony is over. A day or two before the date fixed for the marriage, the bridegroom and the bride are bedecked with such ornaments as the family possesses or can borrow. The wearing of five *kaslas* on each hand is, however, incumbent in the case of the bride. From the day of first anointment of the body with *haldi*

upto the day fixed for the marriage, the women of the household sing and dance during the nights. All the girls of the neighbourhood, married or unmarried, assemble at the house of the bride or the bridegroom and singing and dancing go on till late in the night every day.

A day before the marriage the bridegroom's parents invite all the relatives and friends to their house for *nauta* ceremony. They assemble in the evening and each one of them presents a rupee to the father of the bridegroom. The marriage party is then organised into a procession which is known as *jan* and they go to the bride's house. They dress themselves in new clothes and proceed singing and dancing. Women also accompany the party.

The marriage party starts at night and arrives at the bride's place early next morning. The bride-price is paid by the father of bridegroom to the bride's father. The bridegroom is dressed in red garments and his head is bedecked by a *mor* (ceremonial headgear) by his sister and the sister's husband ties a coconut to the hilt of the sword with a red thread. The bridegroom puts on new shoes. In the afternoon the procession goes to the bride's house. A *Dholi* (drummer) beating the drum, goes ahead of the procession and the boys and girls dance and sing. They stop at a little distance from the bride's house and wait there till someone comes from inside to receive them. Some coins are placed in a brass pot and it is shaken near the bridegroom to produce a tinkling sound. This is continued till the marriage ceremony is over and is meant to drive away the evil spirits, to keep the bridegroom awake and to attract the attention of neighbours towards him.

A man comes from inside the house to inform the *barat* (marriage party) that women are coming to take the groom inside. Shortly afterwards the bride's mother accompanied by other women follows and they take the groom inside. While doing so the bride's mother moves back a little to throw some rice again and again on the groom till he gets inside. A small earthen lamp is lighted and put in a plate and the bride's mother waves it around the face of the bridegroom and again scatters rice over his head. The groom is then seated on a place decorated and reserved for him. A coil of cloth is made by folding a sheet lengthwise and a *lota* full of water is placed on it. Another *lota* filled with water is then placed on the first pot. The right hands of the bride and the bridegroom are then joined and tied together with piece of white cloth and then the couple goes round the *lotas* seven times. In the first four rounds it is the bride

who leads while in the last three the groom does it. It completes the marriage ceremony. All the while, the *Dholi* beats the drum vigorously and the women go on singing. After the marriage ceremony is over the groom returns to the *janiwasa* (resting place for the bridegroom's party).

Next morning the groom is again invited to the bride's house where his sister-in-law applies turmeric paste to his face, hands and feet. The lady receives a rupee by way of present.

The bride and the bridegroom are then taken to a place where a small *ghoogri* (basket), a *hario*, five pieces of *haldi* and one paisa lie hidden under a heap of cow-dung. The bride throws away five basketfuls cow-dung, after moving it over the head of the bridegroom. Similarly, the bridegroom takes an equal number of cow-dung baskets and throws them away after waving them over the head of the bride.

The bridegroom's party then returns to the village with the bride. There the bride is received by her mother-in-law at the threshold of her house, and songs are sung. The next day, the bride serves water to all the persons who assemble at the bridegroom's house and they give presents to her which consist mainly of cash, coconuts and dresses etc.

HAMATIA—The second type of marriage is *hamatia* or *atta-satta* meaning exchange of sisters by their brothers to take them as wives. Naturally the question of bride-price does not arise in such cases. In case the girl dies or runs away with someone else, the aggrieved person may induce his sister to leave her husband and thereby help him in obtaining another wife by exchange.

GHAR-JAMAI—The third type of marriage is called *ghar-jamai* marriage. It is usual in this type of marriage that the bride-groom serves in the household of his would-be-father-in-law for seven years and then gets married to his daughter.

ELOPEMENT—Marriage by elopement takes place when the boy and the girl fall in love and elope together or the girl is abducted by the boy. In such cases the family of the boy have to pay the bride-price. In case they refuse to do so the girl is returned to her father's family and a penalty is imposed on the boy by the Tribal Panchayat which may vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. When an unmarried girl runs away, all the ceremonies common in regular marriage have to be performed on return, after fixing up the bride-price. If, however, a married woman runs away with her

paramour, no such ceremony is performed. It is at the fairs that such elopements take place.

NATA—It is a marriage with a widow or a married woman. In such cases no usual ceremonies are performed. The only ceremony which is observed is that the woman brings a pitcher full of water from a village pond or well to the house of the person she wants to marry. Her prospective husband receives her by taking the pitcher off her head. He goes in by the main gate, but the woman, is taken in house by breaking a wall. Only a duly married woman is entitled to enter the house from main gate. A marriage of a girl with full ceremonies is solemnised only once in her life-time. Marriage afterwards is necessarily a *nata* marriage.

DOWRY SYSTEM—As elsewhere, the dowry is the general practice in the area (except among the Bhils) and it is yet too early to estimate the effect of the recent legislation banning it. The system of dowry is more prevalent among the urban population than in the rural, and especially among the Mahajans. Among the Bhils, as stated above, a system known as *dapa* is prevalent. According to this custom, dowry is demanded and not given by the bride's father. During the last decade there has been a considerable increase in the amount of *dapa*. In a number of cases an amount of Rs. 1000 and even more has been paid. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Tribal Panchayat held in 1960-61 and the *dapa* amount was fixed at Rs. 500 out of which Rs. 300 were to be returned by way of dowry to the bride in the form of ornaments and the balance was to be retained by the parents of the bride. The decision could not, however, be enforced as the settlement of *dapa* rests with the bride's father whose voice dominates. The extent of the amount of *dapa* money is supposed to confer some prestige on the parties giving and receiving it. The *dapa* is, generally, paid in three instalments. The first instalment is paid at the time of betrothal, the second at the time of marriage and the third at that of *Gauna*. In case of non-payment of these instalments, marriage and *gauna* ceremonies are sometimes postponed. There have been occasions when a marriage party waited for days together and the marriage was performed only after the payment of second instalment. In the same manner the father does not allow his daughter to go with her husband after the *gauna* ceremony unless he receives the third instalment. The girl has often to wait for years.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE—The number of widows in the female population is fairly large, as widow remarriage is not favoured among the various

sections of the society. Widow remarriage is, however, permitted among the Bhils and some other castes. As stated above, this type of marriage is known as *Nata* among the Bhils and the person marrying a widow pays the *dapa*, usually a small amount, to the girl's parents.

After the funeral of the deceased husband, the widow is asked about her future. If she desires remarriage, she would return to her father's home. If the deceased is survived by a younger brother, he can accept her as his wife.

DIVORCE—This is permitted by custom among the Muslims, Bhils and some other clans in which remarriage is permitted. A Bhil desirous of divorcing his wife, loudly proclaims his intentions before some of his tribesmen and tears her *odhani* breadthwise or his own turban, and hands it over to her as a symbol of divorce. In case of a married woman eloping with some man, compensation is paid to her former husband by the man with whom she elopes. The amount is generally more than what the latter paid to his father-in-law at the time of marriage, for the amount is supposed to include the bride-price and a penalty for disturbing the family life of the former husband.

PURDAH SYSTEM—The Purdah system, which was at one time very strict among the Rajputs, the Brahmans, the Mahajans and upper class Muslims, is fast disappearing. But even today Rajput and upper class Muslim women generally observe purdah. Among all other communities women move out freely but generally with their faces veiled. Working women, however, do not cover their faces.

PLACE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY—Women have now equal rights with men as regards education, property, franchise, adoption etc. But their position has remained practically unchanged. The provision of educational facilities for girls is bringing about a welcome change. Among the working classes, women have always worked alongside their men and, in a very real sense, enjoy more freedom than their other class sisters. Nevertheless, they too occupy a subordinate position in the social scale.

Bhil women are very strong, agile and industrious. They are courageous and perserving and are proficient in handling bows and arrows. Not long ago, it is said, a Bhil woman shot an arrow which went right through the body of a camel. They fearlessly go to the jungle and collect fuel and grass and other forest produce. When their husbands are in trouble they are a great help to them.

DRINKING AND DRUG TAKING—There is complete prohibition in the district. Bhils have been, however, very fond of drinking and till sometime back their quarrels, it is said, used to begin and end in drunken-bouts. Very few people indulge in *bhang* and *ganja*. Formerly opium was also taken by the people. However, now the Government has put restrictions on its use. Smoking is very common.

PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN—Prostitution has been outlawed. No case of trafficking in women has been reported in recent years.

Home Life

HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS—There were 84,908 houses in the district, 80,888 in rural areas and 4,020 in urban areas at the time of 1961 Census¹. The number of persons per occupied census house was 5.60 for the district as a whole, 5.57 for the rural population and 6.18 for the urban. The corresponding figures for Rajasthan State were 6.35, 6.31 and 6.57 respectively.

A statement about the occupied residential houses in Banswara district and Rajasthan State in the 1961 Census is given below² :

(Number)

	Banswara District	Rajasthan State
Total Population	4,75,245	2,01,55,602
Total occupied Residential Houses	84,908	31,72,851
Rural Population	4,50,415	1,68,74,124
Occupied rural residential houses	80,888	26,73,676
Inhabited villages	1,426	32,241
Urban Population	24,830	32,81,478
Occupied urban residential houses	4,020	4,99,175
Towns	2	145

The number of occupied houses for each tahsil was as follows³ :

Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Ghatol	17,779	17,779	—
Garhi	16,036	16,096	—

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 19-20.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 34.

1	2	3	4
Banswara	19,225	16,244	2,981
Bagidora	16,301	16,301	—
Kushalgarh	15,507	14,468	1,039

The numbers of occupied houses in the towns of Banswara and Kushalgarh were 2,981 and 1,039 respectively.¹

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—Though this population was included in the household population in the 1961 Census, separate figures had also been collected for these two classes. A part of the population remains constantly on the move, leading a nomadic life. Special arrangements were made to enumerate such floating population. Arrangements were also made for the enumeration of population living in such institutions as big hospitals, hostels, welfare houses or charitable institutions. The number of those who were houseless in the district was recorded as 170 (100 males and 70 females) while 256 persons (196 males and 60 females) lived in the various institutions.

DWELLINGS—In the towns, majority of the houses are built of mud and burnt bricks. Some of these have flat mud or lime roofs supported either on wooden beams or stone slabs, while others have sloping roofs of balled tiles. They are low and badly ventilated and usually have the same pattern—a quadrangular—with rooms ranged round its sides. The poorer sections of the society, in most cases, live in single room tenements while the houses of the affluent classes are usually well-built. Those situated in the bazar area are generally two-storied and in some cases even three-storied. The ground-floor of such houses as are situated in the bazar area, serves as shopping arcade while the upper storeys are used for residential purposes. Very few of these buildings are well planned and modern sanitary fittings are almost unknown in the district. Majority of the houses in the towns are, however, electrified.

The houses in the villages lie scattered all over the area, some on the top of hills, some others on slopes and the rest at the foot of hills. The houses are called *tapras*. They have invariably rectangular bases and are kutchra and built by the villagers themselves. Assistance in constructing a house, when required, is secured on reciprocal basis. The entrance of a *tapra* is very low, hardly more than one and a quarter metres in height. It

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 31.

is not possible to enter such a house without bending. The doors of the *tapras* are generally made of bamboo net-work though for the bigger ones wooden doors are provided. Most of these houses are one room tenements which serve for both living and accommodating the cattle. In some *tapras*, small mud-wall is erected midway between the two long walls of the *tapra*, so as to divide it into two parts. One part is used as a cattle shed and the other serves the purposes of residence and storage of household goods. Electricity facility is not available in most of these villages.

FURNITURE—An ordinary household, in the villages as well as in the towns, hardly has any furniture, except a few cots. The educated middle classes, however, keep tables, chairs and sofa sets etc. in their houses. With the spread of education this type of furniture is gradually becoming more and more popular. In some houses, there are rooms furnished with chairs and sofa sets where the guests are received and entertained. The room, known as drawing-room in more westernised families, is decorated with framed photographs and a few calendars hanging on its walls. The villagers, besides having a couple of cots in their houses, build a platform of mud about half a metre high by a side wall which serves as a bench. The outer walls of the *tapras* are decorated on festive occasions with paintings of human and animal figures. The Bhils have very little furniture, sometimes not even cots, in their houses. During summer or rains, they sleep on the ground and during winter they lie on old *gudris* (rags). When guests come, they usually find it difficult to arrange for even a couple of cots.

DRESS—The traditional dress of the adult Hindu male in the towns consists of a *dhoti* or *potia*, *angarkha*, *safa* (turban) and *juti* (shoes). The quality of these articles goes with the status of the man. The Muslims wear *kurta*, *pajama* (trousers tight below the knee and loose at the waist) and turban or *Faiz* cap. The Bohra Muslims generally wear loose *pajamas*, a *kurta* or shirt and an *angarkha* fastened to the right like the Hindus, a wide *dupatta* on the shoulders, and white turban. The educated people, however, among all the communities, and more particularly in the towns, prefer bushirts or shirts and trousers and usually do not wear any head dress. Woollen coats and suits are worn during the winter by such classes as are under western influence, while others would wrap the upper part of their body by some woollen shawl etc.

Among the Hindus, the traditional female dress consists of *ghagra* (a coloured skirt or petticoat) worn at the waist, *kanchli* (a half sleeved

bodice) and *orhni* (a sheet of veil taken over the head and round the body). The Muslim women wear *drawas* (*paijamas*), a longer bodice more like a shirt, and the usual veil. With the spread of education *sari* is becoming popular among the women, while the unmarried girls prefer *salwar* and *kameez* or *kurta* and *paijama*.

The villagers put on scanty dress. *Phento*, *potrio* and *angi* are the main items of male dress. The *phento* is generally white, five and a half metres long and about forty centimetres broad. It is wrapped round the head leaving the middle part uncovered. *Potrio* is the loin cloth, four metres in length and ninety centimetres in breadth. It is tugged down to the knees. *Angi* is a shirt without collar. Shirts have also recently come into vogue but are worn on festive occasions. The females wear *angi*, *kapri*, *ghagro* and *lugro*. *Angi* is a bodice with or without sleeves. *Kapri* (brassiere) is made of two pieces of cloth joined at the centre to cover the breasts and supported with string at the back. It is made of printed cloth while *angi* is generally white. *Ghagro* is a skirt which is suspended from the waist. Village women tug the lower part of the back of the skirt in the front between the legs, to facilitate a free movement of legs in brisk walk. *Lugro* is used to cover the head and body, is usually red or of chintz and 2.10 to 2.25 metres long and 1.20 to 1.35 metres broad.

The Bhil dress is also very simple and scanty. The male dress consists of *phento* (generally white), *Gotdar angi* (tight fitting shirt with borders) worn above the waist, and a *dhoti* known as *potario* worn from the waist up to the knees. The female dress consists of a thick bright coloured *odhni* or *loogra* to cover the torso, a *kanchli* or bodice to cover the breasts and a *ghagra* to cover the lower part of the body. Married women put on bright coloured garments. Widows dress themselves in black or deep blue *odhnis*. Unmarried girls put on light coloured white brassieres. At the time of a fair, the males put on *angarkhas* (tight fitting full sleeved jackets) bordered with red or blue stripes and coloured handkerchiefs and carry bows and arrows or a sword. If a person does not have new clothes of his own, he borrows them from his neighbours.

Men do not wear their hair long. Some of them have a tuft of hair on the head. They keep small moustaches. Beards are very rare. Some of the Bohras keep long beard as some Rajputs do. Among the Muslims this fashion was prevalent, but now it is declining. Women keep their hair long and tie them at the back. In the villages they arrange them usually in three plaits; the two side ones join the main tuft at back.

They part their hair in the middle and usually apply coconut oil twice a month.

ORNAMENTS—In the towns, men usually wear no ornaments except a string necklace to which amulets are attached. Some classes, however, wear ear-rings. Women, of course, are very fond of ornaments. In fact some of the ornaments are deemed absolutely necessary. The material of the ornaments may vary according to the financial circumstances of the families.

The village people are very fond of ornaments which are often made of silver. Brass, bronze or nickel-silver are also in common use. The males put on silver ear-rings in their earlobes, silver *kadas* on their forearms, *kardhani* on the waist and *bhujband* and *kanthi* of black thread on the arms and the necks respectively. The females put on silver *boro* on the forehead, *nathli* in the nose, *oganas*, *tonti*, *dhimma* and *balia* in the ears. On the arms they put on brass armlets known as *garania*. Widows put on silver bands known as *bahiyan* or two to four bronze bangles on their forearms. Bhil women wear coconut shell bangles which are striped with silver bands and are called *karla*. The set worn on the forearm is *muthia* and that worn on the upper arm *khinch*. Glass bangles are also quite common. On the fingers they wear *bintis* or *bidi* (a joint ring for two fingers). They wear *ahadi* or *hankli* and *madaliyas* round the neck. Necklaces of glass beads are also in use. At times Bhil women wear silver buttons linked to silver chains having pellets. On the feet they wear *paijanias* which are either circular or w-shaped. A Bhil woman can be recognised from a distance by the sound of her *paijanias* which are worn from the ankles right up to the knees. Widows put on two to four thick circular *paijanias* on their feet. There is some difference in the ornaments worn by Bhil women and those by the Chamar and the Jogi women. Bhil women wear *dhimna jhele-wali-tonti* in their earlobes, whereas the Chamar and the Jogi women put on *sadi tonti* or simple ear ornament. Instead of *paijania*, the Chamar women put on *kadas*. The Chamar and the Jogi women put on a silver *kanta* instead of *nathdi* in their nose.

The ornaments of Muslim women are made of silver or gold. They wear rings in the ears and the nose. *Kanta* is also used for nose. Besides the bangles, silver *kadas* are worn on the wrists. *Kadas* also decorate the feet. Gold or silver buttons are used for fastening the shirt.

TATTOOING—Village people are fond of tattooing. Men get their names or pictures of flowers, pots or bows and arrows tattooed on their

forearms. Women get their faces tattooed with small dots on cheeks and two rows of dots on the chin. Sometimes the upper margin of the eyebrows is also tattooed by dots. On the forearms and feet also they get tattooed drawings of birds, insects etc. No special religious significance is attached to these marks. Tattooing is done by professional men at the weekly markets or fairs. Males burn the skin of their forearms at a number of places which may vary from three to nine. These marks are of circular designs and are known as *damla*. It is popularly believed that the soul of a person who bears these marks has no difficulty in entering the portals of heaven, whereas one who is devoid of them, will have to wait outside the gate till his body is burnt with red hot iron.

FOOD—The staple food of the villagers is maize, although *kodra* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), *koori* (*Panicum miliaceum*) and *batti* (*Panicum orusgalli*), which are local grains, are also eaten. Rice, which is called *sokha* in the local dialect, is taken only on festive occasions. Wheat is rarely consumed except for entertaining the guests. The villagers prepare large *chapatis* and *panya* from the flour of maize or millets. *Rabdi* is a common preparation which is made by boiling flour with butter milk. Pulse of gram and *urd* and green vegetables, when available, are also taken. Leaves of gram plant, *sana-no-sag*, is taken in season. Spices are added when available, otherwise only salt is considered to be sufficient. It is, however, the *rabdi*, which is mostly eaten. Usually they eat their *roto* (bread) with *matho* or *rab* (maize flour boiled in butter-milk) or *chutney* made by grinding salt and chillies together. The Bhils have a special mode of preparing *paniya* of maize. This is made by placing well-kneaded maize flour flattened into a slice, between two leaves of *Dhak* which are close-stitched with small pieces of dry straw. It is then baked on cow-dung cake fire. After it is baked, the *paniya* becomes crisp with pale brown crust. When taken with a liberal quantity of ghee and hot milk, it tastes very delicious. The Bhils, of course, eat *paniyas* unbuttered. For fruits they have *ber*, *khajoor*, *mahua*, *timru* and mangoes. They also eat fish, fowls, spartridges and the meat of sheep and goats. But they scrupulously abstain from beef. The Chamars, who used to feed themselves on the carcasses of animals such as cows and buffaloes formerly, have given up the practice.

Meals in the rural areas are generally taken thrice a day. Early in the morning they take food prepared on the previous evening. At noon they have loaves of maize. Non-vegetarian food is relished by the non-vegetarians. Tea is becoming popular among the villagers but their economic condition makes it difficult for them to take it regularly. On

marriages and other social occasions they prepare either *dal-batl* or *googri* or *lapsi* or *churma*. The preparations are distributed amongst all equally, as they can not afford to serve these delicacies to satiation.

In the towns, the Hindus, with the exception of some, are vegetarians. For staple food the grains used are wheat, barley, gram, maize, *bajra* and *jowar*, and various pulses. During former times, wheat was generally used only by the richer classes, and the poorer classes, except on special occasions, consumed the coarser grains. But now-a-days larger number of people in the towns have started taking wheat. The wealthier people spread ghee upon their *chapatis* and eat them with one or more cooked vegetables, *dal* and pickles. Muslims in general are non-vegetarians. In the towns generally only two meals are taken daily, one between 9 A.M. and 10 A.M. and the other around 8 P.M. On ceremonial occasions *halwa*, *malpua*, *laddus* and other sweets are prepared alongwith pukka food (fried food, *puris* etc.). Boharas and Mohammedans generally prepare sweet rice, *pulao* and meat on ceremonial occasions.

Tea is taken by all classes especially during the winter. In summer *sharbat* and *thandai* (prepared of *khas khas*, almonds, *sonf* and *pista* etc. with ice) are taken by the well-to-do, while the poorer classes usually take *chhach* (butter-milk). People of all castes smoke tobacco. Smoke as a mark of courtesy is offered to visitors. Villagers are more addicted to tobacco, and sometimes old females also smoke or snuff. Even children in many cases are habituated to smoking and their elders do not object to it.

Daily Life

In the towns, generally among the artisans and business classes, the daily routine is the same as obtains in urban areas elsewhere. People in the rural areas, being engaged in agriculture spend their day on the fields from sunrise to sunset, ploughing, sowing, watering or harvesting. The sleeping hours in rural areas are earlier than those in urban ones. The women folk have a much less varied time. They are busy throughout the year. They get up before men, and are engaged in various household duties almost throughout the day except for sometime in the afternoon. They usually take their meals after serving food to every member of the family. Old people stay at home and spend most of their time gossiping and chewing or smoking tobacco. Formerly very few children were sent to schools, and they either helped their parents in household work or spent

their time in playing. But with the establishment of schools in villages, an increasing number of the children of the school going age remain in schools during the study hours. The daily routine of Government servants and other office-goers is similar to those in such services in other parts of the State.

Community life

FESTIVALS—The principal festivals are Holi, Dashera, Ram Navmi, Diwali, the Gangor and Basant Panchami among the Hindus and the Moharram and the two Ids among the Muslims. Observance of fast is very common among the Hindus and the Muslims. The Hindus keep fast on *Ekadashi*, *Purnamashi*, *Navaratri* and on certain week days for developing self-discipline or to ward off the evil influence of stars. The Jains keep fast during the *Paryushan Parva*. The Muslims and the Boharas observe fast during Ramzan.

The Bhils lead a very hard life and it is only at the time of fairs and festivals that they have little diversion and entertainment. The following festivals are celebrated by the Bhils of the district.

DEEVO—It falls on *Shravan Shukla Pratipada* (the first day of the bright half of *Shravan*). Bullocks are washed on this day and worshipped. *Arti* is waved before them. People enjoy, relax and make merry.

RAKHI—It is celebrated on *Shravan Purnima*. Sisters tie *rakhis* to the right wrists of their brothers. In the absence of sister, the Bhils tie *rakhis* to each other. It is not obligatory to give presents to the sisters on this occasion.

NAURATA AND DASHERA—These are observed from *Ashwin Shukla Pratipada* to *Ashwin Shukla Dashmi*. Hovan Mata, Kalka Mata, Hithla Mata and Seero are worshipped during this period at night. A night vigil is kept on *Ashthami* at the place of Hovan Mata when *Bhajans* are sung continuously. On Dashera a goat is sacrificed to the Hovan Mata. Its flesh is distributed among the villagers as *prasad*.

DEWALI—On *Kartik Amavasya* earthen lamps are lit in front of each house and at the cattle sheds. The family members offer some rice and burn incense in front of these lamps. People then make merry and enjoy special meals.

KALI CHATURDASHI OR KALI CHAUDASH—This falls on the

fourteenth day of the bright half of *Kartik*. Bhils make offering of grain to their ancestors and perform their *shradh* (obsequies).

HOLI—It is celebrated on the *Purnima* of *Phalgun*. A bamboo is stuck in the ground on *Magh Purnima*, at the place where *Holi* is set on fire. A flag is hoisted on the bamboo after the ground has been purified by sprinkling water and fuel and cow dung cakes collected round it. On the *Holi* day the ground is smeared with cow dung and the *Holi* is burnt at four O'clock in the morning. The villagers formerly used to drink liquor in plenty on this occasion. Unmarried girls and boys go round each house in the village and collect jaggery and cash. Special present is demanded from the family in which a marriage has been celebrated or a son is born. They throw *gula* (coloured powder) on each other and enjoy the *gher* dance. The girls stop the passers-by and demand money and jaggery as present from them. This merry-making goes on for about ten days.

AMLI EGYARAS—It is celebrated on the eleventh day of the bright half of *Phalgun*. Unmarried boys and girls of ages between seven to eighteen keep fast on this day. They go to a pond in the afternoon, wash themselves and bring a small branch of the tamarind tree. They fix the branch in the ground with the help of earth and stones and go round it seven times, throwing grains of maize, wheat, gram and millets with the left hand and pouring water on the branch with the right. Girls bring a separate branch and offer grains and water to it. While going round the twig the girls sing:

To whom does the twig of the tamarind belong ? Who is playing with it ?

After the completion of the seventh round they pick up some of the grains, bring them home and put them in the baskets meant for storing the respective foodgrains, considering them to be auspicious and hoping that such baskets may never get empty. In the evening they offer some sweet porridge of maize and ghee to the fire and then take their meals.

The Bhils attend fairs armed with bows and arrows, and swords. The surrounding hills reverberate with the sound of their songs sung with hilarious movements. They generally go out on foot carrying bundles of raw food-stuffs on their heads for use during their stay in the fairs. Sometimes their womenfolk prefer to travel by bus not merely for the sake of convenience but for enjoying the fun of the ride. They sometimes keep waiting for hours together to catch the bus for covering even short distances. Fairs are occasions of joy and abandon for them. A list of important fairs held in the district is given in appendix V.

AMUSEMENTS—Gymnastic exercises and athletics, *Kabadi*, cricket, foot-ball and hockey are the principal games in the towns. Chess, cards and *chopad*, are the in-door games. Hide and seek, kite flying and blind man's buff are also quite popular. The educational institutions provide facilities for various games to their students. The light amusements, like singing, playing on the fiddle (*sitar*) and flute (*bansuri*) and drum beating are extensively indulged in. Singing to the accompaniment of harmonium is popular on social occasions in towns, where dramatic clubs and cinemas also have been set up. On special occasions such as marriages, festivals and fairs, special songs meant for the occasions are sung. The life of the villagers and the Bhils is very hard indeed. They get very little leisure for recreation. Children make swings by indigenous methods with the help of splitted bamboo. The swings are called *henslo*. Teenagers play with bows and arrows and acquire proficiency in archery. They also learn how to beat the drum and play on *khartals*.

FOLK SONGS AND DANCES—Bhils are very fond of music and dance. Their folk-songs express their feelings and emotions, and their dances are full of rhythm and vigour and are watched by the members of the tribe, young and old, with great interest and approbation. It is said that if the husband of a Bhil woman is not proficient in dancing she would leave him and marry another who captivates her by his dance.

In the following song a Bhil damsel invites her girl friends and relations to participate in the dance:

*Aavo Aavo re Sorio, Ghoomsi re Lol,
Kaka Baba re Sorio, Ghoomsi re Lol.
Ankhiyon ni Kasal, Rali Rali Jaye,
Kapadi na Phumda, Nami Nami Jaye.
Aavo Aavo re Sorio, Ghoomsi re Lol,
Daru Lavo re Sorio, pi Ghoomsi re Lol.
Aavo Aavo re Sorio, Ghoomsi re Lol,
Risai na Jajo re Sorio, Ghoomsi re Lol¹.*

Many kinds of dances are in vogue among the Bhils. The most important are the marital dances, the *ghanna* or the *gher* dance, the *neja* dance and the *gauri* dance.

1. Come along all the girls, let us dance and make ourselves merry. Daughters of my uncles and near relations have all come. Let us dance so rapturously that due to the excitement caused by it the root of your eyes may be washed down and strings of our bodices get loosened. Bring, here barrels full of liquor, we may drink it to our hearts content and go on dancing madly. Friends, make yourself merry and not return home in anger.

The most popular dance accompanying the marriage function is the *hathimana*. In this dance a male places one of his knees on the ground, makes movements with his body, whirling a naked sword in the air all the while. *Ghumar* dance is also quite popular, but it is exclusively the entertainment of ladies. In another dance two persons face each other making an arch by the naked swords held in their right hands. On one side of the arch stand men and on the other side women in equal numbers. Both the parties move forward and backward with a rhythmic movement keeping time by clapping their hands to the accompaniment of songs. In yet another dance men and women stand on two sides of a rectangular open space. The man catches hold of the hand of the man next to him and the woman places her hands on the shoulders of the woman standing next to her, and then they move round briskly in all the four directions keeping time by clapping their hands.

In the *ghanna* or the *gher* dance men and women form separate groups. Women hold each other's hand and stand in a semi-circle. Then with a shrill voice they raise some tune and dance briskly raising their feet forward simultaneously and bending their waists uniformly. During the intervals, they clap their hands loudly, producing a clinking sound with their bangles, which is heard distinctly in unison with the tune of their song. The men form a ring. They carry sticks in their hands. The drummers sit or stand in the centre. The dance starts with the beating of the drum. The dancers move in a circle striking their sticks at regular intervals, alternately against those in front and behind. As the tempo increases, the dancers jump wildly. Some of the dancers squat on the ground to the rhythmic beat of the sticks. The dance lasts for half to full one hour. During the interval they make a loud cry from time to time, flourishing their naked swords in the air. The beating of the drum, the sound caused by the striking of the sticks, the accompanying cries and the flashes of the swords shining in the air—all these create an atmosphere suggestive of the clouds, thunder and lightning.

Neja dance is held some days after the Holi when the village people assemble at some prominent spot near a place dedicated to some deity. The *Bhopa* sits before the image of the god or the goddess and makes movements as if possessed. He strikes the backs of the prospective participants in the *neja*, with a sheaf of peacock feathers. This is the beginning of the *neja*. Ladies assemble round some big palm or *Semar* tree carrying large bamboo sticks in their hands. Men stand in front of them at a distance of some 100 to 150 metres with big sticks in their hands. A coconut

and a rupee are wrapped in a red cloth and the bundle fastened to the top of the tree. This bundle is the *neja*, after which the dance is named. The band of men advances in the form of an attack towards the *neja*. The women oppose them with their bamboo sticks. The men retreat. The assault by men and the resistance by ladies are repeated six times. The seventh time, the women give way and step aside. The men then try to get hold of the *neja*. There is great rivalry. Some are quite unable to climb the tree, some fall down after climbing half way through and only a few succeed in climbing to the top. He who gets first to the top, carries the palm and wins the coconut and the rupee as a prize. Sometimes a long pole is fixed in the ground and the *neja* tied to its upper end. The by-standers try their skill as marksmen with bows and arrows or guns and he who hits the mark first is hailed as the victor. The *neja* thus takes the form of a tournament for the display of their skill in arms.

The *gauri* dance is held in the month of *Bhadon* in honour of goddess Gauri or Parvati. On the night preceding the day on which the dance is to be held, an idol of the deity is placed at some prominent spot and a night vigil is kept. Men and women sing and dance before the image. The first line of the song is sung by women. The second line is then sung in reply by men. Men and women stand in a line turn by turn, raise the knee and let the foot fall with a thumping sound on the ground. When women sing and act, men keep silence.

The next day the persons who propose to participate in the *Gauri* dance put on *angarkhas*, long and loose garments, the lower parts of which take the shape of skirts. They assemble round a pole fixed in the middle of a large plain. These men are called *Keli*. Some of them put on female ornaments and veil their faces so that only the nose and eyes are visible. Outside the circle stands a man known as *Raibudha* and another known as *Kutkaria*. The former puts on a round wooden mask bearing long teeth and covered with red tinfoil. There are sockets in it for the eyes and the nose, which help the wearer to see and breathe. He holds wooden sword in his hand and wears *ghughra* (pellet-bells) round his waist. The *Kutkaria* cuts jokes with the *Raibudha* until he puts on the mask, pronouncing the words *Sambhilo*, *Sambhilo* or hear, hear. The *Raibudha* feigns anger and advances with sword in hand to kill the *Kutkaria*. This is the comic part of the *gauri* dance. While the *Keli* goes round the pole singing songs in low voice, some people get aside to put on their masks. The drummer starts to beat the drum near the pole. The *Keli*, the *Raibudha* and the *Rais* all make graceful movements with their feet and

hands and go round the pole. When the man bearing the mask enters the ring, the beating of drum stops and a dialogue takes place. In the end the *Bhopa* gets possessed and participates in the dance waving a sheaf of peacock feathers on the players to protect them from evil influences. Many parts are played during the day in the course of which the incidents in the life of Banjaras, Jogis, Bhils, Baniyas, thieves, ghosts, tigers, monkeys etc. are dramatised. Lord Shiva appears in this dance as *Raibudha*. There is some deep religious feeling at the back of this dance.

NAMES AND TITLES—Generally people have two names (a) the *Janam-rasi nam* used only at wedding, death, and when the horoscope is read and (b) the *boltanam*, by which he is generally known. The system of naming is simple and the names are generally either religious or pet names given out of affection or fancy. Instances of the former are Kanhaya Lal, Arjun Singh and Ram Charan and of the later, Roop Lal, Chand Ratan and Prem Prakash. The usual suffixes attached to the names are Chand, Mul, Bhan, Pal and Karan among the Mahajans. Dutt is an exclusively Brahman suffix and Singh is used by the Rajputs. Among Muslims, names are expressive of thankfulness to God, a Khuda Baksha, Rahim Baksha etc. There is also a trend to name the child after some hero, animal, or a flower and to add the suffix Khan.

The names of females both in Hindus and Muslims are mostly simple. They are named after some goddess or heroine or something that is beautiful, pleasing or valuable. Ladies among Hindus and Muslims do not call their husbands and those senior to them, by name but address them in term of relationship.

The Bhils name their children after the week days on which they are born or according to the complexion of the child or after the names of a grand parent or some other special consideration such as to ward off the successive births of daughters.

The following names are given according to the days on which a birth takes place :

Day	Male Child	Female Child
Monday	Homla	Homli
	Homija	Heeman
	Hamji	Havli
	Heema	

1	2	3
Tuesday	Mangla Manglia Mango	Mangli Mangudi Metan Malu
Wednesday	Badhia Barji Bhalji Gajhing	Baddi Baduri Bijli
Thursday	Vesta Vesia Vagji Vagta	Vesti Jobhi Velan Vesan Jabri
Friday	Hakra Hakria	Hakri
Saturday	Thavra Thavaria	Thavri
Sunday	Deeta Deepa Devlo Dheera	Deetu Deepan Devli Dheeran
<i>Poornima</i>	Poona Poonja Pemlo	Pooni Poonji Pemli
<i>Dof</i>	Beejia	Beeju or Beejan
<i>Teej</i>	Teejia	Teeju or Teejan
<i>Hal Shashthi</i>	Hamji	Hamli

If the child is of black complexion it is given the name of Kalia, Kalu or Kali. If it is of fair complexion it is named Bhuria, Bhuri etc. Sometimes contrary names are given with a view to saving the child from the evil eye. Children who suffer from rickets are given the name of Hadia or Hadi. If the child has profuse hair on the head it is named Babaria, Jhuntra or Babri or Jheetri

Names given to signify the grains are Kodra, Kodri, Hamla, Koori and Batti. If the prosperity of the house increases after the birth of a child, it is given the name Deepa or Deepan.

The first child is named as Jeewa, Amra, Jeevi, Jeevni etc., wishing the child a long life. If a number of girls are born one after the other the last one is named Etri, meaning enough and no more. Still if another daughter is born she is named Bhooli, meaning thereby that she came by mistake. Even after this if a daughter comes she is named Bhoondi, meaning ugly. If the first few children die one after another then the one born after three or four pregnancies is named Kachru, Kachra, Kacharia, Kachri etc. with the idea that by giving it such abhorrent name its life would be prolonged.

Among the place names many villages have names ending in Kheda, meaning place of residence. Examples are Nanu-ka-kheda and Uganana Kheda.

MODE OF GREETING—The manner in which people greet each other, when they first meet, reflects their religious and cultural background, more particularly the religious or sectarian aspect, because, generally, the people use the modes and phraseology for greeting according to their religion or sect. Brahmans and the educated classes usually say *Namaskar*, Rajputs *Jai Raghunath*, Oswal Jains *Jai Jinendra*, Bhils *Ram Ram. Jai Ramji* is, generally, used by all classes.

Omens and superstitions

Some days are considered more auspicious than others. For example, the *Beej* (second day of the bright half of the month), *Poonam* (the full moon day), *Akha Teej* (third day of the bright half of *Baisakh*) and *Amlī Egyaras*, are auspicious days. Crossing of path by a cat is considered a bad omen. Hooting of an owl on the left is considered to be a very good omen. If a husband or a wife utters the name of his/her partner it is said to foretell famine or some such calamity. They swear by foodgrains, e.g. *kodra* and *makai* etc. and also in the name of God and other deities to show sincerity and truthfulness. A person sometimes takes an oath placing his hand on the head of his son, indicating that if he told falsehood calamity would fall on the boy in near future.

Magic and witchcraft

Magic and witchcraft hold sway on the life of the villagers and more particularly of the Bhils. Witchcraft dominates their mind. The idea of *Dakan*, a woman with sinister power, is prevalent among the Bhils and many misfortunes are attributed to her. If a man meets with

an accident in the jungle, it is ascribed to her. Sudden illness after returning from forest is believed to be caused by a ghost. Chronic diseases are caused by *Khagalias*, and miscarriages and female troubles by the matrons. Famines, epidemics and other calamities are supposed to be the result of the wrath of *Kalka Mata*. Different kinds of charms, amulets and talismans are employed by the villagers to protect themselves from evil spirits. These are obtained from the *Bhopas*. The Muslims also believe in the existence of the evil spirits. The cure of the victims of these is supposed to lie in the efficacy of the *Jhand punk* by religious men.

The institution of *Bhopa* is peculiar to the Bhils. They practise magic and witchcraft. Usually there is a *Bhopa* attached to every deity. A *Bhopa* puts on a copper ring on his finger and silver talisman round his neck. The *Bhopas* offer worship on all festival days and especially on the sixth day of the bright half of the months *Bhadrapada* and *Magh*. On these days vermilion is mixed with ghee and smeared on the idol of *Bhairon*, and a white or red tinfoil is pasted over it. A *Bhopa* then sticks a twig of *Neem* tree in his turban and sits before the idol with a pellet-belt, known as *Chorasi* tied to his waist and offers a present of a coconut and burns ghee and incense before it. *Bhopas* who are the priests of the Bhils are believed to act as medium for communication between the deities and the members of the tribe. It is believed that *Bhopa* is sometimes possessed by a deity which speaks through him. The man possessed, shakes and quivers all over the body. His eyes turn red and he begins to shout and beat his back with an iron chain. People run to hear what the spirit or deity has to reveal through him. It has also been observed that the spirit can be invoked by the *Bhopa* to determine the future course of events and to investigate the causes of the past losses and tragedies.

Impact of Social and Economic change

Independence has brought radical changes in the social structure of the district. With the end of the princely rule, the feudal rule came to an end and the Jagirdari system was abolished. The scheme of Panchayati Raj introduced in October 1959 was a step towards the decentralisation of power as a result of which the people of the rural areas have become politically conscious and are learning to manage their own affairs. Thus the society has undergone a great change. The ex-rulers and Jagirdars are adapting themselves to the new circumstances. Some of them are establishing business and others are running agricultural farms on scientific lines. Those who are less adventurous and cannot take risks have joined business concerns in various capacities.

The lot of the common man has, however, improved considerably. His economic position has improved due to the various measures taken under the development programmes. He gets better food and clothing. Better houses are being built both in the towns and the villages. Every individual has equal opportunities and social status. The caste barriers are breaking down and due to the abolition of the untouchability, the old social stratification is fast crumbling. With the spread of education, the age old superstitions are disappearing. Higher education is within the reach of the common man. Thus as a result of the new political, social and economic forces that have been operating since Independence, a new social order is emerging.

APPENDIX I

Age and Marital Status of Population of Banswara District-1961 Census

Age-group	Total Population				Marital Status								
	Persons	Males	Females	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Ages	475,245	241,102	234,143	136,077	109,282	99,439	104,419	5,066	20,027	400	252	120	163
0-9	167,971	84,729	83,242	84,729	83,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	52,940	27,986	24,954	25,809	20,679	2,024	4,153	8	14	105	73	40	35
15-19	36,726	19,395	17,331	14,109	4,403	5,146	12,846	55	60	71	10	14	12
20-24	39,865	18,732	21,133	7,379	483	11,114	20,402	164	213	66	9	9	26
25-29	39,111	19,355	19,756	2,037	149	16,988	19,166	277	397	37	18	16	26
30-34	33,693	17,489	16,204	751	69	16,309	15,081	381	999	38	37	10	18
35-39	24,775	12,708	12,067	315	55	11,994	10,780	371	1,203	21	19	7	10
40-44	23,357	11,982	11,375	270	50	11,124	8,836	563	2,436	18	39	7	14
45-49	14,857	7,974	6,883	125	25	7,377	5,015	457	1,819	9	14	5	10
50-54	16,902	8,935	7,917	151	19	8,150	4,134	667	3,746	10	16	7	2
55-59	5,767	3,030	2,717	83	8	2,698	1,457	254	1,243	3	5	2	4
60-64	9,702	4,445	5,257	66	17	3,665	1,394	704	3,835	9	8	1	3
65-69	2,261	1,035	1,226	22	4	762	361	250	859	1	—	—	2
70+	7,055	3,044	4,011	57	21	2,072	785	904	3,200	10	4	1	1
Age not stated	263	193	70	173	58	16	9	1	3	2	—	1	—

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C(1), Social and Cultural Tables, pp. 72-73.

APPENDIX II

Bilingualism in Banswara District-1961 Census

S. No.	Mother Tongue	Total Speakers		Total number of persons speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
ALL LANGUAGES						
1.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pushto/Pathani	241,102	234,143	2,422	880	—
2.	Arabic/Arbi	3	—	—	—	—
3.	Bengali	1	—	—	—	—
4.	Bhili	4	11	—	—	—
		32,913	36,793	3	10	—
5.	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	8	—	4	3	Hindi (M 1, F 9), English (M 2, F 1). English (M 3, F 1). Gujarati (M 1, F 1), Marathi (F 1).
6.	English	4	3	—	—	—
7.	Garhwali	58	16	3	6	Hindi (M 3, F 6).
8.	Gujarati	1,231	1,073	1	1	English (M 1, F 1).
				229	94	Hindi (M 176, F 79), English (M 36, F 2), Urdu (M 7, F 12), Arabic/Arbi (M 10), Marathi (F 1). English (M 1).
9.	Kannada	2	—	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Khariboli	64,038	56,427	699	125	English (M 524, F 91), Gujarati (M 94, F 11), Urdu (M 39, F 15), Sanskrit (M 35), Marathi (M 4, F 2), Punjabi (F 5), Arabic/Arbi (F 1), Latin (M 1), Sindhi (M 1), Tamil (M 1).
11.	Lamani/Lambadi	—	210	—	—	—
12.	Malayalam	7	2	5	1	(English M 2, F 1), Hindi (M 3).
13.	Malvi	2,834	2,698	145	25	English (M 125, F 8), Gujarati (M 19, F 10), Urdu (M 1, F 7).
14.	Marathi	34	23	9	15	Hindi, (M 9, F 15).
15.	Marwari	124	167	4	—	English (M 4).
16.	Mewari	312	572	5	1	English (M 4), Gujarati (M 1, F 1).
17.	Nepali	2	—	—	—	—
18.	Palvi	99	165	1	—	Gujarati (M 1).
19.	Punjabi	37	7	14	2	Hindi (M 6, F 2), English (M 7), Urdu (M 1).
20.	Rajasthani	8	2	4	—	English (M 4).
21.	Sindhi	141	141	48	26	Hindi (M 45, F 23), Urdu (M 2, F 1), Marathi (F 2), English (M 1).

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Thori or Nayak	300	180	120
27.	Unclassified	7,754	3,731	4,023
	ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES ¹	297,601	150,946	146,655
1.	Bhil	203,037	103,505	99,532
2.	Bhil Mina	13	—	13
3.	Damor, Damaria	9	5	4
4.	Mina	13,013	6,701	6,312
5.	Unclassified	81,529	40,735	40,794

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, p. 294.*

APPENDIX IV

List of some of the more important clans among the Bhils in
Banswara District¹

1. Aari	26. Kalawa
2. Ada	27. Kandor
3. Armor	28. Katara
4. Bad	29. Khadio
5. Baid	30. Khada
6. Bhagora	31. Khander
7. Buj	32. Kharadi
8. Bamania	33. Lambarvada
9. <i>Bhumani</i>	34. Maida
10. Chauhan	35. Makhvano
11. Damor	36. Mal
12. Denod	37. Manpuria
13. Devda	38. Masar
14. Dama	39. Moinia
15. Dindoor	40. Neenama
16. Dodiari	41. Nihirta
17. Doki	42. Pagora
18. Ganava	43. Pandora
19. Girasia or Garhaia	44. Pargi
20. Goda	45. Parmar
21. Gosain	46. Rana
22. Hingaz or Hinger	47. Rathor
23. Holki	48. Sarol
24. Hooar	49. Sarpota
25. Kaid	50. Solanki
	51. Wadheri

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part VI-D, Village Survey Monographs, Peepal Khoont, p. 13.*

APPENDIX V
List of the important fairs held in Banswara district¹

Name of the Tahsil/fair	Place	Period	Estimated Congregation	Purpose	Principal communities taking part in the fair	Nearest Bus Stand/ Route	Nearest Railway Station
GHATOL TAHSIL							
Ghodi Ranchhodji	Motagaon	<i>Magha Badi</i> 11	5,000	Religious	Hindus (Specially Bhils)	Ghatol	Bansi
GARHI TAHSIL							
Sangmeshwar	Bhaisau	<i>Phalguna Sudi</i> 11	2,000	Religious	Hindus	Bhukia	Dohad
Kaleeji (Navratri)	Gopinath- ka-Gara	<i>Ashvina Sudi</i> (Sunday of <i>Navratri</i>)	5,000	Religious	Hindus (Specially Bhils)	Garhi	Ratlam
Devjhulni Ekadashi	Banswara	<i>Bhadrapada</i> <i>Sudi</i> 11	10,000	Religious	Hindus	Banswara	Ratlam
Dashera	Banswara	<i>Ashvina Sudi</i> 10	3,000	Religious	All Communities	Banswara	Ratlam
BAGIDORA TAHSIL							
Ghotia Amba	Borigama	<i>Chaitra Badi</i> 15	5,000	Memorial	Hindus (Specially Bhils)	Barliya	Dohad
KUSHALGARH TAHSIL ²							
Andeshwar	Andeshwar	<i>Kartik Sudi</i> 15	5,000	Religious	Hindus & Jains	Sajargarh	Udaigarh
Mangleshwar	Kushalgarh	<i>Kartik Sudi</i> 15	4,000	Religious	Hindus	Kushalgarh	Udaigarh

1. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District, p. 277

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Agriculture forms the primary base of the economy of Banswara district with more than 46.46 per cent of the total and 91.2 per cent of the working populations engaged either in cultivation or in agricultural labour (1961 Census).

Land Utilisation

In 1965-66, the latest year for which land utilisation figures have been published, out of the total geographical area of 507 thousand hectares (as per village papers), 199 thousand hectares or about 39.2 per cent was under various crops. The double cropped area being 10 thousand hectares, the net area sown, in that year, was 189 thousand hectares, which worked out at about 0.83 hectares per agricultural worker on the basis of 1961 Census. Double cropped area had more than trebled by 1964-65 as compared to 1957-58, accompanied by about two-and-a-half fold increase in the irrigated area during the same period. Both of these areas dropped suddenly due to the drought conditions in 1965-66. The area under the plough in the district has been steadily increasing during recent years as a result of the implementation of various schemes aiming at agricultural development. This increase was of the order of about 27 per cent during the period since the launching of the First Five Year Plan. During the year 1965-66, 31 thousand hectares were under current fallows and the other fallow land was 46 thousand hectares. 36 thousand hectares of land was under permanent pastures and other grazing land, while cultivable waste extended over 25 thousand hectares. Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves was only one thousand hectares.

The major part or about 40 per cent of the uncultivated land in the district was uncultivable and barren in 1965-66. Forests occupied 50 thousand hectares or little less than 10 per cent of the total area of the district in 1965-66. About 59 per cent of the forest area was in Ghatol

tahsil and another 20 per cent and 10.5 per cent lay in Kushalgarh and Banswara tahsils respectively. The rest of this area was shared by Garhi and Bagidora tahsils. The forest area increased to about double since 1960-61 due to intensive afforestation schemes taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The pattern of land utilisation during the nine years, 1957-58 to 1965-66, is given in Appendix I.

Co-operative Farming

Co-operative farming in Banswara district is comparatively of recent origin. It was initiated by the registration of the first collective farming society in April 1955 at Galkiya village in Banswara tahsil. The society started working with 25.2 hectares (100 bighas) of land allotted to it by the State Government. It had an initial membership of 17 and a working capital of Rs. 427. Then followed the formation of the second farming society at village Jaulana in Garhi Panchayat Samiti area in June 1955. This society had 28 members who subscribed Rs. 560 as its capital, to till 57.5 hectares (142.25 acres) of land allotted to the society. The period of the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) witnessed the registration of 14 new co-operative farming societies in the district. Four of these were collective farming societies, five tenant farming societies and the rest were of the joint farming type. The year-wise registrations were two societies in 1958, four in 1959, six in 1960 and two in 1961. No new society came into existence during the next four years upto 1965. With the registration of one joint farming society in 1966, the total number of all types of co-operative farming societies reached the present number of 17.

The table at Appendix II gives certain details about the farming co-operatives registered upto the end of 1968-69.

Afforestation

Banswara district, lying as it does, in the wet region of Rajasthan, has a rich forest belt covering about 10 per cent of the district area. The rainfall being sufficient to support abundant natural vegetation, no particular and intensive efforts had been found necessary for further afforestation. However, the development, protection and scientific conservation of the existing forests has been given due priority in the development plans of the district. Even during the princely state times, reserve forests and certain plants named as Royal trees were given special protection. Considerable

progress has been achieved in this direction as a result of schemes and efforts undertaken during the three Plan periods. During the period covered by First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56) 202.34 hectares (500 acres) of land was brought under plantations, 40.47 hectares (100 acres) in 1954-55 and 161.87 hectares (400 acres) in 1955-56. Fencing for rotational grazing was done on 80.94 hectares (200 acres) in 1954-55 and on a further area of 40.47 hectares (100 acres) in 1955-56. A Forest Guard Training School was established at Banswara in 1954-55 wherein 59 Forest Guards received training in the initial year and another 86 were trained in the next year i.e. 1955-56. It was closed during March 1967. The intake capacity was 30 per term.

The Second Five Year Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) witnessed the initiation of the work of demarcation and settlement of forest land, 1,144.04 km. (895 miles) of boundary lines were cut and cleared and forest tracks measuring 245 km. (152 miles) were constructed during this period, to facilitate proper care and transportation of forest produce. Besides, the construction of seed stores at Banswara (in 1958-59) and Garhi (in 1959-60) and two Forest Rest Houses at Danpur (in 1959-60) and Shergarh (in 1960-61), the building of six Forest Check Posts and two Forest Quarters was also taken up during this period. Plantations were roped on a total area of 327.8 hectares (810 acres) and a further 4,779.3 hectares (11,810 acres) of degraded teak and bamboo forest area was culturally treated. Afforestation work during the Third Plan was covered by four important schemes viz., Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests, Grazing Land and Pasture Improvement, Soil Conservation works, and Timber operation and Forest utilisation. Efforts at afforestation were intensified during this period under these essential schemes inspite of the generally adverse climatic conditions. Besides the roping of forest plantations over an area of 1,206 hectares (2,980 acres), soil work was undertaken on 202 hectares (500 acres), under the scheme of Economic Plantations. Nurseries were opened at Banswara, Shergarh, Garhi and Kushalgarh for the purpose of growing plants for distribution to institutions like municipalities and Panchayat Samitis on special occasions like Van Mahotsavas. 178.6 km. (111 miles) of new forest roads and 12.9 km. (8 miles) of feeder roads were constructed and 489.2 km. (304 miles) of old roads repaired during the five year period. Three forest quarters, eight forest guard check posts and a seed store (at Ghatol) were also constructed. Under the soil conservation scheme, forest plantations were maintained over an area of 404.6 hectares (1,000 acres) during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64, and 2,325 hectares (5,745 acres) of cultural operations area was fenced. Forest

protection scheme taken up during this Plan period, included 643.7 km. (400 miles) for fire lines burnt and cleared. An area of 101.2 hectares (250 acres) of forests was fenced and another 263 hectares (650 acres) of fenced forest paddocks were maintained under the grazing and pasture improvement scheme. Rehabilitation of degraded forests was done by culturally treating 4,643.06 hectares (11,875 acres) of teak and bamboo degraded forests. Training was imparted to 400 guards during the five years at the Banswara Training School.

FOREST PRODUCTS—The forests are managed under the supervision of a Divisional Forest Officer with his headquarters at Banswara. The chief marketable products are charcoal, small timber, fuel and various minor products such as *Katha*, *Biri* leaves, gum, honey and wax, grasses, *mahua* fruits and flowers, medicinal herbs etc. Teak is the principal timber. There is a great possibility of utilising the branch wood and off cuts of teak in the manufacture of chip boards.

IRRIGATION

Agriculture in the district is mostly dependent on seasonal rains. In the absence of extensive canal irrigation, the crops grown are virtually unirrigated. The percentage of net area irrigated to the total cropped area was less than 6 in 1968-69.

The following table gives a visual idea about the area irrigated in the district from various sources, during the last twelve years:¹

Year	Area irrigated by				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	
1957-58*	—	379	1,945	306	2,631
1958-59*	—	2,000	2,136	104	4,239
1959-60	—	2,600	1,793	223	4,616
1960-61	853	1,864	2,289	418	5,424
1961-62	1,309	2,160	1,480	186	5,135
1962-63	1,382	3,004	2,421	405	7,212
1963-64	758	3,280	3 175	375	7,588
1964-65	—	1,916	3,004	371	5,291

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

* Figures for these years represent net irrigated area.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66 ⁴⁸	—	1,366	3,976	808	6,150
1966-67	—	1,438	4,695	1,026	7,159
1967-68	—	3,541	4,614	806	8,961
1968-69*	—	6,515	6,436	1,276	14,227

Rivers

The district is, on the whole, well supplied with rivers and streams flowing through its length and breadth. As already mentioned, the perennial rivers are Mahi and Anas, the other important ones being Eru (Arav), Chap and Haren. Though these rivers do not generally fail even in seasons of drought, their water had not been utilised for irrigation because of their rapid flow and high steep banks.

MAHI PROJECT—Mahi, being a major river flowing through this district, has been found to be holding prospects of utilisation of its waters for irrigation purposes and for power generation. A multi-purpose project was planned with these main aims, and the work was started in the year 1959-60.

The scheme, which holds out hopes of prosperity for the tribal population of the district, consists of the construction of a masonry dam across the river Mahi and 578 km. (361 miles) of canal system.

The project, envisaged to be completed by 1978-79, will have a gross commanded area of 62,194 hectares (153,685 acres). The culturable commanded area is expected to be 44,151 hectares (109,100 acres) while 31,095 hectares (76,979 acres) will receive irrigation waters annually in the Banswara district. The utilisation of 0.42 thousand million cu. metres of water from the storage is envisaged by increasing the area or by increasing the intensity of irrigation. With the proposed intensity of 105 per cent, the annual irrigation would be 46,460 hectares (115,000 acres). 1.28 thousand million cu. metres of annual average storage supply out of 1.71 thousand million cu. metres of total live storage water will be provided to the Gujarat State. The Gujarat share will pass through a hydel channel and generate about 33 thousand Kwh of firm power for use in Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan. The total estimated cost of the project, without power components, based on 1970 estimates, is Rs. 31.36 crores.

The other irrigation work taken under Plans in the district is Surwania project. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 16 lakhs while the actual expenditure till 1968-69, came to Rs. 19.99 lakhs. 0.7 thousand hectares received irrigation facilities from this project in 1968-69.¹

Tanks

The district has fairly plenty of surface water. There are no natural lakes, but a number of artificial tanks have been built for water storage, most of which are situated in Banswara, Garhi and Ghatol tahsils. Their number has been increasing over years, though the absence of specially constructed ditches, embankments and channels has been coming in the way of their proving particularly useful for irrigation purposes. Tank irrigation is carried out chiefly by means of lifts called *katumba* consisting of a hollowed out trunk of a tree built up like a see-saw, with one end lying in the water and the other on the shore. The latter extremity is forcibly depressed by three or four men and water thus escapes into the prepared channel and conveyed to the fields. 3,541 hectares of area was irrigated by means of tanks in 1967-68.²

Wells

Wells are a major source of artificial irrigation in the district, providing water to nearly 51.5 per cent of irrigated area in the district (1967-68). Water is found at an average depth of 3 to 15 metres below the surface and this facilitates the digging of wells in the district. Banswara tahsil area, being less hilly, is more prominent in well irrigation than other tahsils. Water is lifted for irrigation from the wells by means of persian wheel and leather or iron buckets. No tube wells have so far been tried in the district. The total number of wells rose from 5,017 in 1950-51 to 7,464 in 1955-56, further to 9,885 in 1960-61, 13,107 in 1965-66, 14,704 in 1967-68 and 14,972 in 1968-69. The details of the numbers of wells during 1966-67 to 1968-69 are as follows :³

		(Number)		
Wells		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
In use:				
	Old Wells	4,371	5,374	5,967
	New Wells	1,369	689	453
Fallen out of use:				
	During the year	627	366	96
	Others	7,648	8,275	8,456

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1969, p. 30.

2. *ibid.*, 1968, p. 35.

3. Source : Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Crop-wise Irrigation

Crop-wise irrigation figures for the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given in Appendix III in a tabular form. It is clear from these figures that food crops occupy a bulk of the watered area under all crops. In 1967-68, these crops (including sugar-cane) were grown on 7,791 hectares or about 88.5 per cent of the irrigated area in the district. Wheat and gram were the major cereal and pulse crops respectively. Condiments and spices, cotton and fodder crops and, to some extent tobacco, are the other irrigated crops.

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

The district being hilly, the cultivated fields have slope ranges varying between 2 and 20 per cent. Soil erosion occurs when rains are heavy and the flow of water through and near the fields is intensive. Erosion by water is accelerated due to defective cultivation methods adopted by the local cultivators. As a result, some sort of nullahs and channels are formed within the cultivated area through which rain water flows and carries away the fertile soil. This necessitates soil conservation measures.

With a view to conserve the cultivable land and to increase its fertility, the work of soil and water conservation was initiated in the district in 1957-58, through the agency of the Agriculture Department. The measures aimed at conserving moisture and preventing soil erosion were intensified in the year 1963-64 when a Soil Conservation Officer was appointed for the district. These measures have mainly centred round activities concerned with counter bunding, terracing of the fields and dry farming, because these have been found more suitable to the topography of the region. However, *Medh-bandi*, *Nala Bandi*, pasture development, judicious irrigation and levelling of the fields programmes have also been taken up. The Department takes up the survey and planning of cultivated farms suggesting the most appropriate measures of conservation for a particular field. The execution is undertaken at the owner's initiative and contribution of labour by him, the Department providing free technical guidance, supervision and financial grant upto 75 per cent of the cost of operations. The work done under these schemes during the last few years is given below¹ :

1. Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Banswara.

(Hectares)

Year	Area taken up under schemes of				
	Contour bunding	Terracing	Dry-farming	Medh-bandī	Nala Bandī
1959-60	—	121.4	—	—	—
1960-61	12.1	308.4	—	—	40.5
1961-62	—	—	—	—	—
1962-63	549.5	62.7	1,644.2	2,867.6	276.8
1963-64	388.5	113.7	3,806.4	—	—
1964-65	296.6	100.1	1,073.0	—	—
1965-66	439.1	85.8	13,472.4	—	—
1966-67	6,029.4	—	—	—	—
1967-68	5,381.7	45.3	12,420.0	—	6.0
1968-69	3,983.7	6.8	7,642.0	—	—

In addition¹ to the above work done under normal programme, an area of 11,411.1 hectares (28,192 acres) was specially subjected to soil conservation measures under relief programme during the two scarcity years of 1966-67 and 1967-68, which helped increase output of the fields by about 40,000 quintals during the *kharif* season of 1967-68 alone.

The work of soil and water conservation is at present looked after by the District Soil Conservation Officer, stationed at Banswara. He is assisted by five Soil Conservation Assistants and fifteen trained Fieldmen.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

The soil of the district is on the whole fertile, yielding good crops even without irrigation. In the comparatively level country in the west and south, the prevailing soil is of grey colour, more or less mixed with sand and extremely fertile when irrigated or when retaining the necessary amount of moisture. It is called *bhuri* and is the best soil in the district. To the south-west of Banswara town, at a distance of about 8 to 22 km. (5 to 14 miles), there is nearly a continuous stretch of black cotton soil (*kali*) which produces excellent spring crops if irrigation is available or when rainfall is adequate, but loses its moisture much more rapidly than the grey variety, and is also, on the whole, inferior to the latter. Immediately to the west and north-west of Banswara as also in the north-east of

1. Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Banswara.

the district, the predominant soil is of a reddish colour (*lal*) which sometimes degenerates into a kind of gravel and is not as fertile as either the grey or the black soil. The fourth variety, locally known as *berangi* or two coloured, is a mixture of *bhuri* and *kali* and, in point of productivity, varies according to whether the one or the other variety is the chief component. In the eastern forest-clad tract, all the above soils are found much intermingled in varying proportions even from village to village.

Principal Crops

As elsewhere, there are two major crop seasons in the district. The major *kharif* crops, sown during the months of June and July and harvested in September and October are paddy, maize, cotton, *Jowar*, *Moong*, sesamum, *Arhar*, *Urd* and *Guar*. Groundnut is also grown. Major *Rabi* crops, sowing operations for which commence during October-November and harvesting in the months of March and April are wheat and gram, besides barley, *Sarson*, linseed, *Methi*, etc. In 1960-61¹, the district ranked first in the production of rice, second in sesamum, third in *tur* and sanhemp, fourth in maize and millets, sixth in groundnut and seventh in cotton amongst the districts of the State, contributing 39 per cent of rice, 8.7 per cent of sesamum, 15.8 per cent of *tur*, 11.9 per cent of sanhemp, 10.8 per cent of maize, 4.8 per cent of small millets, 5.6 per cent of groundnut and 4.4 per cent of cotton produced in the state in that year. On the basis of 1966-67 production data, the district ranked second in respect of *tur*, 4th in the respect of maize and rice and fifth for small millets in the State.

The description of some of the major crops is given below :

MAIZE (*Zea mays* L.)—Maize, the staple food of the masses, is one of the earliest crops sown with the advent of rains. As a rule, it is not irrigated but in cases of extreme drought one or two irrigations are given wherever such facilities exist. There are three varieties of maize grown in the district, viz., early (*sathi*), medium, and late (*Malan*). The *sathi* variety, as its name suggests, flowers in about sixty days after sowing and matures in three weeks' time after flowering. The *Malan* takes the longest period of four months to ripen. All these varieties have yellow (*pili*) grains, which are sweeter in taste than the other varieties grown elsewhere. The crop is invariably manured usually with sweepings of ashes and night-soil from villages and responds to weeding and mulching. It is generally sown broadcast and sometimes in rows. *Urd* or *naila*, cotton, *moong* and black

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. iv.

gram are sometimes sown along with it as mixed crops. The seed rates is 3.95 kg. per hectare (1.6 kg. per acre). The plants are harvested with sickles when mature and ripe, and are left to dry in stacks. The cob are then removed from the plants and stripped off by manual labour one by one and allowed to dry further on mud plastered roofs. When completely dry, the grain is threshed either by beating them with long sticks or by rubbing one cob against the other with hands.

Maize is the most important crop of the district both from the point of view of area and production. It occupied an area of 78,243 hectares during 1967-68 and 78,915 hectares during 1968-69. The following table shows the distribution of the maize area amongst various tahsils during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 :

Tahsil	(Hectares)		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Banswara	17,603	17,312	18,677
Ghatol	18,142	20,705	20,845
Garhi	12,344	10,776	8,547
Bagidora	16,290	15,868	15,498
Kushalgarh	16,305	13,582	15,348
Total	80,684	78,243	78,915

WHEAT (*Triticum* Spp.)—Wheat is sown in the month of November. Actual sowing operations are preceded by two or three ploughings soon after maize is harvested. Preliminary irrigation called *relani* is given before ploughing if land is hard, and then finally the heavy beam is run to crush the clods and preserve the moisture before sowing. Wheat, grown after maize, is rarely manured. In sowing, either broadcasting is done or the *naila* is used, after which proper beds and water channels are prepared for irrigation. The crop grows best in admixture of lime, and in *dunes* or *tulao* (tank bed) where there is good amount of annual silt deposit. In lands where dry wheat is sown, manure is applied before rains and several ploughings are done in the rainy season. The seed rate is very heavy, varying between 75 kg. to 100 kg. per hectare (30 kg. to 40 kg. per acre).

The chief varieties of wheat grown in the district are *katha* (durum type) and *vijia* (vulgate type). The improved varieties introduced include

1. Source : Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

x-591 and Pusa-52 which are rust resistant, high yielding and possess good milling qualities. Another variety known as *tidia* is also grown. Wheat was sown on 13,902 hectares in 1967-68 representing 5.74 per cent of the total cropped area and 7.02 per cent of the area under all food crops, producing 14,144 tonnes. The distribution of this area amongst the tahsils was, Banswara 2,664 hectares, Ghatol 2,225 hectares, Garhi 3,113 hectares, Bagidora 3,489 hectares and Kushalgarh 2,411 hectares.

PADDY OR RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.)—Paddy is grown in the district in the hilly tracts on slopes and valleys where the small fields are carefully terraced and bunded. This waterloving crop cannot thrive in stagnant water and grows best where water has low depth and movement with continuous supply of fresh water coming in. It also prefers damp, humid and warm climate. There are early, medium and late varieties, the last one being the best. In some parts of the district, the crop is sown in tank beds also, where tank water irrigation is possible. The usual method of sowing paddy is broadcasting, but finer varieties are transplanted. The seed is sometimes soaked overnight to make a quicker start and to reduce damage by birds.

Paddy is also an important food crop from the point of area and production in the district; it was sown on 23,547 hectares in 1967-68 representing 9.6 per cent of the total cropped area and 11.9 per cent of the area under food crops producing 35,893 tonnes of paddy. The seed rate is 25 kg. per hectares (10 kg. per acre).

JOWAR (*Andropogon Sorghum*)—Jowar or the great millet is grown on a small scale in this district. The crop is neither manured nor irrigated. The method of sowing is usual. The seed rate for the grain crop is 10 kg. per hectare (4 kg. per acre) which is raised higher when it is grown exclusively for fodder purposes. The crop is allowed to mature fully well before it is harvested. It was sown on 22,789 hectares in 1967-68, the bulk of the area being in Kushalgarh, Ghatol and Banswara tahsils.

BARLEY (*Hordeum Vulgare* Linn.)—Barley is also a staple food of the poorer classes and covers a considerable area during the *Rabi* season. The crop calendar is the same for wheat and barley except that the latter requires less watering. Barley was sown on 3,304 hectares in 1967-68 representing 1.3 per cent of the total cropped area and 1.6 per cent of the area under food crops, the yield being 4,098 tonnes. It is grown in all the tahsils of the district and seed rate is 50 kg. per hectare (20 kg. per acre).

GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)—Gram is the most important pulse crop of the district, occupying nearly 80 per cent of total area (25,588 hectares out of 32,994 hectares in 1967-68) under pulses.

Gram crop does not require much tilth and heavy moisture because it is a crop with taproot system and extends its root in search of water, thus thriving well even without irrigation. It is grown either single or as *bejar*, mixed with barley. It receives first preference as a *rabi* crop on new virgin soils. When the late rains fail or when the land can not be prepared well, this crop steps in to avoid a total failure. The seed rate is about the same as for wheat. It is sown deep and forces its way up even if there is a good layer of soil on the top of the germinating seed.

Gram is grown throughout the district, the percentage area in various tahsils being Bagidora 28, Ghatol and Garhi 21 each, Kushalgarh 19 and Banswara 11 during 1967-68. The seed rate is 60 kg. per hectare (24 kg. per acre).

SUGAR-CANE (*Saccharum Officinarum* L.)—Sugar-cane is a semi-aquatic plant, requiring ample supply of irrigation water. The soil should be deeper, heavy and retentive of moisture. The sowing is done in October and is preceded by cultivation of *Sann* for green manuring in July. This is ploughed when two months old and the organic matter so buried is allowed to rot in the soil for another month. This is an addition to the usual dose of manuring the clods. It is brought to fine tilth and finally laid into ridges and furrows about 45 cm. (1½ ft.) apart. Beds are formed to control irrigation water. Planting is then done, by placing cane pieces having 3 to 4 eye-buds, horizontally on the crest of the ridges. The water is allowed to run into the furrows and when the soil is thoroughly wet and loose, these pieces are picked up one by one and placed at the bottom of the furrows down to the depth of about 0.30 to 0.45 metres (1 to 1½ ft.) in the soil by a man walking on them. The second watering is given soon after the planting of the whole field is finished. Subsequent irrigations then continue at intervals of about ten days except during rainy season till the crop matures. Cane is also, sometimes, sown in the fields of wheat and poppy. It takes about three weeks to germinate and another month for the crop to grow appreciably high. By that time the wheat is harvested and the field is left free for the development of cane.

In Banswara district, with limited irrigation resources, the growing of cane is almost dependent on the rains, which when normal, suffice for the crop. The area under sugar-cane has more than trebled since the

pre-Plan period. It was 243 hectares in 1950-51 which went upto 840 hectares in 1965-66 and the production grew similarly during the same period from 4,500 tonnes in 1950-51 to 14,906 tonnes in 1965-66. The area went down to 420 hectares in 1967-68 due to scanty rains during the last two years. The production was 11,268 tonnes in that year. The seed rate is 50 quintals per hectare (20 quintals per acre).

TOBACCO (*Nicotina Spp.*)—Tobacco is a good paying crop, the final product of which in the district is sold in the form of *kalitambaku* for *hukka* smoking.

The crop requires open and well drained soil. Seedlings are raised in the beginning of monsoon and transplanted at a distance of 0.6 by 0.6 metres (2 ft. x 2 ft.) in the month of *Shravan* (August). The field is well prepared in hot weather by a number of ploughings. Heavy manuring, weeding and mulching are done. When the crop is ready for harvesting, the whole plants are cut and allowed to dry in the sun for a number of days, till the leaves are completely dried and attain a uniform reddish colour. The leaves are then removed from the plants and tied into *Judis* of 15 to 20 leaves each. All the leaves are dressed and wrinkles removed by manipulation. *Judis* packed up in gunny cloth in the form of bales are exported outside the district. Tobacco was sown on 126 hectares of land in 1967-68.

COTTON (*Gossypium Spp.*)—It is an important crop of the district. American, *digvijay*, 134-Co, and 2 M varieties of cotton with staple length of 1" are grown in the district.

Cotton is generally sown by drilling. Irrigation is given either prior to or after sowing, though most of the areas grow cotton in unirrigated land. The growing seed is very delicate and any formation of crust on the surface either due to rain or due to bad irrigation considerably affects the percentage of germination resulting in poorer growth of the crop. The cotton growing centres in the district are affected by frost and, therefore, even the late varieties (also grown besides the early ones) picking is done much earlier to ward off the danger.

Cotton was grown on an area of 18,480 hectares in 1967-68 and the production was 8,761 bales of 180 kg. each. The bulk of the area i.e. 12,678 hectares was under *desi* variety and the rest (5,802 hectares) under American variety. Most of the area under the crop is unirrigated. With the availability of irrigation from Mahi Project, Banswara will have a

good scope for increase in cotton producing area and improving staple length of cotton. The seed rate is 15 kg. per hectare.

OILSEEDS—The area occupied by oilseeds was 22,871 hectares and production 5,696 tonnes in 1967-68. Of all the oilseeds, Sesamum was the most prominent, sown on about 74 per cent area (16,916 hectares) under all of them. Next ranked groundnut and castor seed occupying nearly 20 per cent and 6 per cent of this area respectively. Rape and Mustard and linseed were very insignificant, sown on very small areas (17 hectares and 9 hectares respectively).

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The principal fruits grown in the district are mangoes, *papita*, orange, *musambi*, grape fruit, custard, apples, plantain, pomegranate, melon, mulberry, *karanda* (*Carissa carandas*), lime, fig and pear. Mango is the main fruit of the tract and mango trees are mostly found planted here and there and not in the form of an orchard. Generally five to ten mango trees are grown by one cultivator. The variety is mostly local though some grafted species are also found. The local fruit is also of a considerably good quality as the climate and soil of the area particularly suit the growing of mangoes. They are exported after meeting the local demand. All types of vegetables are grown in the district such as onion, the egg-plant (*Solanum melongana*), cauliflower, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, *methi*, cabbage, garlicks, *dhania* and a number of gourd and cucumber family vegetables. Brinjal, *Torai*, and *Loki* grown here are particularly famous for their quality.

The total area under all fruits and vegetables in the district was 344 hectares in 1967-68. Of this a major part (311 hectares) was under vegetables, onion being the single most important vegetable crop grown on 240 hectares.

The area under major crops and their production during the last few years are given in Appendix IV.

Double Cropping

Double cropping is generally done on all irrigated land and is also practised to a certain extent on the unirrigated land, where the soil is retentive of moisture. A few short seasoned *Kharif* crops like maize and *moong* are produced and if it rains in October-November gram is grown.

Mixed cropping is practised to guard against total failure as also for household requirements. Except under special circumstances, leguminous

crops are not grown single, but are grown mixed with main crops. Maize is the most common crop sown on the double cropped area, the other crop usually being wheat, barley or gram taking its place where proper irrigation facilities do not exist. Crops like *urd*, *moong* and *ambadi* (hemp) are also widely sown with the main crops of maize or *jowar*. Gram is more often sown mixed with barley, when it is known as *bejar*. The mixture is so arranged that all crops do not ripe at the same time but in a continual way at an interval of about a fortnight or more. This reduces the rush of labour also to a considerable extent. Cotton is generally mixed with maize and sometimes with *ambadi* (hemp). Sugar-cane is also sometimes sown with wheat, the former planted at the time of third or fourth watering so that by the time wheat crop gets ready to harvest, the sugar-cane is hardly above the ground.

Agricultural Implements

The agricultural operations followed by the cultivators of the district are predominantly medieval and simple, done with the help of traditional tools and implements. Wooden plough is the universally used implement. The other commonly employed tools are *Kuladi*, *Khurpi* and *Bukhar*, used for weeding and mulching. *Kali* (blade harrow) is used as a subsidiary implement for preparing the land and *kalpa doras* (blade hoes) for doing sowing in rows. The sowing is alternately done by means of a bamboo drill attached to the rear of the plough. The crops are cut with sickles (*Dantardi*) except for those which are uprooted. Iron levellers are usually employed to level the field.

Improved implements have been, of late, introduced in the district mainly due to the efforts of the State Agriculture Department. The use of these implements are occasionally demonstrated to the cultivators by the field staff of the Department.

837 improved implements for various types of operations were distributed to the cultivators during the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 covering the Third Plan.

Implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the last three quinquennial censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966 are given at Appendix V.

Seeds

During the First Plan period 39.153 tonnes (1,049 mds.) of improved foodgrain seeds and 7.875 tonnes (211 mds.) of cotton seeds were

distributed. Similarly during the periods of the Second and the Third Five Year Plans 1,123.686 tonnes (30,106 mds.) and 1,061.092 tonnes (28,429 mds.) of foodgrain seeds were distributed. 110.591 tonnes (2.963 mds.) of cotton seeds were distributed during the Second Plan Period¹.

Manures

The cultivators of the district are not unaware of the usefulness of manures. Still the manuring is not extensively done because there are no adequate irrigation facilities. The most common manure in use is the farm-yard manure with some proportion of cowdung, which is still extensively used as fuel. Each cultivator reserves a place (*Rodhi*) to store rubbish and litter which is allowed to remain there for about a year. Pits are not commonly dug to put the stuff in so that the uneven heaps do not permit proper and thorough purifying and manure loses its efficiency. Folding of animals is also practiced as a means of manuring in certain tracts. Green manuring is, sometimes done, by sowing *Sann* (Bombay hemp). Its seed is sown broadcast in the beginning of rains and when the plants begin to flower they are ploughed in. Decomposition takes place easily while the crop is tender and there is sufficient moisture. The ploughing in has to be done at least one month before the next crop is sown.

The following quantities of chemical fertilisers were distributed in the district during the three Five Year Plan periods²:

Period	Distribution of	
	Nitrogenous fertilisers	Phosphorous fertilisers
First Plan	171.711 tonnes (169 tons)	36.578 tonnes (36 tons)
Second Plan	485.671 tonnes (478 tons)	175.776 tonnes (173 tons)
Third Plan	2,266.697 tonnes (2,231 tons)	163.583 tonnes (161 tons)

Crop Rotation

In general cotton-maize-gram and paddy-wheat are the chief

1. *Pragatisheel Rajasthan, Banswara*, 1967, Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, p. 12.
2. *ibid.*

rotations followed in the district. Where the soils are richer, maize is followed by wheat or barley. Wheat or gram follow sowing of rice and groundnut is sown in the same fields after wheat.

Crop-diseases and pests

The main diseases of crop in the district are red rot affecting sugar-cane and red leaf in American cotton and blight wilt affecting local variety of cotton. Wheat crop is mainly afflicted by rust and barley by smut. Sugar-cane leaves suffering from red rot wither away resulting in the shrinking of cane which shows black specks on shrivelled rind. The split cane gives alcoholic smell and shows red tissues with white cross bands. The usual way to save the crop from this disease is the use of healthy setts. If inflicted, the affected canes are rogued out to save the rest of the crop. An effective check, however, is to grow resistant varieties of the cane. Red leaf diseases often occurring in American cotton varieties, make leaves turn yellow or red and then roll downwards. Proper manuring helps in saving the crop from this disease, which is also checked by growing resistant varieties. Cotton plants affected by blight wilt, have their leaves turn yellow and drooping. The plant is stunted, wilts and dies and the vascular tissues become brown. Leaf rust results in round or oblong orange pustules on leaves of the wheat plants and sometimes also on leaf sheaths. These pustules are small and irregularly arranged and later turn black remaining covered with a thin membrane. Resistance varieties of crop are grown to check the infliction of leaf rust. Barley crop is affected in the district by covered or loose smut. To save the crop from the infliction of covered smut the seeds are treated with Ceresan or Agrosan GN before sowing at the rate of 2-2.5 gm/kg. of seed. Loose smut is controlled by solar heat or hot water treatment of seeds. Resistant varieties of barley crop are not affected by these smut diseases.

PESTS—No locust menace has been reported from the district for many years. There are, however, minor pests like rats, borers and other small animals which sometimes damage the crops. Paddy moth affects paddy crops and Aphis, at times, damages the wheat crop. Mealy wing bugs, stem borers and white ants are the pests affecting sugar-cane crop.

Departmental Activities

The activities and programmes concerning agricultural development are looked after by a District Agriculture Officer stationed at Banswara. His office was established in 1950. The field staff mainly does the job of demonstrating to the cultivators the better means of cultivation

and instructing them about the use of scientific implements, improved seeds and fertilisers. The details of these activities and the administrative set-up are discussed in chapter XIII of this volume.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder Crops

The principal fodder crops grown in the district are Incarne and maize and *jowar*, besides certain other leguminous crops. Rice straw is also used to feed the animals to some extent. Forests serve as the main source of hay but most of the hillocks where grass can be grown and preserved are lying barren. Under the conditions of draught which has been hitting the district hard in recent years, all these sources have proved insufficient to meet the fodder requirements of the district, necessitating import from the neighbouring districts and particularly from Bharatpur, Kota and Sirohi.

Tahsil-wise area under all fodder crops during the last four years (1964-65 to 1967-68) is given below :

(Hectares)

Tahsil	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Banswara	77	188	241	167
Ghatol	95	104	145	157
Garhi	800	822	958	1,085
Bagidora	49	57	59	72
Kushalgarh	7	7	26	18
Total for the district	1,028	1,178	1,429	1,499

Livestock

Out of a livestock population of around 901 thousand heads in the district at time of 1966 Livestock Census, 50.5 per cent were cattle, 28.3 per cent goats, 13.5 per cent buffaloes, 2.9 per cent sheep and the rest comprised horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and pigs. Cows, bullocks and buffaloes are kept by agriculturists for manure and other agricultural purposes. Camels, cows, bulls, oxen, donkeys, horses, sheep, goats and buffaloes are the domestic animals. Goats are kept in large numbers by the Bhils and the sheep by wandering shepherds. *Rabaris* go in for extensive camel breeding.

Malvi bread of cattle are most prominent in the district. These belonging to lyre-horned group having wide foreheads and are of massive and compact builds.

Malvi is purely a draught breed. The animals of this breed are mostly of grey, silver grey and white colours and bullocks are hardy and sturdy, very useful for pulling heavy weights and for cultivation in the heavy and stony soils. The breed has two types, large and small, in demand by the cultivators according to the size of their holdings. In the small size, the weight is 227 to 272 kg. while a large sized bull may weigh from 318 to 363 kg.

Sheep found in the district are mostly of Sonadi breed. Sonadi sheep have long, well built bodies with white or light brown faces. These are bred for dual purpose, the mutton and the wool. Sonadi is the heaviest type of sheep breed and is famous for high yield of mutton. In addition, the milk yield is quite good with as much as 10 per cent of butter contents, helping in the manufacture of ghee for local consumption.

Poultry farming

It is difficult to estimate the number of poultry breeders in Banswara district. However, according to quinquennial Census of 1966, conducted by the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, there were 121,366 fowls and ducks in the district as against 70,997 in 1956. The Animal Husbandry Department is making efforts to improve the local poultry breed by introducing white horn cocks. Improved varieties of cocks are being given in exchange of local *desi* cocks. The Panchayat Samitis are also encouraging opening of the poultry farms.

Livestock and poultry population in the district at the time of the last three quinquennial livestock censuses of 1956, 1961, and 1966 are given in the table of Appendix VI.

Fisheries

Banswara district with a good number of tanks and streams holds sufficient potentialities of development of fisheries. Though the smaller tanks and streams do not offer much scope in this direction because their water lasts only for a few months after the rains, the Mahi river and its tributaries provide sufficient area for the stocking of various species of fish. The work of fisheries development in the district is being looked after by an Assistant Fisheries Development Officer headquartered at Dungarpur, who works under the administrative and technical guidance of Fisheries Development Officer, Udaipur. Auction of waters where fish are found is being done every year. The following are the figures of income which

accrued to the Fisheries Department as a result of these auctions in 1966-67 and 1968-69 :

			(Rupees)
S. No.	Name of the waters	1966-67	1968-69
1.	Bundh Surwaniya	—	675
2.	Bai Talua	—	360
3.	Bundh Haran	—	—
4.	River Mahi	12,050	3,250
5.	River Anas	—	330
6.	River Chap	490	—
7.	River Arav	160	290
Total:		12,700	4,905

No special fisheries projects have yet been taken up in the district. Survey of 314 hectares of Surwaniya tank area, 16 km. from Banswara town on Dohad road, is in progress and fingerlings are expected to be stocked therein. Given proper lead, the district can feed good markets of adjoining states like Madhya Pradesh.

The following species of fish have been identified from the waters of Banswara district:

S. No.	Variety/Biological Name	Local Name
A. MAJOR CARPS		
1.	<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Rohu
2.	<i>Labeo gonius</i>	Khursi or Sarsi
3.	<i>Labeo calbasu</i>	Kalbase or Kalot
4.	<i>Cirrhina mrigla</i>	Narain
5.	<i>Catla Catla</i>	Katla
6.	<i>Barbus putitora</i>	Mahasheer
B. CAT FISH		
1.	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	Potola
2.	<i>Ophiocephalus straitus</i>	Girai
3.	<i>Ophiocephalus marulus</i>	Saul
4.	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Lauchi
5.	<i>Mystus seenghala</i>	Singhara
6.	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	Singhi

1

2

C. MISCELLANEOUS

1. <i>Mastacembelus arimatus</i>	<i>Bam</i>
2. <i>Chela Seeaila</i>	<i>Chal</i>
3. <i>Botia lohachata</i>	<i>Chippar</i>
4. <i>Barbus (ticto)</i>	<i>Puthi</i>
5. <i>Belon Cancila</i>	<i>Suiya</i>

Stock Improvement

There is no key village centre or any departmental cattle breeding farm in the district. However, breeding bulls of the Malvi breed are kept at each of the veterinary hospitals and Panchayat Samiti headquarters which are available for servicing to the villagers. Private cattle breeding farms are encouraged by the Panchayat Samitis. Similar facilities for the exchange of *desi* cocks for improved varieties are also extended by the Animal Husbandry Department. Poultry farms have been opened by all the Panchayat Samitis, though these have not brought in satisfactory results. Applied Nutrition Programme for poultry has also been introduced through the Panchayat Samitis of Garhi and Talwara.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE—The only Artificial Insemination Centre in the district was started at Banswara in 1967-68. During this year, 81 castrations, 4 sterilisation cases and one artificial insemination was done.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are six veterinary hospitals, one upgraded dispensary and one mobile dispensary functioning in the district (1967-68). Veterinary hospitals at the district headquarter town of Banswara is the oldest of these institutions. Other veterinary hospitals are situated at Bagidora, Sajjangarh, Kushalgarh, Garhi and Ghatol. Veterinary dispensary at Bhukhia in Bagidora tahsil was opened on 21st November, 1965. The Mobile Unit was re-organised in July 1967 and is headquartered at Banswara. This unit is doing useful work by taking preventive steps against the outbreak of enzootic, epidemic and contagious diseases and by taking to the castration of all useless male animals at the door of the farmers, breeders and villagers. Special work of follow-up programme of Rinderpest and vaccination has also been assigned to the unit.

The following table gives an idea of the work done by these institutions during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69¹ :

(Number)

Year	At Headquarters				By Staff on tour			
	Treat- ment of sick animals	Castra- tion of male animals	Vacci- nations & ino- culations	Cases supplied with medicine	Treat- ment of sick animals	Castra- tion of male animals	Vaccina- tions & inocu- lations	Cases supplied with medicine
1964-65	24,464	529	561	4,550	3,215	1,480	31,528	3,837
1965-66	27,988	779	6,563	9,489	4,020	1,588	22,426	6,776
1966-67	29,261	346	2,577	10,627	1,438	673	30,214	10,742
1967-68	26,154	596	2,808	11,513	2,232	1,281	40,288	9,727
1968-69	14,219	859	441	10,723	1,593	1,202	7,821	10,301

Besides the eight veterinary institutions run directly by the Animal Husbandry Department, each Panchayat Samiti has veterinary staff headed by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon attached to it, who take up extension work in their respective fields, including the distribution of pedigree male animals for improvement of the local breeds, opening of poultry farms, construction of bull sheds and cattle sheds and arrangements for the conservation of fodder by erecting silos, distributing chaff cutters and preparing good hay.

Animal Diseases

Animals of the district suffer mostly from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Liver-fluke and only occasionally from other serious diseases like Rinderpest, Anthrax, Bang's, Black Quarter, African Horse sickness and Red Water. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurs generally in low lying areas of the district inundated by heavy rain waters. The disease generally runs an acute course, and cattle and buffaloes often develop a highly septicaemic condition and die within about 24 hours of infection. Affected animals show a high rise in their body temperature. In animals that survive for a day or two, acute enteritis is noticed with colicky symptoms, bloody diarrhoea and also signs of broncho-pneumonia marked by laboured breathing. Eyes become swollen and tongue enlarged and dark, so that the animal has difficulty in swallowing. Liver-fluke is more common in hilly areas of the district. The infliction of these diseases has been considerably

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Dungarpur.

reduced by symptomatic treatment and by preventive vaccination and serum inoculation.

Attacks of and deaths due to major diseases in the district during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as follows¹ :

Year	Attacks	Deaths
1964-65	301	8
1965-66	192	71
1966-67	230	116
1967-68	463	43
1968-69	362	19

Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions

No cattle fair is held anywhere in the district.

FLOODS AND FAMINES

The district, lying in the wet zone, gets successive good rainfall. The rivers and small streams flowing in and through the district are sometimes in spate resulting in some damage to life and property. However, no serious floods have occurred in recent years. During 1968-69, 49 kutchas and 62 pukka houses in four villages were damaged due to excessive rains. Three public drinking water wells also suffered damage. The State Government sanctioned grants for repairs, Rs. 550 for the partially damaged houses and another Rs. 900 for the wells.

The district is not frequented by famines either, except in years of a general failure of monsoon in the whole region.

No severe famines were recorded in the area comprising the district during the last century except the famine of 1899-1900. The years 1836, 1861, 1865 and 1877-78 were, however, difficult years of scarcity. In 1877, the rainfall was about one-third of the average, resulting in a poor autumn harvest and great distress particularly among the Bhils and the lower classes. The state treasury being empty, the princely government had to borrow from the Indian Government to enable it to provide relief to the

1. *Annual Administration Reports*, 1964-65 and onwards, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

famine affected people for the construction and repair of wells etc. A large number of aged and helpless people were supported by private charity.

The famine of 1899-1900 was also the result of deficient rainfall which was only about 35.5 centimetres (14 inches) against an yearly average of 93.35 centimetres. The immediate needs of the affected population was not recognised, and relief works were started late in November and December 1899. The measures proved inadequate and the Bhil population was neglected. This resulted in crime assuming alarming proportions, and daylight robberies and violence became the order of the day. A poor house had been opened at the capital but it also remained in a neglected state, till a new poor house replaced it in May 1900. More thorough steps were taken in that very month to provide real relief to the affected population. New works like construction of tanks and kutchra roads were started and kitchens to provide free meals were opened throughout the State. Grain was imported, and cultivators granted advances. By September of that year, when the relief operations came to a close, 8.60 lakhs units had been relieved on works and another 1.54 lakh gratuitously, at a total cost of nearly Rs. 89 thousand to the exchequer. In addition to this, suspension of revenue was of the order of Rs. 1.24 lakh while *taccavi* loans amounted to Rs. 16.7 thousand. Another sum of about Rs. 45 thousand was received from the committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and spent in providing the agriculturists with cattle, seeds and other things needed for having a fresh start in life. Though no reliable statistics of mortality due to the famine are available, it was estimated that from 15 to 25 per cent of the Bhils and from 30 to 50 per cent of the cattle perished.¹

The year 1901-02² witnessed another, though less severe famine. It was due as much to a plague of rats as to deficient and ill-distributed rainfall. There was, however, no scarcity of fodder. More than 4.35 lakh units were provided relief on works or in poor houses between November 1901 and September 1902. The cost of these operations was about Rs. one lakh including Rs. 15 thousand of *taccavi* advances and Rs. 50 thousand granted as suspension of revenue. A further sum of Rs. 9 thousand was received from the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Trust and spent in purchasing bullocks, seeds etc. for the agriculturists.

1. Erskine K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, the Mewar Residency, Ajmer, 1908*, p. 177.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 177-178

After the two disastrous years 1900-01 and 1901-02, the year 1905-06 was yet another unfavourable year. Though the monsoon of 1905 brought heavy showers during the last week of May to enable the cultivators to sow their crops, the latter rains in August and September were very much deficient resulting in poor and late *kharif* crops. This was followed by almost complete failure of winter rains and the *rabi* sowing was also very poor. The State tried to help the cultivators by a lenient collection of land revenue but further relief could not be provided due to lack of funds. The year 1907-08 was also a difficult year due to very late, irregular and ill-distributed rains. Maize and rice crops suffered particularly. The worst affected parts were 95 villages in northern Banswara. Suspension of revenue and *taccavi* loans were granted by the State Government, in addition to the starting of relief works and a poor house at Banswara town. The latter years had no severe drought though the rains sometimes, as in 1931-32, were illusive and ill-distributed, which adversely affected the crops. The State Government created a famine fund in 1937-38 with an initial sum of Rs. 5,000 which was later raised to Rs. 25,000 during the next 5 years for providing relief in such emergent times.

During recent years, the district witnessed scarcity conditions in 1952-53, 1957-58, 1960-61 and a continuous spell of famine conditions for four years from 1965-66 to 1967-68. In the generally widespread scarcity of 1952-53 and 1957-58, over 3.55 lakh inhabitants of all the 1,463 villages of the district were affected. The State Government spent over Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 79,500 respectively on relief works in the two years. The year 1960-61 was not a very difficult year as rains failed in only a part of the district containing 447 villages with 1.58 lakh inhabitants. The authorities provided quick relief by spending Rs. 33,500 on relief works, besides granting Rs. 337 as gratuitous relief and suspending collection of Rs. 2.11 lakhs of land revenue. Generally good conditions in the three years preceding the failure of rains (in 509 villages of the district), helped in preventing distress. The expenditure of Rs. 3,647 on relief works together with a gratuitous relief of Rs. 250 and a revenue remission of Rs. 54,900 was sufficient to mitigate the difficulties of the affected masses. But this difficult year was followed by three even more difficult ones, which worsened the plight of the people of the whole district.

During the year 1965-66, the whole district had to face an almost complete failure of crops due to drought conditions. More than 1.48 lakh cattle and 4.71 lakh inhabitants of 1,371 villages of Banswara, Garhi, Ghatol, Bagidora and Kushalgarh tahsils of the district were affected by

scarcity conditions. The State government declared famine conditions in these areas, and suspended the collection of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 10.67 lakh. Further measures to deal with the situation included grant of gratuitous relief of Rs. 7,150 and the constitution of a District Famine Relief Advisory Committee and a Relief Committee at the district level as also Tahsil Advisory Committees at the tahsil level. The Government spent Rs. 2.76 lakh on relief works during the year. Relief works continued during 1966-67 through the agencies of State Public Works, Irrigation and Revenue Departments, giving employment to over 62,000 persons. The total cost of these works during the period came to Rs. 1.87 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 34,650 of gratuitous relief was granted and the collection of Rs. 20.84 lakhs of land revenue suspended. Another Rs. 2 lakhs were granted by the State Government to the Panchayat Samitis of the district for various minor irrigation schemes. 111 Fair Price Shops were opened, 90 in rural and 21 in urban areas. This was in addition to arrangements for distribution of grains to the workers at the site of the relief works. 16 fodder depots were opened by the Government to arrange adequate supply of fodder. Three feeding centres were opened by Rajasthan Go Seva Sangh in Garhi and Bagidora tahsils of the district. Gifts received from philanthropic agencies through the Central Government were also distributed. The scarcity conditions persisted even during 1967-68, affecting almost the whole population of 1,461 villages of the district. The relief measures had to be extensive since the people had no reserves to fall back upon, facing the difficult conditions for the third year in succession. Rs. 26.35 lakhs were spent on relief works besides a grant of gratuitous relief of Rs. 42,200. The remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11.38 lakhs.

APPENDIX I

Land Utilisation in Banswara District¹

Year	Total area of the district (according to village papers)	Cultivated Land			Current allows more than once	Unculturable and barren land	Forests	Uncultivated Land				Culturable waste	Other fallow land
		Total cropped area	Net sown area	Area sow more than once				Land put to non-agricultural uses	Permanent Pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1957-58	508	171	158	13	30	20	178	6	23	1	32	59	
1958-59	509	225	170	55	23	20	175	6	28	1	30	56	
1959-60	507	234	170	64	28	161	30	6	28	1	25	58	
1960-61	507	189	168	21	28	158	26	6	38	1	24	58	
1961-62	507	248	184	64	20	150	34	6	38	+	21	54	
1962-63	507	235	183	52	22	143	39	6	38	+	25	51	
1963-64	507	243	187	56	21	137	39	6	36	+	32	49	
1964-65	507	228	188	40	22	122	51	12	36	+	29	46	
1965-66	507	199	189	10	31	115	50	12	36	1	25	48	

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

+Negligible.

APPENDIX II Co-operative Farming Societies in the Banswara District (1968-69)

S. No.	Name and address of the society	Panchayat Samiti	Year of registration	Membership (No.)	Subscribed capital (Rs.)	Loans raised (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)	Land owned (hectares)
1.	Galkiya Collective Farming Society Ltd., Galkiya	Banswara	1955-56	17	427	—	427	25.2
2.	Adarsh Collective Farming Society Ltd., Jaulana							
3.	Chokhla Collective Farming Society Ltd., Chokhla	Garhi	1955-56	28	560	—	560	35.9
4.	Arniya Collective Farming Society Ltd., Arniya	Bagidora	1958-59	115	1342	193	1535	32.3
5.	Adivasi Collective Farming Society Ltd., Kalakhet	Banswara	1959-60	14	350	—	350	39.4
6.	Nadiya Collective Farming Society Ltd., Nadiya	Kushalgarh	1960-61	27	278	—	278	80.9
		Banswara	1961-62	15	780	—	780	36.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Suwala Tenant Farming Society Ltd., Suwala	Bagidora	1959-60	27	675	—	675	33.9
8.	Rakho Tenant Farming Society Ltd., Rakho	Bagidora	1959-60	11	275	—	275	24.2
9.	Semliya Tenant Farming Society Ltd., Semliya	Banswara	1959-60	12	300	—	300	83.1
10.	Garadiya Tenant Farming Society Ltd., Garadiya	Sajjangarh	1960-61	17	850	—	850	Not acquired
11.	Gopakavaria Tenant Farming Society Ltd., Gopakavaria	-do-	1960-61	17	1105	—	1105	-do-
12.	Mota Tanda Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., Mota Tanda	Ghatol	1959-60	16	800	400	1200	24.2
13.	Kushalkot Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., Kushalkot	Garhi	1959-60	15	150	—	150	Not acquired
14.	Bhinepura Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., Bhinepura	Banswara	1959-60	17	800	1765	2565	28.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Laxmipura Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., Laxmipura	Banswara	1960-61	22	1050	1436	2486	60.9
16.	Shantipura Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., Shantipura	-do-	1960-61	11	561	1977	2538	35.6
17.	Kasarwari Patel Joint Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., Kasarwari	Kushalgarh	1966-67	16	3050	—	3050	47.3

Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Banswara.

APPENDIX III

Irrigation by Crops in Banswara District¹

(Hectares)

Year	Irrigated area under				Total (gross) area irrigated
	Food crops (excluding sugar-cane)	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Others	
1964-65	4,765	484	8	33	5,290
1965-66	5,844	399	75	144	6,462
1966-67	6,582	261	64	252	7,159
1967-68	7,457	334	7	1,163	8,961
1968-69	14,826	610	153	78	15,667

APPENDIX

Area and Production of Principal

Crop	1956-57		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Bajra</i>	44	3	6	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Jowar</i>	312	26	411	144	216	71	798	216
Maize	136,689	33,196	67,692	65,779	65,636	54,732	66,962	45,105
Wheat	48,078	15,883	18,267	12,579	17,973	20,913	19,099	15,893
Barley	10,118	4,974	4,213	4,999	3,889	4,115	3,408	3,713
Rice	87,644	39,956	36,767	35,241	40,767	34,668	41,480	61,939
Small millets	31,766	3,525	15,371	2,545	11,345	2,896	14,115	3,602
Gram	112,538	26,678	45,124	27,816	35,749	20,675	37,040	26,777
Other <i>kharif</i> pulses	7,710	1,549	3,093	1,856	2,960	1,990	4,599	3,093
<i>Tur</i>	2,945	749	4,409	2,940	2,879	1,902	5,026	3,380
Other <i>Rabi</i> pulses	1,410	476	184	135	620	425	617	415
Sesamum	43,930	6,355	20,244	2,110	23,158	2,232	17,365	1,543
Rape & Mustard	286	41	53	22	10	4	10	1
Linseed	125	18	28	6	37	9	24	6
Groundnut	8,694	2,338	6,120	4,115	9,565	6,432	7,282	5,099
Castor seed	54	11	924	331	419	150	643	228
Sugar-cane	2,151	14,432	507	13,320	643	17,252	696	18,725
Chillies	2,485	512	1,327	699	1,313	706	1,381	743
Potatoes	5	3	Neg.	1	2	3	2	2
Ginger	3	1	-do-	Neg.	1	6	—	—
Cotton ²	25,461	3,377	16,896	5,077	12,819	8,835	15,634	6,931
Tobacco	329	50	204	91	70	31	151	67
Sanhemp ³	13,732	10,646	2,911	4,491	1,962	2,862	4,898	826

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

2. Production of cotton in bales of 180 kg. each

3. Production of Sanhemp in bales of 191 kg. each.

Neg.=Negligible

IV

Crops in the Banswara District¹(Area in hectares)
(Production in tonnes)

1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	10	2	26	6	91	36	41	4
1,919	511	3,240	878	9,950	3,202	22,789	10,510	8,803	1,583
71,581	76,782	75,791	60,484	80,684	43,973	78,343	100,229	78,915	15,309
8,936	6,210	5,682	4,784	5,035	3,893	13,902	14,144	13,622	13,824
1,378	1,515	962	1,096	1,150	1,100	3,304	4,098	3,079	3,503
38,866	63,600	34,624	2,787	24,008	2,361	23,547	35,893	38,713	14,290
15,082	4,056	12,939	720	17,050	1,043	20,700	5,548	18,177	1,095
27,616	11,732	6,734	4,061	8,953	6,348	25,588	25,537	22,673	9,387
5,382	4,357	3,873	728	3,764	605	2,646	1,766	3,036	542
9,087	6,110	11,136	3,908	6,271	1,580	4,433	2,981	6,053	1,493
215	152	104	28	108	42	37	27	376	216
12,239	1,262	9,989	862	18,246	1,934	16,916	2,115	11,675	1,354
8	3	16	5	21	4	17	6	12	5
28	26	7	1	8	1	8	2	19	5
8,114	5,457	8,415	2,953	7,239	1,535	4,623	3,105	9,803	1,822
406	105	105	36	244	65	1,306	469	534	89
1,063	27,860	840	14,906	445	8,027	420	11,268	864	22,194
1,323	712	1,152	356	1,422	383	1,468	789	1,059	328
—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	7	8
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Neg.
19,425	8,939	18,682	8,027	19,778	7,020	18,480	8,761	19,351	5,734
117	52	104	29	134	28	126	56	108	32
3,905	1,034	2,985	346	2,687	321	2,805	756	1,561	185

APPENDIX V

Agricultural Implements and Machinery in use in Banswara district

Agricultural Implements and Machinery	Numbers in use in		
	1956 ¹	1961 ²	1966 ³
1. Ploughs	72,718	82,466	92,725
Wooden	72,635	82,313	92,530
Iron	83	153	195
2. Carts	9,615	11,664	13,271
3. Sugar-cane Crushers-bullock driven	824	812	935
4. Tractors	6	4	10
5. Oil Engines, Water pumps for irrigation purposes	45	36	125
6. Electric Pumps for irrigation purposes	2	3	11
7. <i>Ghanis</i>	260	249	186
8. Persian wheels or <i>Rahats</i>	—	656	1,757
9. Improved Implements			
(i) Harrows and Cultivators	—	—	458
(ii) Seed Drills	—	—	11
(iii) Threshers	—	—	196
(iv) Rotary Chaff cutters	—	—	2
(v) Sprayers & Dusters	—	—	25

1. *Quinquennial Livestock Census Report of Rajasthan*, 1956, p. 29.2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 80-81.3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 164-65.

APPENDIX VI

Livestock Population in Banswara District

Livestock	Numbers in		
	1956 ¹	1961 ²	1966 ³
CATTLE	3,81,177	4,05,656	4,56,543
Males over 3 years	1,48,560	1,69,282	2,00,808
Breeding	63	94	97
Working	1,43,494	1,66,300	1,98,610
Others	5,003	2,888	2,101
Females over 3 years	1,11,179	1,20,516	1,25,228
In milk	38,926	27,571	37,988
Dry	65,352	78,384	87,022
Others	12,901	14,561	218
Young stock (3 years and under)	1,15,438	1,15,858	1,30,507
BUFFALOES	1,00,418	1,07,024	1,21,321
Males over 3 years	1,309	1,232	1,161
Breeding	704	756	618
Working	414	231	437
Others	191	245	106
Females over 3 years	56,540	60,352	66,375
In milk	25,800	21,494	27,981
Dry	23,475	30,112	38,240
Others	7,265	8,746	154
Young stocks (3 years and under)	42,569	45,440	53,785
SHEEP	25,242	23,838	26,440
Upto one year	5,583	5,360	7,361
Above one year	19,659	18,479	19,079
GOATS	1,95,719	2,16,302	1,80,698
Upto one year	72,452	80,438	1,16,538
Above one year	1,23,267	1,35,864	1,64,160

1	2	3	4
HORSES AND PONIES	4,126	3,067	2,230
MULES	—	4	1
DONKEYS	8,930	10,232	11,853
CAMELS	2,090	2,953	2,368
PIGS	4	6	25
Total Livestock	7,17,706	7,69,082	9,01,479
POULTRY	70,997	87,662	1,21,366
Fowls	70,967	87,523	1,21,328
Ducks	11	104	31
Others	19	35	7

1. *Quinquennial Livestock Census Report of Rajasthan*, 1956, pp. 22-28.
2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 70-80.
3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 150-164.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Banswara has remained an industrially backward district. The area had only a few cottage industries of local importance. According to Erskine¹, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the manufactures were primitive and consisted of coarse cotton cloths called *khadi*, a little silver jewellery, brass and copper ornament work, lacquered bangles and wooden toys, bedstead and sticks. A few other cottage industries like brick making, leather work particularly shoe-making, rice husking, handloom weaving, wood work and stoneware making also occupied certain groups of population in pre-Independence era but they received no state financial assistance or effective patronage. In the princely State of Banswara a factory run in the jail at the capital town of Banswara produced woollen and cotton carpets, durries, *tat-pattis*, coarse cloth, *asans*, *niwar* and knitted money bags. A cotton ginning factory, a few flour mills and rice hullers were started at the capital (Banswara) during the thirties of the present century. These industries could not withstand competition by large scale industries which manufactured better and cheaper goods. However, the old industries continued to survive in their own restricted spheres. Efforts to revive them on the Block-level under a joint scheme sponsored by the State Development and Industries Departments², undertaken after the formation of Rajasthan, did not prove successful, because these industries were carried on only for village self-sufficiency. The financial assistance provided under the scheme also proved inadequate. Individuals and families engaged in leather tanning, weaving, dyeing, wood work and blacksmithy were provided with technical know-how for a short period but this also did not go very far in reviving the dying crafts since the training-cum-production centres were closed down.

1. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency, Ajmer*, 1908, p. 176.

2. Source: Office of the Regional Assistant Director, Industries & Supplies, Udaipur.

POWER

Hydro-electric Power

Banswara district started receiving hydro-electricity from Chambal Project in March 1968. All localities electrified upto the end of 1968-69, except in Kushalgarh area were receiving hydro-electric power. The total hydel power supply was to the tune of 14,82,654 KW in 1968-69 transmitted and distributed through Sagwara by a line of 11 KVA.

Thermal Power

Two thermal power stations at Banswara and Kushalgarh are working to supplement the needs of electric power in the district. The Banswara Power House was installed in 1929. It was state owned till 1946 when it was sold to a private firm viz., Banswara Electric Supply Co. It was taken over by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in October 1964. The installed and derated capacities of this power house are 460 KW and 90 KW respectively. It has four diesel generating sets. Electric supply from Banswara Power House is made for all the twenty-four hours.

The power house at Kushalgarh was installed in 1962. Its installed (original) capacity was 159 KW. It has now four diesel generating sets of a total generating capacity of 257 KW. The supply of electricity is made for sixteen hours a day (2 p.m. to 6 a.m.)

During 1968-69, the generation of electricity from the two thermal power stations was of the order of 2,17,318 Kwh. Another 14,82,654 Kwh. of hydel power were purchased. The total sales of electricity in Banswara sub-division (power) during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as follows:¹

Year	(Kwh) Sales
1964-65 (October-March)	1,97,483
1965-66	5,25,209
1966-67	7,62,054
1967-68	9,50,512
1968-69	14,36,162

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Banswara.

A total of 3,384 connections had been given in Banswara sub-division (power) upto the end of 1968-69 as detailed below¹ :

DOMESTIC :

Light and Fan	2,273
Heat and Small Power	6

COMMERCIAL :

Light and Fan	861
Heat and Small Power	60

INDUSTRIAL :

Low and Medium Voltage	63
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HIGH VOLTAGE :

Public Lighting	9
Irrigation and Dewatering	98
Water Works and Sewage pumping	14

Total	<u>3,384</u>
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Tariff rates (1968-69) charged for different types of uses of electric power are as follows :

Use	Rate per unit (Re.) :
1. Domestic-Light and Fan	0.50
2. Domestic-Heat and Small Power	0.25
3. Commercial-Light and Fan	0.50
4. Commercial-Heat and Small Power	0.25
5. Industrial Power-Low & Medium Voltage	0.25
6. Public Water Works	0.25
7. Agricultural	0.12
8. Public Lighting	0.35

Banswara district falls under the charge of an Executive Engineer of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, in-charge of the Banswara

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (Commercial), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Building stone	Limestone	Brick-earth
1964	16.7	11.4	15.8
1965	40.1	18.6	7.6
1966	28.0	32.0	7.6
1967	25.5	34.7	5.5
1968	72.5	—	9.8
1969	443.5	—	58.9

Almost all the minor minerals extracted in the district are locally consumed or find ready market in the neighbouring districts. On an average 500 workers are employed in mining industry per day.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

There are no large scale industries in the district. 19 factories, however, were reported to be registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948, employing 314 workers at the end of 1968. Of these, four factories were under Government ownership and the rest were privately owned. The registered factories included 11 saw mills, two cotton ginning and baling units, two letter press and lithography and printing and book-binding units and two electric light and power concerns and one each of motor vehicles repair workshop (Mahi Sagar Project workshop) and manufacturer of edible oils other than hydrogenated oils. The highest number (125) of workers employed was in J. C. Mills Factory, Thikariya. The list of registered factories as on 31st December, 1968 is given in Appendix II along with the number of workers employed and the nature of ownership.

Small Scale Industries

128 small scale manufacturing units were reported to be registered with the Directorate of Industries, Rajasthan at the end of 1966.¹ According to their group classification, there were 46 units under leather products manufacturers employing 118 workers, 24 units under Fabrication (Iron & Steel) which employed 53 workers, 11 units under textiles employing 16 workers, 10 units under handicrafts employing 10 workers and 32 under miscellaneous group with an employment of 204 workers. There was only one unit each under the heads agricultural implements, radios and transistors, cosmetics and printing press. The detailed particulars about all

1. *Directory of Small Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan*, published by the Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966.

small scale units e.g. their years of establishment, items produced, investment and workers employed are given in the Appendix III.

Industrial Co-operatives

Co-operatives in the field of industries had a comparatively belated start in the district. After the establishment of a Community Development Block at Garhi in 1954-55, industrial co-operatives of weavers, leather workers and cane workers started coming into existence as a result of availability of credit through newly formed co-operative credit societies.

The district being a substantial cotton producing area, a cotton ginning factory in the co-operative sector was established in 1957-58. The Barodiya Kisan Central Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co-operative Society Ltd., as it was named, enabled the cotton growers to get fair price and ready local sale. The initial cost of the factory came to Rs. 1.90 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs were contributed by the State Government as share capital. Rs. 17,800 were subscribed by two societies and 207 individuals. The society also got a loan of Rs. 70,000 from the Banswara Central Co-operative Bank for establishment of the ginning factory during the year 1961-62. But inadequacy of working capital coupled with keen market competition and inexperience of local workers came in the way of the successful running of the factory and it was closed down in 1962-63. The State Government sanctioned a further loan of Rs. 1.80 lakhs during 1966 for the purchase of a processing plant and construction of building. It received another Rs. 5,000 as grant-in-aid for organisational overheads from the Government, Rs. 1,600 during 1960-61, Rs. 900 during 1961-62 and Rs. 2,500 during 1969-70. The factory has not started re-functioning so far. The Rajasthan Rajya Kray Vikray Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Jaipur has now agreed to run the factory on fifty-fifty basis in profit and loss. The society has agreed to the terms and conditions of the Sangh vide its resolution No. 5 dated 9th January 1970. In 1966-67, it had 457 members who subscribed Rs. 1,50,600 as share capital. Its working capital stood at Rs. 3,75,560.

Industrial co-operatives predominantly manned (80 per cent membership) by tribals are given grants and loans by the State Social Welfare Department. Quite a few others received financial help from the Zila Khadi and Gramodyog Parishad, Khadi Commission, Panchayat Samitis and the State Industries Department in the initial stages.

At the end of 1968-69 (June 30, 1969) there were 78 industrial co-operative societies in the district having 2,390 members. The main

The district has a declared industrial area covering nearly 81.4 hectares (200 acres) at village Thikariya at a distance of about 2.4 km. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile) from the town of Banswara.

Small Industries Service Institute of the Central Small Industries Organisation, Union Ministry of Commerce & Industries, at the request of the State Industries Department undertook a survey of the existing conditions with a view to finding out the scope for new industries which could be encouraged in the area on the basis of available resources, existing and anticipated demand and economic facilities. The survey-team of the Institute has reported that the absence of infra-structure facilities like proper means of transport, availability of surplus electric power and skilled workers are responsible for the industrial backwardness of the district. The situation is further worsened by poor demand for industrial products due to the low standard of living of the inhabitants of the area. However, the position is expected to improve with the availability of hydel power from the Chambal and Mahi systems and construction of new roads. Increased banking facilities and development of agricultural sector is also likely to creat new demands for certain products like improved agricultural implements, fertilisers, pesticides etc.

The findings of the survey revealed that in view of the available mineral, agricultural and forest resources as well as the economic facilities available, the following industries can easily be set up in the district:¹

1. Leather tanning,
2. Western type shoes and chappals,
3. Bone milling,
4. Woollen carpet, *Tat Pattis* etc.,
5. Exercise Books,
6. Synthetic cattle feed,
7. Automobile workshop,
8. Tyre Retreading, and
9. Wooden Stationery and Electrical items.

State Assistance

The development of industries in a particular area is linked, *inter alia*, with the pecuniary advantages in the form of free land, exemption

1. *Industrial Development Potentialities of Banswara District*, Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur, pp. 17-19.

from taxes and relief etc. provided by the authorities. Banswara remained industrially backward due to the absence of such incentives, till after it the area become a part of Rajasthan.

The major form of encouragement provided to industries in the district is in the form of loans advanced by the State Industries Department on moderate rates of interest. The details of loans granted to industries during the last few years are as follows:

Year	Number of Recipients	Amount disbursed (Rs.)
1955-56	2	5,500
1956-57	3	3,000
1957-58	22	37,600
1958-59	25	28,050
1959-60	9	8,000
1960-61	13	20,500
1961-62	25	36,000
1962-63	4	5,000
1963-64	8	5,000
1964-65	4	2,000
1965-66	5	4,000
1966-67	4	4,000

The loans granted decreased considerably after 1961-62 because the financing of industries became the primary function of Rajasthan Financial Corporation and the State Government confined itself to subsidising the difference between the interest charged by the Corporation and that charged by the Government. No loans, however, have yet been given by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation to industries in the district.

TRADE UNIONS

In the absence of large scale industries, there is no organised labour force in the district. However, working of bigger establishments like the State Public Works Department and Rajasthan State Electricity Board have formed their district units which are affiliated to and work under the directions of their state-level bodies. Apart from these, a union of workers in small industries has also been formed though it lacks a representative character, having membership of only a small fraction of the total labour force in all and sundry industrial establishments scattered all over the district.

The following are the three trade unions registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions :

S.N. Name and address of trade union	Year of Registration	Members
1. P. W. D. Workers' Union, Banswara	1957	115
2. Vidhyut Mazdoor Union, Banswara	1967	32
3. Zila Factory Union, Banswara	1967	24

LABOUR WELFARE

There being no large scale industries and consequently no concentration of labour in the district, no scheme for labour welfare or opening a Labour Welfare Centre has been sponsored. The small number of labourers employed by small scale units do not entail upon the employers, the responsibility of taking any special steps in this direction, except the fulfilment of legal conditions of labour laws like Industrial Disputes Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, etc. applicable to their units. The Labour Inspector of Dungarpur and Banswara districts, with headquarters at Dungarpur, looks after the enforcement of various labour laws in the Banswara district also.

APPENDIX I

Localities Electrified in Banswara district upto 31.3.1969

S. No.	Name of locality	Tahsil	Panchayat Samiti	Date of electrification
1.	Kushalgarh	Kushalgarh	Kushalgarh	February 1962
2.	Partapur	Garhi	Garhi	31.3.1964
3.	Garhi	Garhi	Garhi	31.3.1964
4.	Banswara	Banswara	Talwara	Before Integration
5.	Lodha	Banswara	Talwara	26.1.1966
6.	Kumpra	Banswara	Talwara	26.1.1966
7.	Sundanpur	Banswara	Talwara	26.1.1966
8.	Talwara	Banswara	Talwara	26.1.1966
9.	Vijwana	Garhi	Garhi	13.2.1966
10.	Parsoliya	Garhi	Garhi	31.3.1967
11.	Ghatol	Ghatol	Ghatol	15.7.1967
12.	Devoliya	Banswara	Talwara	11.11.1967
13.	Kanji-ka-Gara	Ghatol	Ghatol	30.11.1967
14.	Tekla	Ghatol	Peepalkhoont	23.1.1968
15.	Chandooji-ka-Gara	Ghatol	Ghatol	26.1.1968
16.	Sagwariya	Garhi	Garhi	1.2.1968
17.	Jantaura	Garhi	Garhi	4.2.1968
18.	Senawasa	Ghatol	Ghatol	28.3.1968
19.	Soorpur	Banswara	Talwara	29.3.1968
20.	Wardiya	Banswara	Talwara	29.3.1968
21.	Bheelwan	Banswara	Talwara	29.3.1968
22.	Chiriyawasa	Banswara	Talwara	29.3.1968
23.	Laxmipura	Banswara	Talwara	31.3.1968
24.	Jaulana	Garhi	Garhi	31.3.1968
25.	Thikariya	Banswara	Talwara	25.7.1968
26.	Bheemsaur	Garhi	Garhi	8.9.1968
27.	Bodla	Banswara	Talwara	1.12.1968
28.	Sagthali	Ghatol	Ghatol	30.12.1968
29.	Chaupasag	Garhi	Garhi	1.1.1969
30.	Dhabra Daran	Banswara	Talwara	3.2.1969
31.	Barodiya	Bagidora	Bagidora	15.3.1969
32.	Dadooka	Garhi	Garhi	20.3.1969

1	2	3	4	5
33. Raiyana		Garhi	Garhi	20.3.1969
34. Makod		Banswara	Talwara	27.3.1969
35. Ghantala Nichla		Banswara	Talwara	27.3.1969
36. Tejpur		Banswara	Talwara	30.3.1969
37. Masotiya		Banswara	Talwara	30.3.1969

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (LD), Rajasthan State Electricity Board,
Jaipur,

APPENDIX II

Registered Working Factories in Banswara District as on 31.12.1968

Category/Name and address of the factory	No. of workers employed	Ownership
COTTON GINNING AND BALING		
1. Shri Venkatasw Ginning Factory & Oil Mills, Thikariya	37	Private
2. J. C. Mills, Factory, Thikariya	125	"
MANUFACTURE OF EDIBLE OIL OTHER THAN HYDROGENATED OILS		
3. Rajasthan Oil Ginning Industries, Kushalgarh		
SAW MILLS		
4. Anwar Beg Kedar Singh Saw Machine, Banswara		
5. Government Ara Machine, District Forest Office, Banswara		
6. The Noor Flour and Saw Mills, Banswara	2	Private
7. The Gokul Flour & Saw Mills, Banswara	3	
8. Safi Flour & Saw Mills, Kushalgarh	6	"
9. Hakim Saw Factory, Banswara	3	"
10. Shri Ganesh Saw Factory, Prithviganj, Banswara	5	"
11. Ambica Flour & Saw Mills, Banswara	4	"
12. Devendra Saw & Flour Mills, Banswara	2	"
13. Mahavir Saw Mills, Banswara	2	"
14. Sharma & Co., Near Hospital, Banswara	6	"
LETTER PRESS & LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING		
15. Hiteshi Mudranalaya, Banswara	4	"
16. Dhanur Dhar Mudranalaya, Banswara	5	"
REPAIRS OF MOTOR VEHICLES		
17. Assistant Engineer, Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project Workshop, Sub-Division No. 2, Banswara	9	Government
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER		
18. Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Banswara	18	"
19. Executive Engineer, Thermal Plant, Mahi Project, Banswara	46	"

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector, Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

APPENDIX III

Small Scale Industrial units in Banswara District

S. No.	Industry/Name and address of the unit	Year of Establishment	Items of production	Investment (Rs.)	Employment (No.)
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS					
1.	M/S Sudash Iron Industries, Banswara	1960	Agricultural tools	30,000	15
FABRICATION (IRON & STEEL)					
1.	M/S Jawahar Iron Industries, Banswara	1951	Iron goods	5,000	2
2.	„ Shanker Lal S/o Peharji Lohia, Garhi	1957	„	7,000	3
3.	„ Pannalal Gottam Mechanic, Banswara	1957	„	1,000	4
4.	„ Kanhiyalal Nathulal Lohar, Banswara	1957	„	1,500	1
5.	„ Sukhlal Shankerlal, Loharpura, Banswara	1947	„	5,000	2
6.	„ Kanhiyalal Lalchand, Papaichok, Banswara	1957	„	1,500	1
7.	„ Mohanlal Dhanraj, Banswara	1949	„	1,500	1
8.	„ Netlal S/o Pannalal Karigar, Banswara	Hereditary	Scissors, knives	1,000	6
9.	„ Panchal Shival, Sallopat	„	Blacksmithy items	1,000	2
10.	„ Kevalji S/o Dolji, P.O. Gagar Talai	„	„	550	2
11.	„ Tola Chand S/o Kachruji, P.O. Gagar Talai	„	„	550	1
12.	„ Ganpat S/o Nalubadi, Kushalgarh	„	„	550	1
13.	„ Gulab Chand, Kushalgarh	„	Stone dressing & tools	10,000	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	M/S Shiv Shanker S/o Moti, Kushalgarh	1956	Blacksmithy	2,000	1
15.	„ Madhuji Rahimji, Banswara	Hereditary	„	500	1
16.	„ Shri Dayal S/o Bhurji, Kalinjara	„	„	500	1
17.	„ Shri Ragunath S/o Dhulji, Banswara	„	„	600	1
18.	„ Kalia S/o Mangal, Village Karji	„	„	500	1
19.	„ Mohd. Hussain, Kushalgarh	„	„	500	1
20.	„ Roopchand Gopalji, Kushalgarh	„	„	20,000	3
21.	„ Kanhayalal, Kushalgarh	„	„	1,000	1
22.	„ Shanker Safe Industries, Garhi	1946	Cash Boxes etc.	7,000	8
23.	„ Premchand Nathuji, Surajpole, Banswara	1955	Blacksmithy items	2,500	3
24.	„ Prem Chand Lohar, Banswara	1955	„	1,000	2

CHEMICAL

1.	„ Durga Distillery, Banswara	1949	Distillery	150,000	15
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TEXTILES

1.	„ Kalu S/o Vatra Harijan, Sarwa Bari	Hereditary	Readymade cloth	600	1
2.	„ Nama S/o Kamariya Harijan, Sarwa Bari	„	„	800	1
3.	„ Gotulal S/o Gobaji, Sarwa Bari	„	„	800	1
4.	„ Vogibai, Sarwa Bari	„	„	525	1
5.	„ Ratanlal S/o Girdhari Sarwa Bari	„	„	800	1
6.	„ Mangilal S/o Girdharilal, Sarwa Bari	„	„	800	1
7.	„ Hiralal S/o Kedarji, Sarwa Bari	„	„	1,500	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	M/S Khema S/o Bachiya, Ramgarh	Hereditary	Readymade cloth	600	2
9.	„ Hokariya S/o Bhima, Ramgarh	„	„	750	3
10.	„ Vokla Ganchi, Ramgarh	„	„	175	3
11.	„ Ramlal Ganchi, Ramgarh	„	„	560	1

RADIOS & TRANSISTORS

1.	„ P. S. Jhai Radio Repairs, Banswara	1957	Radio Repairs & Assembling	5,000	3
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COSMETICS

1.	„ Sima & Co., Lakharwara, Banswara	1963	Oil, Tooth- powder, Amrit Dhara, Vaseline, Scent, etc.	10,000	3
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PRINTING PRESS

1.	„ Hiteshi Mudranalaya, Banswara	1956	Printing press	10,000	5
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LEATHER

1.	„ Govindhi S/o Koryaji, Banswara	Hereditary	Shoe making	500	2
2.	„ Mokariya S/o Bulchand, Banswara	„	„	100	2
3.	„ Kodra S/o Rakhawa, Banswara	„	„	500	3
4.	„ Chunya S/o Korya, Banswara	„	„	1,000	3
5.	„ Molka S/o Mogra Mochi, Banswara	„	„	500	3
6.	„ Sarvjanik Brahad Bahudhandhi Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Bodliya	—	„	20,000	6
7.	„ Jeewa S/o Moolchand, Bodliya	Hereditary	„	2,000	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	M/S Mukya S/o Mokta, Boriya	Hereditary	Shoe making	300	3
9.	„ Nathu S/o Jeewa, Barodiya	„	„	500	3
10.	„ Bhogji S/o Joga, Barodiya	„	„	200	3
11.	„ Kalu S/o Jeewa, Barodiya	„	„	200	3
12.	„ Bhurya S/o Katil, Barodiya	„	„	300	3
13.	„ Mogji S/o Bhora, Barodiya	„	„	300	3
14.	„ Rolla S/o Kediya, Barodiya	„	„	275	3
15.	„ Hira S/o Kediya, Barodiya	„	„	280	3
16.	„ Devji S/o Kuberji, Barodiya	„	„	500	2
17.	„ Moogji S/o Ratna, Barodiya	„	„	475	2
18.	„ Kalu S/o Puria Barodiya	„	„	600	2
19.	„ Shri Dev S/o Meghji, Barodiya	„	„	400	2
20.	„ Kherma S/o Meghji, Barodiya	„	„	500	1
21.	„ Hira S/o Kubera, Barodiya	„	„	300	1
22.	„ Kalia S/o Jeeva, Barodiya	„	„	500	1
23.	„ Hira S/o Baktu, Barodiya	„	„	500	1
24.	„ Kalia S/o Jeeva, Barodiya	„	„	600	1
25.	„ Magan S/o Dhanna, Barodiya	„	„	600	1
26.	„ Kadro S/o Vactue, Barodiya	„	„	800	1
27.	„ Hira S/o Kharma, Barodiya	„	„	1,000	1
28.	„ Pungiya S/o Jeewa, Ramgarh	„	„	500	1
29.	„ Nathilal, Joshimarket, Hindoliya Khurd	1930	„	2,500	4
30.	„ Bhorra S/o Deena Bhuriser, P.O. Sallopat	„	„	1,000	3
31.	„ Bhagu S/o Moolchand, Mochipura, Banswara	„	„	800	1
32.	„ Magan Kadiya Mochi, Banswara	„	„	800	3
33.	„ Hakariya Mochi, Nagarpara, Banswara	1947	„	800	3
34.	„ Chhagan Codya Mochi, Jai Road, Banswara	„	„	800	3
35.	„ Cachru Karuji Mochi, Jail Road, Banswara	„	„	800	3
36.	„ Chunya Mogra Mochi, Banswara	„	„	1,000	3
37.	„ Karia Nathu Mochi, Banswara	„	„	800	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	M/S Korya Mongri Mochi, Banswara	Hereditary	Shoe making	800	3
39.	„ Dhuriya Puriya Mochi, Banswara	„	„	800	3
40.	„ Koriya S/o Bolchand Mochi, Banswara	„	„	800	3
41.	„ Omkar Mangra Mochi, Banswara	„	„	1,500	3
42.	„ Devanand Koriya Mochi, Banswara	„	„	800	3
43.	„ Gautam Ram Mochi, Banswara	„	„	1,000	3
44.	„ Munnalal Omkarji Mochi, Banswara	„	„	1,000	3
45.	„ Gantani S/o Kodra Mochi, Banswara	„	„	1,000	3
46.	„ Hokariya Mochi, Banswara	„	„	1,000	4
HANDICRAFTS					
1.	„ Barkatram, Banswara	„	Wooden toys & articles	1,000	1
2.	„ Hiralalji, Kanji-ka-Gara	„	„	600	1
3.	„ Lal Shanker, Banswara	„	„	500	1
4.	„ Devji S/o Koriya, Banswara	„	„	1,500	1
5.	„ Omkar S/o Pyarelal, Banswara	„	„	1,000	1
6.	„ Dev Chand S/o Kelji, Banswara	„	„	3,000	1
7.	„ Shanker S/o Kaishu, Banswara	„	„	2,000	1
8.	„ Moji S/o Ganesh, Banswara	„	„	1,000	1
9.	„ Dunderji S/o Keval, Banswara	„	„	500	1
10.	„ Mangilal S/o Nathuji, Banswara	„	„	3,000	1
MISCELLANEOUS					
1.	„ Tejya S/o Soka Harijan, P.O. Kalinjara	„	Basket making	500	3
2.	„ Vijai S/o Soka Harijam, P.O. Kalinjara	„	„	500	4
3.	„ Bitai S/o Dhira Harijan, P.O. Kalinjara	„	„	500	2
4.	„ Amera S/o Dungar Harijan, Kalinjara	„	„	500	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/s Chhoti S/o Mangla, Kalinjara	Hereditary	Basket Making	500	3
6.	„ Lalji S/o Moga, Kalinjara	„	„	500	4
7.	„ Kamru S/o Kalu, Kalinjara	„	„	500	4
8.	„ Soka S/o Dhira, Kalinjara	„	„	400	4
9.	„ Fatiya S/o Kalu, Kalinjara	„	„	500	3
10.	„ Minsiya S/o Dhora, Kalinjara	„	„	500	4
11.	„ Bhina S/o Dhira Harijan, Kalinjara	„	„	500	4
12.	„ Nathu S/o Dola Harijan, Kalinagra	„	„	400	2
13.	„ Baksha S/o Moga Harijan, Kalinjara	„	„	400	4
14.	„ Koriya S/o Moga Harijan, Kalinjara	„	„	300	3
15.	„ Fajang S/o Moga, Kalinjara,	„	„	400	4
16.	„ Moka S/o Jatha, Gagar Talai	„	„	450	4
17.	„ Kalu S/o Pugga, Gagar Talai	„	„	400	3
18.	„ Mikana S/o Khema, Gagar Talai	„	„	300	3
19.	„ Padma S/o Hira, Gagar Talai	„	„	500	5
20.	„ Ratna S/o Punja, Gagar Talai	„	„	500	5
21.	„ Panja S/o Hira, Gagar Talai	„	„	500	5
22.	„ Bansal Kachroo S/o Amer chand, Banswara	„	Silver & Gold wire drawing & saw mills	10,000	5
23.	„ Kaluram Govindram Ginning Factory & Oil Mills, Thikariya 1950		Cotton, oil, paints, phenyl, varnish & soap etc.	600,000	75
24.	„ Soda Lemon Factory, Banswara	1948	Soda lemon	4,000	7
25.	„ Shanti Arts Studio, Banswara	1942	Photo articles	4,000	3
26.	„ Bashul S/o Indar Pal, Solanpur	Hereditary	Oil	1,000	2
27.	„ Gulab Singh Madho Singh, Flour & Rice Industries, Banswara	1949	Rice mill	3,500	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	„ Laxmiram Ganeshmal, Banswara	1956	Rice mill	3,790	2
29.	„ Gokulsahaya Prithvisingh, Flour Mill, Banswara	1948	Saw & Flour mill	30,000	5
30.	„ Noor Flour Saw Mill, Banswara	1957	„	17,000	5
31.	„ Anwarbeg Kedarkhan & Co., Banswara	1954	Furniture	50,000	18
32.	„ Hakim Sah & Co., Flour Factory, Banswara	1958	Flour	12,000	4

Source : *Directory of Small Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan*—Published by the Directorate of Industries & Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966.

APPENDIX IV

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Banswara district as on 30th June, 1969

S. No.	Type of society	No. of societies	Membership (No.)	Share capital (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)
1.	<i>Gur Khandsari</i>	2	34	1,588	22,730
2.	Rice Hullars	5	95	3,303	19,013
3.	Forest Labour	8	572	7,925	12,154
4.	Labour contract	11	191	4,422	29,910
5.	Weaving	10	202	2,607	5,393
6.	Leather work	19	431	10,128	26,628
7.	<i>Oil ghani</i>	5	79	6,110	22,879
8.	<i>Palm Gur</i>	3	74	1,025	1,506
9.	Carpentry	1	10	250	559
10.	Bamboo basket making	3	43	327	1,548
11.	Soap making	1	11	1,100	12,260
12.	Lime burning	3	72	1,025	1,052
13.	Blacksmithy	3	39	1,730	4,139
14.	Pottery	1	27	540	567
15.	Poultry farming	1	11	1,005	1,898
16.	Co-operative Industrial estate	1	37	3,487	4,482
17.	Ginning & processing factory	1	462	150,750	332,407

Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Banswara.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Indigenous Banking

The district has been backward in the fields of industry and communications and so also in trade and commerce. Consequently, banking facilities on any large scale could not develop.

The 1951 Census recorded that owing to the absence of banking facilities, the agriculturists had to depend for loans on the village *Baniyas* etc. who charged exorbitant rates of interest. The indigenous bankers and money-lenders, also known as *Mahajans*, have been, since times immemorial, the traditional suppliers of credit in the rural areas of the Banswara district as in other parts of Rajasthan. The principal castes engaged in money lending in Banswara district are Jains and Nama Mahajans. They advance loans for short periods mostly for productive purposes like purchase of seeds, implements, cattle and digging of wells etc. Unproductive loans are also granted for social and religious ceremonies and litigation etc. The method of giving or advancing loans is simple and informal. The loans are advanced either by taking thumb impressions of illiterate borrowers in the *Bahi khattas* or account books or on the execution of promisory notes or written acknowledgements or a second party standing as surety or on the mortgage of land or property.

There had been a unique practice in the district called *Sagri Pratha* whereby a Bhil who borrowed money from a money-lender had to perform manual labour on the farm of the creditor along with his family in lieu of interest till the principal was repaid. He received, in addition, a share of the produce of the field, on occasions like festivals etc. and something to eat from the creditor's kitchen.

In order to check the *Sagri* system or forced labour, the Rajasthan *Sagri* System Abolition Act was passed in 1961, which provided that a person

who advanced loan on the *Sagri* system (or forced labour) on or after the date of enforcement of this Act or who compelled his debtor to render labour or personal service in fulfilment of the terms on which a loan was given to him, shall be punishable for every such offence or compulsion, with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend upto Rs. 500 or both.

Indebtedness

There is no survey report to show the present extent of indebtedness in the district except the village survey reports of two villages viz, Peepal Khoont and Khajoor, conducted by the Census Department in 1961. The village survey report of Peepal Khoont reveals that 70.34 per cent of the village families were under debt. The average indebtedness of the households in debt came to Rs. 455.93. Loans are not available to the villagers except at a very high rate of interest which is ordinarily 25 per cent per annum. There were cases in which interest was charged at a rate as high as 50 per cent per annum. As regards the purpose for which loans were taken, it was found that 61.15 per cent of loans were to meet the day-to-day wants, 34.67 per cent for social ceremonies, 2.79 per cent for agricultural operations and 1.39 per cent for house building.

Besides the village money-lenders and the indigenous bankers, the agencies which supply credit to the agriculturists and others are banks, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, co-operative societies and the Government.

Banking Facilities

STATE BANK OF BANSWARA—The State Bank of Banswara was started during 1912-13. It was recorded¹ that "To utilise the surplus balance lying in the Treasury, a State Bank has been started with an initial capital of Rs. 50,000 from which fund, money is to be advanced to the jagirdars and to the public on reliable security. This scheme has been very popular with the public". This bank advanced loans to the traders and jagirdars on security at a low rate of interest. The amount of loans advanced during 1920-21 to 1930-31 were as given below² :

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1912-13*, p. 12.

2. *Reports on the Administration of Banswara State*, volumes for various years.

(Rupees)

Year	Amount
1920-21	25,000
1921-22	55,000
1922-23	—
1923-24	3,000
1924-25	20,000
1925-26	3,000
1926-27	—
1927-28	—
1928-29	1,85,000
1929-30	56,500
1930-31	7,000

This bank was later converted into Banswara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., on 21.3.1953.

Since then the bank has been serving the people of the district by advancing agricultural and non-agricultural loans. The rate of interest charged for agricultural loans (both short-term and long-term) was 6 per cent while for non-agricultural loans, it was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during 1969. The bank opened its branches at Partapur and Kushalgarh on 6.10.1962 and 15.11.1962 respectively. The staff of the bank increased with the passage of years as would be evident from the following figures :

Staff	As on	
	21-3-1953	31-12-1967
A. Officers	1	7
B. Clerks	3	10
C. Inspectors		
(i) Bank employees	—	2
(ii) Government deputed	—	9
D. Peons	3	7

The particulars of the business done by the bank as on 30. 6. 1969 are given below :

Particulars	(Rupees) Amount
1. Fixed deposits	4,68,192
2. Current accounts deposits	72,427
3. Savings accounts deposits	11,61,790
4. Loans given	27,38,010

THE BANSWARA COMMERCIAL BANK—To meet the demand of the increasing commerce and merchantile community of the then State of Banswara, this bank was floated¹ on a co-operative basis with a capital of Rs. 50,000 to be subscribed by the public. It started functioning from 20th July, 1921. This Bank² was renamed as The Commercial & Industrial Bank of Banswara Ltd., in 1921-22 and its capital raised to Rs. 75,000 during 1922-23. The demand for the shares and for loans increased to such an extent that at the end of the same year (1922-23) it was decided to further raise the capital of the Bank to Rs. 1,00,000.

Branch committees of the Bank were started during the year 1922-23 at villages (1) Ghatol and Khamera, (2) Bhoongra, (3) Lauharia and Bheempur and (4) Partapur and Bori and were reported to be working very satisfactorily. The village community derived considerable benefit from the facilities which the committees provided for easy loans.

It has been further mentioned that besides stimulating the trade of the State, the Bank increased its usefulness to the people of Banswara by appointing agents in Bombay and Ratlam who cashed *Hundis*, drawn by the Bank and did other business connected therewith.

THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.—A branch of this bank was established in Banswara on 29.3.1949 with the staff consisting of only four members including the Manager, but it increased to nine members by 31.12.1968. The bank generally advances loans against the bank's own deposits for domestic and other purposes and the rate of interest charged is 1 to 1½ per cent above the Reserve Bank of India rate.

STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR—The bank has five branches in the district, the first of which was established at Banswara on 16.7.1960 followed by those at Kushalgarh and Partapur, opened on 12.11.1964 and

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1919-20*, p. 24.

2. *ibid.*, 1922-23.

28.6.1968 respectively. Later two more branches at Ghatol and Bagidora were established on 10.10.1968 and 31.1.1969 respectively.

THE BANSWARA URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., BANSWARA—This Bank was established on 15.9.1958 with sole object of advancing loans to its members for the improvement of their business and household affairs. The bank had 1,000 members and the paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 1.79 lakhs on 31.12.1967. On the same date, fixed deposit accounts numbered 907 with an amount of Rs. 2.06 lakhs. The number of savings accounts was 245 with deposits amounting to Rs. 63 thousand. The loans amounting to Rs. 5.14 lakhs were advanced to 775 members. The staff consisted of only one clerk-cum-cashier at the time of establishment which increased to one Manager, one cashier, one clerk and two peons by 31st December, 1962. Its membership and paid-up capital stood at 936 and Rs. 1.87 lakhs respectively on 30.6.1969. The fixed and savings account deposits amounted to Rs. 2.52 lakhs and Rs. 0.84 lakhs respectively on 30.6.1969 while the loans outstanding on this date were Rs. 4.63 lakhs.

DISTRICT PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANK LTD., BANSWARA—This bank was established on 23.9.1961 with one Secretary and a part-time peon. The bank advanced loans for digging new wells, purchasing pumping sets and electric motors, constructing pump houses and drains for irrigation purposes, purchasing tractors and levelling and bunding land where irrigation facilities are available. Upto 30.6.1968, 166 loans amounting to Rs. 2.58 lakhs were given. The rate of interest charged is 9 per cent per annum and a penal interest on overdue amount is charged at 11½ per cent per annum. The loans advanced during the year ending 30.6.1969 amounted to Rs. 1.71 lakhs.

Government Loans

The Government provides finance to the agriculturists in the form of *Taccavi* loans. Besides, the State Government grants subsidy to Scheduled Castes and Tribes for digging wells. *Taccavi* loans are given mostly for purchasing livestock, agricultural tools and implements and digging of wells.

The following table indicates the *Taccavi* loans under various schemes transferred to the P.D. Account of Panchayat Samitis of Banswara district during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69¹ :

1. Source : Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

(Rs. in '000)

Scheme	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. Agricultural short-term, fruit development and long-term loans	984.0	939.1	538.9
2. Community Development Project loans	193.0	111.0	—
3. Pilot Project for rural Man power	28.0	100.0	40.0
4. Minor irrigation works	227.0	40.0	—
5. Revenue <i>Taccavi</i> advances	30.9	6.5	17.5

Co-operative Movement

Co-operation is a form of organisation in which persons of like interest associate themselves for the purposes of promotion of their economic interest. Those who come together have a common economic aim which they otherwise cannot achieve because of the weak economic position of large majority of them.

Before integration, there was practically no co-operative movement in the erstwhile states of Banswara and Kushalgarh. The movement started with the starting of Kushalgarh Consumers' Co-operative Store Ltd., on 6.2.1949 with a membership of 536 and a share capital of Rs. 9,047. There was very slow progress upto the year 1952-53 when the number of co-operative societies was only 29 with a membership of 1,242. The co-operative movement continued to make steady progress and at the end of 1955-56 the number of societies stood at 119 with a membership of 4,915.

At the end of the year 1961-62 i.e. at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, the number of co-operative institutions increased to 423 with a membership of 41,533. Their share capital and working capital stood at Rs. 14.33 lakhs and Rs. 52.53 lakhs respectively. During the year 1961-62 loans to the extent of Rs. 24.68 lakhs were advanced¹. At the end of Third Five Year Plan i.e. 1965-66, the number of co-operative institutions stood at 496 with a membership of 40,108. Their share capital and working capital was at Rs. 19.20 lakhs and Rs. 103.16 lakhs respectively. The loans advanced amounted to Rs. 45.72 lakhs during the year.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1963, p. 108.

Recoveries made amounted to Rs. 30.20 lakhs while loans to the extent of Rs. 73.72 lakhs were still due at the end of the year¹.

During the year 1967-68 ending 30th June 1968, an effort was made to make the societies viable by amalgamating them. Therefore, their number decreased to 480 with a membership of 42,980. Out of these, the largest number of societies were formed as agricultural credit societies which numbered 327 having a membership of 32,584. The share capital and working capital of all societies stood at Rs. 20.75 lakhs and Rs. 103.48 lakhs respectively. In 1968-69 the societies were further amalgamated and they numbered 435 with a total membership of 44,301. The share capital was Rs. 22.47 lakhs and working capital Rs. 111.69 lakhs. Loans to the tune of Rs. 47.70 lakhs were advanced and recoveries made amounted to Rs. 47.13 lakhs. The detailed position of these co-operative institutions as on 30.6.1969 is given in the table below² :

Type of Institution	As on 30. 6. 1969	
	No.	Membership
1. Central Co-operative Bank	1	376
2. Central non-credit societies	5	1304
3. Agricultural credit societies	283	33856
4. Agricultural non-credit societies	31	1565
5. Primary Land Mortgage Bank	1	2763
6. Non-agricultural credit societies	12	2007
7. Non-agricultural non-credit societies	74	1486
8. Societies under liquidation	28	941

Life Insurance

The district of Banswara falls under the Ajmer division which is a part of Northern Zone of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

There is a sub-branch office situated at Banswara which has jurisdiction over Dungarpur district also. This office was established in 1962 as a Development Centre which was up-graded as a sub-branch office in the course of time. There were three Development Officers and 62 agents operating in the district of Banswara as on 31.3.1969. Life Insurance Corporation of India carries on the business of insuring the lives of human beings and recently it has started the work of general

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 103.

2. *Ibid.*, 1969,

insurance also. The progress of work done by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 relating to life insurance business is indicated below :

Year	No. of policies issued	Sum assured (Rs. '000)
1965-66	1086	2846
1966-67	768	2625
1967-68	946	3236
1968-69	1069	3918

General Insurance

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., CALCUTTA—The Society opened its branch office at Udaipur on 1.1.1965 which also controls the business at Banswara. The business transacted there since 1965 is given below :

Year	(Number)			
	Type of insurance policies issued			
	Fire	Marine	Motor	Miscellaneous
1965	25	2	75	4
1966	33	1	113	41
1967	24	—	146	30

THE NEW GREAT INSURANCE CO. OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY—It started operating in Banswara with effect from 1.7.1968 and had an inspector of agencies there in 1969. It lifted very little business amounting only to Rs. 2 to 3 thousand during 1968.

State Insurance

The scheme of compulsory State Insurance was introduced in the district from 1st April, 1954 as per Rajasthan Government Servants Insurance Rules, 1953 as amended from time to time.

The scheme was extended in three stages. In the first stage, it was made applicable to all the permanent government employees drawing a pay of Rs. 51 and above. In the second stage, the scheme was extended to all permanent employees drawing a pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 with effect from 1.7.1955. In the third stage, the scheme was extended to

all the permanent employees drawing a pay below Rs. 35 and made applicable from 1.11.1956. The scheme was also made applicable to the employees of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad which was later on withdrawn w.e.f. 1.2.1962; the scheme, however, continued to be applicable to the such officials who were brought within the purview of the scheme prior to 1962.

From 1st April, 1960 the scheme was made applicable to all the temporary officials who had put in one year's service with the exemption of those who were not likely to be made permanent in the opinion of their drawing officers. From 1st March, 1965 all the employees who had put in six months' service and were working against permanent posts were also covered.

3,700 Government servants were covered in the district till the end of the year 1966-67 and Rs. 231.3 thousand were collected as premium. 45 claims were paid, of which 11 were due to death, 27 by maturity and 7 by other causes, amounting to Rs. 13.5 thousand, Rs. 15 thousand and Rs. 647 respectively. 109 loans were issued amounting to Rs. 35.8 thousand during the year.

The progress of State Insurance during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is indicated in the following table :

Particulars	Unit	1967-68	1968-69
1. Persons insured	No.	3,800	4,000
2. Premium collected	Amount in Rs.	2,56,011	3,18,317
3. Claims paid			
(a) on death	No. of cases	11	9
	Amount in Rs.	29,226.05	12,168 10
(b) by Maturity	No. of cases	33	26
	Amount in Rs.	29,671.15	18,988.40
(c) by other causes	No. of cases	9	2
	Amount in Rs.	1,169.40	834.00
4. Loans issued	No. of cases	109	61
	Amount in Rs.	47,634.35	32,278.65

National Savings

In order to provide finances for the Five Year Plans and also to develop a habit of thrift in the people, the Government of India have introduced the National Savings Scheme.

Prior to 1957, there was no separate staff to organise the work of small savings in the Banswara district and the District Organiser, Small Savings, Udaipur was in charge of this district also. Since April 1957 a District Organiser has been posted at Banswara who organises the work of National Savings in the district.

The progress of National Savings Scheme in the district since 1960-61 can be gauged from the figures of net collections given below ;

(Rs. in '000)

Year	N.S.C. ¹	P. O. S. B. A/Cs ²	C.T.D A/Cs ³
1960-61	40.0	74.7	2.4
1961-62	(-) 49.0	69.3	10.4
1962-63	(-) 52.0	(-) 109.0	27.0
1963-64	12.0	(-) 40.0	40.0
1964-65	28.0	5.0	24.0
1965-66	(-) 32.0	122.0	12.0
1966-67	(-) 44.0	51.0	10.0
1967-68	201.0	162.0	22.0
1968-69	48.0	30.0	67.0

Currency and Coinage

During the Mayuran period, if not earlier probably, silver and copper punch marked coins were current in Banswara district. This was certainly so in the earlier centuries of Christian era when Western Kshatras of Saurashtra Malava held sway over this part of Rajasthan. This is corroborated by 2,393 silver coins of half Damma standard weight found in 1911 from a village named Surwaniya in Banswara district. In this hoard of coins, 21 Mahakshatrapas and Kshatrapas are represented from Rudrasimha I (A.D. 181) to Mahakshatrapa Rudrasimha III (A.D. 353).⁴

Only one mint worked in the erstwhile Banswara State in later years. It had been recorded in the *Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana (Mewar Residency)* that the only coins known to have been minted in Banswara

1. National Savings Certificates.

2. Post Office Savings Bank Accounts.

3. Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts.

4. Source : Office of the Numismatist, Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

were *Lachhman Shahi* paisa and silver pieces, both called after the later chief. The former were worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ of British anna and weighed 120 grains, but it is not known exactly when they were first struck. The silver coins, consisting of rupee, eight-anna and four anna pieces, were minted from 1870 onwards for the purpose of presentation to Brahmans and were inscribed on either side with cabalistic characters, the meaning of which was said to have been known only to Maharawal Lachhman Singh. These coins were of pure silver—the rupee being worth from twelve to thirteen Imperial annas.

It is claimed that in former days, the *Salim Shahi* rupee was minted at Banswara also and had a large circulation in the Maharawal's territory. In 1904, the British currency was introduced and conversion operations lasted from 1st April to 30th June, 1904. But the exchange rate fixed by the Government being below the actual market rate during the period of conversion operations, only 202 *Salim Shahi* rupees were tendered by the public for exchange. However, the British currency was recognised as the legal tender in all State transactions w.e.f. 1st July, 1904.

The metric system of currency was introduced in the district along with rest of the country in 1957.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Imports and Exports

The traditional exports of the district have been grains, ghee, *gur*, groundnut, *til*, cattle and hides and skins, while imports consisted of cloth of all kinds, tobacco, sugar, salt, oils of all kinds. It is said¹ that trade did not flourish due to traditional inertia of the local mercantile community and also due to the want of bankers to finance trade.

Trade was carried on only with the neighbouring tracts, the chief exports in good years being grains, wood, honey and *mahua* flowers and imports being piece goods, salt and tobacco². The following table indicates volume of exports and imports during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41³:

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1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, Rajputana, 1911-12*, p. 18.
 2. *Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana, Mewar Residency*.
 3. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1940-41* p. 19.

Items	Units	1939-40	1940-41
EXPORTS			
1. Grains of all kinds	Mds.	37,854	1,04,256
2. Ghee	,,	4,595	4,103
3. <i>Kirana</i>	,,	1,193	522
4. <i>Til</i> etc.	,,	30,155	72,610
5. Cotton and cotton seeds	,,	878	3,273
6. <i>Gur</i>	,,	223	219
7. Oils	,,	196	537
8. Cattle and Fowl	No.	11,586	5,818
9. Wool and hemp	Mds.	2,600	3,664
10. Hides and skins	No.	17,380	10,600
11. Miscellaneous	Mds.	3,226	4,082
IMPORTS			
1. Cloths of all kinds	Mds.	6,305	6,167
2. Cotton yarn	,,	811	676
3. Tobacco	,,	3,115	2,133
4. <i>Gur</i>	,,	943	2,373
5. <i>Kirana</i>	,,	2,632	2,016
6. Oils	,,	4,525	5,554
7. Metals	,,	1,901	1,946
8. Dry fruits	,,	4,036	4,084
9. Gold jewellery	worth Rs.	910	3,020
10. Silver	worth ,,	83,200	2,28,493
11. Petrol	Gallons	4,836	3,060
12. Mobil oil	,,	900	1,863
13. Medicine, machinery and furniture	value in Rs.	35,000	23,438
14. Salt soda, cement etc.	value in ,,	27,917	36,494

According to 1961 Census Report, 3,491 persons (3,018 males and 363 females) were engaged in trade and commerce in the district. The rapid improvement in transport that has taken place during recent years, has affected marked changes in the organisation and extent of trade in this district. The popularity of machine-made goods and the growing importance of commercial crops have also brought about a great change which is more marked in the urban, than in the rural areas.

Trade Centre

Banswara is an important wholesale market of maize, rice, paddy and cotton in the district. This market was regulated with effect from 9.11.1967 but the Mandi Samiti has not started functioning so far (1973).

There are 16 wholesale-cum-commission agents and 17 retailers of foodgrains. The wholesalers also do the retail business through the sundry shops attached to their wholesale shops or situated near their shops in the main market. In addition to this, there are about 35 *hamals*, 20 cartmen and *thelwalas* and 15 weighmen operating in the main market.

Majority of the produce grown in the district is sold at the village sites to the itinerant dealers or agents of the wholesalers of the nearby *mandis*. Traders of Madhya Pradesh State occasionally visit the villages of Banswara district and settle terms and conditions for sale of standing crops and advance loans. However, the people of the neighbouring villages do bring their produce to the Banswara *mandi* in expectation of getting better prices. The estimated average annual arrivals in the market is given below¹:

Name of the commodity	Quantity in quintals	Name of the commodity	Quantity in quintals
1. Wheat	5,000	8. <i>Tur</i>	2,000
2. Barley	3,000	9. Oil	200
3. Maize	3,000	10. Groundnut	1,000
4. <i>Jowar</i>	500	11. Cotton	8,000
5. Paddy	15,000	12. <i>Mesta</i> and <i>Sanhemp</i>	1,000
6. Gram	5,000	13. <i>Gur</i>	500
7. Pulses	2,000	14. Cotton seed	2,500

The various market charges before and after regulation are given below :

Kind of the market charges	(Rupees)			
	Before regulation		After regulation	
	Maize	Cotton	Maize	Cotton
1. Octroi	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00
2. <i>Karda</i>	1.00	3.00	—	—
3. <i>Muddat</i>	0.50	0.50	—	—

1. Source : Marketing Officer, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5
4. <i>Dalali</i>	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.10
5. <i>Charity</i>	0.06	0.06	—	—
6. <i>Tulai</i>	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10
7. <i>Sample</i>	0.75	2.12	—	—
8. <i>Pilferage</i>	0.20	0.20	—	—
9. <i>Mutfarik</i>	0.05	0.50	—	—
10. <i>Commission</i>	1.50	2.50	1.00	1.00
11. <i>Handling</i>	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
12. <i>Market</i>	—	—	0.25	0.25
	5.36	10.23	2.20	2.70

Besides, the other headquarters of the tahsils viz. Ghatol, Garhi, Bagidora and Kushalgarh are also the trade centres. The distribution of imports and the collection of exports are done at these centres. The leading merchants in these trade centres hail from the traditional trading communities. Agricultural produce passes through three or four hands before it leaves the district. It goes to the market generally through the village shopkeeper who passes it on to a dealer in Banswara who sends it to Ratlam, Udaipur or other big cities. The well-to-do farmers bring their produce themselves direct to the markets of Banswara. Besides the main trade centres, there are the weekly local market places where transactions take place on a fixed day in the week. According to the 1961 Census, there were four such local markets in tahsil Bagidora, four in tahsil Ghatol, one in tahsil Garhi and three in tahsil Banswara.

The pedlars who go round selling their goods from village to village still play quite an important role in the trade organisation of the district, but their number has declined in recent years. The growing importance of weekly bazars and fairs does not leave much scope for pedlars. The villagers now show a definite preference for weekly markets. In the old days pedlars belonged to certain specified classes namely *Boharas* and *Baniyas*. Later, however, the displaced persons from West Pakistan who migrated to Banswara district also took up this work.

Fairs

The important fairs of commercial importance held in the district are as follows :

GHODI RANCHHODJI-KA-MELA—This fair is held on the bank of the river Mahi at a distance of about 1.6 km. west of village Motagaon in Ghatol tahsil. It takes place on *Magh Badi* 11 (January–February) annually. There is a temple of Ranchhodji where about 5,000 persons, mostly Bhils, congregate during the fair.

GHOTIA AMBA FAIR—This fair is held on a hillock near village Bodigama (Bagidora tahsil) on *Chaitra Badi* 15 (March–April) annually, where about 5,000 persons assemble. There is a temple which houses the idols of Pandavas who are believed to have spent some period here during their exile.

Merchants' Association

There is one association viz. The Grain, Seeds and Cotton Merchants' Association at Banswara, established in April 1964. It has a membership of 30.

Storage (Warehousing) Facilities

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation have no storage accommodation of their own in the district but have taken godowns on rent. They have opened a centre at Banswara which started functioning with effect from 20th October, 1967. They provide storage facilities on payment of prescribed charges for different commodities.

The Food Corporation of India

Consequent upon the setting up of the Food Corporation of India, by an Act of Parliament in January, 1965, the Corporation extended its activities to Rajasthan in November 1965. In October, 1967 a district office of the Food Corporation of India was set up at Udaipur, extending its jurisdiction over the five revenue districts of former Udaipur Division including Banswara. There is no permanent office of the Food Corporation of India in Banswara except a Quality Inspector posted for procurement of foodgrains at the time of *rabi* and *kharif* seasons through the purchasing agents.

Weights and Measures

Before integration, a seer of 40 tolas, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of 20 tolas, *Pau* of 10 tolas, *Adha Pau* of 5 tolas and a *chhattank* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas were prevalent in the former states of Banswara and Kushalgarh. They had been adopted from the Bombay Residency. For measurement of length, a yard of 3 feet

and a foot of 12 inches were used and for the measurement of liquids, a gallon of 6 bottles of particular capacity was used. For weighing gold and silver, a tola of 12 *mashas* (a *masha* being of 8 *rattis*) was in use¹.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954 was brought into force with effect from September 1955. Under this Act, the weights and measures were standardised and the seer, maund etc. became uniform in the whole territory of Rajasthan.

But the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, on the lines of the Central Act of 1956 introduced the metric system first in six districts with effect from 1.10.1958 and then all over the State from 1.10.1960. Banswara district was covered from 1.4.1960.

Capacity measures were also introduced first in six districts from 1.4.1960 and were made compulsory in all the districts from 1.4.1962. Linear measures were introduced in the whole of Rajasthan with effect from 1.10.1961 and made compulsory from 1.10.1962.

Wide publicity was organised by the Government to acquaint the public with the new system of weights and measures. Now there is an Inspector, Weights and Measures posted at Banswara who looks after the strict observance of the provisions of the Act and arranges for the publicity of new weights and measures.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Director, Industries and Civil Supplies, Udaipur.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME ROUTES

Old time routes were only tracks fit for slow moving country-cart traffic, pack animals and pedestrians. These routes never came upto the standard of modern surfaced road, and were mere strips of land¹.

The Turks and the Mughals gave some stimulus to the development of traffic in this area. But no precise account of roads and other means of communication in this area during that period is available. Roads must have existed even then but neither the nature of these roads nor their alignments have been described in detail anywhere.

According to Abul Fazl,² "Malva was connected with Udaipur through Banswara and Dungarpur. This route was adopted by Akbar and his Generals several times in the course of his invasions of Mewar and Vagad". During the 18th century, there was neither any trunk road nor any important road in Banswara territory; only by-roads or link-roads passed through the district connecting important places such as Baroda, Ratlam, Ajmer, Delhi and Agra. The roads were all unmetalled and generally practicable for carts during the greater part of the year³.

Till 1930-31, there were no metalled roads in the erstwhile state of Banswara except within the limits of the capital⁴. The main function of the State Engineer's Office was to maintain the fair weather roads and to clear inspection paths. Construction of a bridge over the Kagdi river was

1. Tavernier, *Travels in India*.

2. *Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazl-Allami*, Vol. II, translated by H S. Jarrett, Second edition. Annotated by Sir J.N. Sarkar, 1949, pp. 276-277.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VI, 1908, p. 411.

4. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1930-31*, p. 2.

started in the year 1916-17 which was completed in the year 1919¹. This bridge cost about twenty thousand rupees and helped business, and afforded convenience to the public. Work on the Banswara-Mahi road was started in the year 1921-22².

Construction of the Banswara-Jhalod road was started in 1930-31 and continued upto 1935. The total length of metalled portion of this road was about 46 kilometres. This road diverted bulk of traffic from Ratlam side to Dohad side. The important places within this area were connected with the capital by fair weather roads which were generally kept in good condition so as to be suitable for motor traffic. Motor service, which used to remain closed during the rainy season, was available between (1) Banswara-Dohad, (2) Banswara-Udaigarh, (3) Banswara-Kushalkote and (4) Kushalkote-Dohad. Banswara-Jhalod road was very important as it lead to Dohad, the nearest railway station³. Keeping in view the importance of this road it was metalled completely by the year 1940-41⁴. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.65 lakhs in the year 1938-39 out of Central Road Reserve Fund for the construction of bridge over the Anas river⁵. It was named as Prithvi bridge. In the year 1944, a post of Executive Engineer was created and a comprehensive programme of constructing buildings and roads was planned to meet the urgent needs of the State. It was decided to get the whole road from Banswara to Dohad repaired and re-aligned, and construction of road towards the Ratlam railway station was taken in hand.

Most of the roads which were in existence had no bridges and culverts with the result that they were impassable during the rainy season. On these routes bullock-carts were the common means of transport. The carts in use on these tracks had to be of a rough and sturdy type so as to stand the rough runs. They were designed so as to facilitate loading. A few well-to-do persons used sophisticated carriages. Even now these carts are the chief means of transport from rural areas to *mandis* and other urban areas. It is because the existing kutchha and sub-standard roads are unsuitable for any other transport. The medieval roads are unsuitable for the fast moving traffic. Moreover, there exists a certain relationship

1. *Reports on the Administration of Banswara State*, 1916-17, p. 14.

2. *ibid.*, 1921-22, p. 22.

3. *ibid.*, 1932-33, p. 2.

4. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 2.

5. *ibid.*, 1938-39 to 1940-41.

between the length of distance and the nature of transport. Carts are suitable for a distance upto about 30 km. or so; for longer distances trucks are more useful but a shorter haulage is not economical. For this reason, even on good roads intra-mandi transport of goods is done by non-mechanical means. As bullocks are used also for other purposes, such as ploughing, water-lifting from wells etc., hardly any additional expenditure on their maintenance is incurred. Hence it is the cheapest means of transport available to an average cultivator. The bullock-carts may continue to be used in the rural and semi-urban areas of the district, but they cannot compete with the trucks in urban areas which are well connected by good roads. In recent years, the roads are being improved but water logging has been posing a problem. During the monsoons, the soft soil on the slopes tends to form channels causing many breaches on the surface.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Roads

A well knit system of transport is vital for the economic development. Since the formation of Rajasthan, the State Government has made appreciable efforts to develop roads and consequently the total road length in the district has increased from 307 km. in March 1949¹ to 730 km. in March 1969, as is evident from the following statistics of road length during various years² :

(Km.)					
Year	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather	Total
1956-57	8	147	64	275	494
1957-58	15	148	64	275	502
1958-59	24	153	60	275	512
1959-60	51	132	60	269	512
1960-61	60	130	113	373	676
1961-62	71	151	56	446	724
1962-63	97	145	56	423	721
1963-64	100	148	53	422	723
1964-65	106	153	48	416	723

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R), Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	116	145	45	417	723
1966-67	143	148	161	271	723
1967-68	172	127	161	271	731
1968-69	198	125	139	268	730

Road Development during the Plans

During the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans, Rs. 15.47 lakhs¹, Rs. 24.71 lakhs² and Rs. 27.68 lakhs³ respectively were spent on road development in the district. During the year 1966-67, Rs. 8.47 lakhs were spent and another Rs. 9.12 lakhs during 1967-68 and Rs. 5.69 lakhs during 1968-69 were spent on road development. The road length which was 491 km. at the end of the First Five Year Plan became 676 km. and 723 km. respectively at the end of the Second and the Third Five Year Plans. The length of painted roads increased from 116 km. in 1965-66 to 198 km. in 1968-69 and that of fair weather roads decreased from 417 km. to 268 km. during the period.

Classification of Roads

NATIONAL HIGHWAY—No National Highway⁴ passes through the district.

STATE HIGHWAYS⁵.—Two State highways pass through the district. The total length of these state highways in Banswara district as on

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R) Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LLXXXV.
3. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 238.
4. According to Nagpur Road Congress, 1942 classification, the National Highways are, "main highways running through the length and breadth of India, connecting ports, foreign highways, Capitals of provinces and of large states and including roads required for strategic movements for the defence of India". Though responsibility of their construction and maintenance rests with the Central Government, they are maintained by the State Public Works Departments out of the funds made available to the States by the Central Government.
5. Nagpur Plan definition of State Highway runs as "a main trunk or arterial road of a province or state connecting up with the National Highways or highways of adjacent provinces or states, district headquarters and important cities within the province or state, and serving as the main arteries of traffic to and from district roads. These are constructed and maintained by the State Governments.

31-3-1969 was 211 km. of which 147 km. was painted, 37 km. metalled, 13 km. gravelled and 14 km. of fair weather roads. All these roads are in good condition and are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS¹—The other district roads are of somewhat lower specifications than state highways. These roads are also maintained by the State Public Works Department. There are three other district roads in the district and their total length as on 31-3-1969 was 95 km.

VILLAGE ROADS²—These roads are very important for the economic development of the district, as they reduce the cost of transport. These are generally unmetalled and have water-bound surface. The maintenance and development of these roads is the responsibility of the local bodies. Many such roads have been constructed as a result of voluntary contributions of the village people, with technical assistance being provided by the State. The total length of village roads was 390 km. as on 31-3-1969.

IRRIGATION ROADS—The roads maintained by Irrigation Department in the district measure 15 km., out of which 8 km. are painted and 7 km. metalled.

MUNICIPAL ROADS—There are only two municipalities (Banswara and Kushalgarh) in the district which look after the maintenance of 19 km. of roads under their jurisdictions. Of these 2 km. are painted, 8 km. metalled, 5 km. gravelled and 2 km. fair weather roads. Their present general condition is fairly good, though their maintenance is not as regular and satisfactory as that of the other roads.

Bridges

The total number of major and minor bridges in the district is thirty two.

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1. According to Nagpur Road Congress, 1942 classification, district roads are divided into two classes according to traffic and specifications. They are defined as roads traversing each district, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each or with highways and railways. Major district roads are to be roughly of the same specifications as the State Highways, while other district roads are of somewhat lower specifications.
 2. Nagpur Road Congress, 1942 defined the village roads as roads connecting villages and groups of villages with each other and to the nearest district road, main highway, railway or river shores.

Vehicles and Conveyances

In respect of vehicles and conveyances, the Banswara district is very poor because the major part of its area is covered with jungles, which are thickest in the north-east. In olden days, the primitive conveyances like palanquins and carts were in vogue. There was a State Stable and its Superintendent allotted tongas and horses to the officers for tours. But radical changes took place in the modes of conveyance after the development of roads. The number of palanquins decreased while the number of other means of conveyance increased. With effect from 1st October, 1927, a monopoly contract for plying motor vehicles on hire was given for a period of 21 years.¹ The table below gives the details of motor vehicles registered in the district²:

(Number)

Year	Private Cars and Jeeps	Private Buses	Motor cycles & Tricycle Rickshaws	Contract & taxi carriages	Stage carriages	Public car-riers	Private car-riers	Tractors	Others	Total
1957	74	3	12	2	36	72	9	7	—	215
1958	75	3	15	6	39	84	3	9	—	234
1959	77	3	19	6	44	94	3	10	—	256
1960	86	1	22	19	44	105	10	11	1	299
1961	88	2	22	10	46	107	10	13	2	300
1962	94	2	23	12	48	109	14	12	2	316
1963	96	2	25	12	52	118	17	17	—	339
1964	103	—	30	9	55	113	11	18	—	339
1965	116	—	32	9	60	139	14	19	5	394
1966	121	—	33	9	64	143	16	24	5	415
1967	132	—	36	9	68	149	22	26	5	447
1968	138	—	38	9	69	149	22	28	5	458
1969	143	—	47	8	76	159	29	29	5	496

All the motor vehicles mentioned above are subject to registration under the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Act, 1951. The number of vehicles

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1927-28*, p. 2.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.

has more than doubled since 1957, which reflects the growing economic development of the district. Private cars and jeeps are owned by the upper strata of the society which is composed of a few Government officers, business executives, well-to-do section of land owners, traders and industrialists. The private cars and jeeps, which were 74 in the year 1957 have increased to 143 in the year 1969. The private carriers which were 9 in the year 1957 increased to 29 in the year 1969. Private buses were maintained by industrialists, contractors and institutions, who have now started using public buses. The number of motor cycles and tricycles increased from 12 in the year 1957 to 47 in the year 1969. Auto-rickshaws have become popular as a means of conveyance in places connected by good roads. Stage carriages which are used for passengers increased from 36 in 1957 to 76 in 1969.

The bullock cart is still the basic means of transport particularly in areas where the roads are few and poor. Besides, the bullock cart fits into the pattern of rural economy. The bullocks serve not only as draught animals but are helpful in agricultural operations also.

The other means of transport which are popular and within easy reach of the average resident of district, are horse-drawn tongas, cycles and cycle-rickshaws. Registration fee charged by the Municipal Board, Banswara is Rs. 1.25 for a cycle, Rs. 2.50 for a bullock cart (for private use), Rs. 6.25 for a *thela* cart and Rs. 6.50 for a bullock cart (hire) while the registration fee charged by the Kushalgarh Municipal Board for cycle, bullock cart and *thela* cart is Re. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively. There were 200 cycles, 33 *thela* carts and 146 bullock carts during 1968-69 registered in Kushalgarh Municipal Board area.

Public Transport

BUS SERVICES—No route in the district has so far been nationalised and only stage carriages which are privately owned, ply within and out of the district. Generally each operator owns one vehicle, as a result of which he lacks resources for providing organised service and better comforts. Buses ply in rotation as per instructions issued by the Director of Transport, Rajasthan, Jaipur. There were 76 stage carriages in the year 1969.

GOODS TRAFFIC—188 carriers (29 private and 159 public) were being used for transporting goods for longer distances in the year 1969 as compared to 81 (9 private and 72 public) in the year 1957. Big operators

maintain booking and forwarding agencies and provide godown facilities for safe custody and delivery of goods.

FARES AND FREIGHTS—The Government of Rajasthan fixed¹ in 1951 the maximum fares and freights to be charged by the stage carriages and public carriers. These rates are revised from time to time and the latest rates for stage carriages effective from 4.4.1966 are as given below :

1. A class routes²

a) Ordinary 3 paise per km. per passenger

b) Express/mail

i) first 100 km. 4 paise per km. per passenger

ii) beyond 100 km. 3 " " " " "

2. B class routes³ 4 " " " " "

3. C class routes⁴ 5 " " " " "

These are maximum rates subject to the condition that the minimum fare charges would be for 10 km.

The freights⁵ of public carriers effective from 22-8-1966 are as follows :

1. A class routes 2.7 paise per quintal per km.

2. B " " 3.2 " " " " "

3. C " " 4.5 " " " " "

These are the maximum freights per single trip.

Road Accidents

In this district, where there are few roads and not many vehicles plying on them, accidents are uncommon. The following table indicates the number of road accidents, persons killed and injured etc. from 1957 to 1969 :

1. Notification No. R.D./10495/TC/50/XX dated 29th March, 1951 under the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Act (Adoption) Ordinance, 1950.
2. A Class route means cemented, tarred or metalled road.
3. B Class route means gravelled or concrete road.
4. C Class route means all fair weather roads and other roads not included in A class and B class routes.
5. Government Notification No. F1(19)(9)HB Gr. 1/65 dated 22.8.1966.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

Year	Accidents	Persons		Number of Vehicles involved
		injured	killed	
1957	8	7	6	8
1958	7	7	1	7
1959	10	13	4	10
1960	11	22	2	12
1961	17	20	2	16
1962	16	9	5	16
1963	10	12	2	10
1964	7	8	—	7
1965	7	8	5	7
1966	20	28	3	10
1967	18	15	6	19
1968	5	22	—	6
1969	17	72	16	17

RAILWAYS

The Banswara district is one of the few districts of India and the only district of Rajasthan, not served by railways. The rulers of the erstwhile state of Banswara made efforts to have a railway line in the territory but they could not succeed. In the year 1865 the then ruler agreed to donate land free of cost for the construction of a railway line, and to exempt goods from duty passing from his territory but the British Government kept the matter pending¹.

As no railway traverses the district, there is no railway station in the territory of Banswara district. The nearest railway station is Namli, situated at a distance of about 74 km. from Banswara. The other railway stations which are near to Banswara are Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh) and Dohad (Madhya Pradesh) about 85 km. and 96 km. respectively on the Western Railway². The rail-borne traffic of the district is mostly carried over the main line between Bombay and Delhi.

WATER WAYS

The district possesses the advantage of having within its boundaries a number of rivers and streams. The main rivers, the Mahi and the Anas,

1. Ojha, G. H., *Banswara Rajya ka Itihas*, 1937, p. 173.

2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I*, p. v.

are perennial, but their beds are rocky and banks high and steep. Hence they are not used for transport purposes.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dharmashalas

No account is traceable of any old *sarais* and *dharmashalas* in Banswara. The district is not very important from the tourists' point of view; hence few persons come as visitors. At present, there are two *dharmashalas* in the district. One is located at Banswara (near petrol pump) and has twenty two rooms. Rent is 50 paise per day for the rooms on the ground floor and one rupee per day for those on the first floor in this *dharmashala* which has electric light and piped water facilities. The second *dharmashala*, located at Kushalgarh has only seven rooms and the charges are Re. 0.45 and Re. 0.65 per day according to the situation and sanitary conditions of the rooms. Electric light is available but there is no piped water supply. Water has to be drawn from a well.

Rest houses

Dak Bungalows and rest houses are maintained by various departments such as Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Public Works Department. The Dak Bungalows and rest houses are primarily meant for Government officials touring the district on duty but they are open to the members of public as well on prescribed rent.

There were eight dak bungalows, rest houses and irrigation huts during the year 1969 located at Banswara, Ghatol, Mahi dam site (two), Haro Tank, Danpur, Peepal Khoont and Shergarh. These are looked after by the Public Works Department, Forest Department and Irrigation Department. Five rest houses at Ghatol, Mahi dam, Danpur, Peepal Khoont and Shergarh contain two rooms each and three rest houses located at Banswara, Mahi dam and Haro tank contain four, three and one room each respectively. Electric light and piped water is not available in the rest houses located at Danpur, Peepal Khoont and Shergarh. Rest houses located at Banswara, Ghatol and Mahi dam provide both lodging and boarding facilities while at other rest houses only lodging facility is available. The lodging charges of the dak bungalows which are looked after by the State Public Works Department are Re. 0.50 per day in winter and Re. 1.00 per day in summer for the officials who are on duty. The non-officials are charged Rs. 2.50 per day in winter and Rs. 3.00 per day in

summer. The dak bungalows which are under Forest Department, charge Rs. 2.00 per day from private persons and non-gazetted staff, while there are no charges for the gazetted officers.

Hotels and Restaurants

The Banswara district cannot boast of any first class modern hotel. There are, however, a number of restaurants and eating houses in the urban areas. In some of the eating houses lodging facilities are also provided. The eating houses serve refreshment only in the mornings and evenings. Some hotels called *Dhabas* serve meals on *Thali* system which provides fewer items and is not costly. Non-vegetarian food is also available in few hotels. But there is no hotel in the district providing European type of catering. The normal charges in 1969 for ordinary tea was fifteen paise per cup, and for special tea twenty paise per cup. The rates for meals in *Dhabas* for half *thali* was seventy five paise and full *thali* one and half rupee.

POST AND TELEGRAPH

Postal Services

In olden days the dak was carried by *kasids* (postmen). Camels and horses were used for long distances while short distances were covered on foot.

The first post office in Banswara was opened in 1870 on an experimental basis by the Director General of Post Offices in India, on the understanding that any deficit would be made good by the state of Banswara. It was closed down in March, 1871 because the income was less than the expenditure. Again, on the request of the then ruler, to the British Government, a post office was established on permanent basis on 14.12.1874 at Banswara which was connected with Kherwara postal line.¹

The present century opened with a fresh impetus to postal activity in the State and in the year 1904 Imperial Post Offices were established at Banswara and Garhi and there was a daily service in each direction with Ratlam and Dungarpur². A new branch office was opened in the year 1905 at Chheenchn. In the year 1906-07, there was postal communication

1. Ojha, G H., *Banswara Rajya ka Itihas*, 1937, p. 187.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VI, p. 411.

from Namli to Banswara, from Banswara to Sagwara and Dungarpur¹ via Garhi and from Banswara to Chheenah. There was one sub-post office located at Banswara and two branch post offices at Chheenah and Garhi in the year 1906-07. Sanction for opening one branch office at Talwara was also received. The number of branch post offices increased from 2 in the year 1906-07 to 5 in the year 1907-08. New branch post offices were opened at Talwara, Ghatol and Danipiplia. During the year 1907-08, postal communication existed from Namli to Banswara via Danipiplia, from Banswara to Sagwara and Dungarpur via Talwara and Garhi and from Banswara to Ghatol and Chheenah. A combined post and telegraph office was opened on 1.9.1914 at Kushalgarh on the guarantee from the ruler to pay every year Rs. 465 minus half the receipts of telegraphs despatched from the office for ten years. The guarantee was extended for one more year. During the year 1921-22, branch post offices were available at Danpur, Garhi and Partapur. With a view to providing postal facilities in the rural areas, it was proposed to open branch post offices at Kalinjara, Khamera, Bhoongra and Palauda but the question of extending postal facilities in rural areas was deferred. During the year 1936-37, there were three branch post offices located at Garhi, Partapur and Talwara.²

In the year 1937-38, a mail motor service was introduced between Banswara and Jhalod by the postal authorities which resulted in more expeditious postal communication between the State of Banswara and places towards the Bombay side from Dohad.³ It was proposed to extend this service between Dohad and Banswara but the proposal was not accepted by the postal authorities.⁴

The district made considerable progress in respect of post offices during the last decade, and the work has also considerably increased. There were 38 post offices in the district during the year 1956-57, which increased to 50 during 1960-61 and further to 90 during 1965-66. There were 93 post offices in the district as on 31. 3. 1969, a list of which is given as appendix I at the end of this chapter.

Telegraph Offices

The telegraphic communications in the State of Banswara were introduced for the first time in 1906-07 when a telegraph office was

1. *Report on Administration of Banswara State, 1906-07.*

2. *ibid.*, 1936-37.

3. *ibid.*, 1937-38, p. 2.

4. *ibid.*

established at Banswara and telegraphic communications were opened between Banswara and Namli and Banswara and Dungarpur. In the year 1909-10, a telegraph office was opened at Sailna. The number of combined post and telegraph offices during 1936-37 was four viz., Banswara, Garhi, Partapur and Talwara. On 31.3.1969 the combined offices which had both telegraph and postal facilities were seven in number and were located at Banswara (town), Banswara (Secretariat), Partapur, Kushalgarh, Bagidora and Ghatol.

Telephones

The exact date when telephones were introduced is not known but according to *Report on the Administration of Banswara State* for the year 1918-19, there existed a telephone system at Banswara, the capital of the State. Telephone line from Banswara to Danpur (32 km.) was laid at a cost of Rs. 5,130 during 1919-20 and it was proposed to connect Banswara with Vithal Deo. In 1921-22 the telephone line was extended to the guest house. In the year 1935-36, Banswara, the capital, was linked through telephone with other places such as Lauhariya in the north-west, Khamera (via Bhoongra) and thence to Peepal Khoont in the north, Kalinjara and Bhopatpura in the south, Sarita Niwas and Garhi in the west and Danpur in the east¹. Upto the year 1938-39, Banswara was further connected by telephone with Anas in the south, Partapur in the south-west and Sodalpur in the north. Thus the position of telephone connections during 1938-39 was as under :

1. Banswara to Lauhariya in the north-west
2. Banswara to Khamera via Bhoongra and thence to Peepal Khoont in the north
3. Banswara to Kalinjara, Bhopatpura and Anas in the south
4. Banswara to Danpur in the east
5. Banswara to Sarita Niwas, Talwara and Partapur in the south-west.
6. Banswara to Sodalpur via Peepal Khoont in the north

The income from telephone system during the year 1938-39 was Rs. 513 as compared to Rs. 400 during 1937-38. No new telephone

1. *Reports on Administration of Banswara State*, for various years.

connections were opened during the years 1939-41 but the income increased to Rs. 650 during the year 1940-41. In the year 1941-42 all the police stations in the State were connected with the capital by telephone and the telephone facility was also made available to the public on payment of fee. This facility was greatly appreciated by the public and the use of telephone became quite popular. Maintenance of telephone service was transferred to the Public Works Department from the Household Department in 1944-45¹.

The first Telephone Exchange in this district was commissioned on 26.1.1956 by the Post and Telegraph Department at Banswara². Initially it was a part-time exchange, but at present it is functioning full time. The number of exchanges in the district³ has, however, not increased but the capacity of the Banswara exchange has increased considerably since its inception. The following table shows the progress of the telephone exchange⁴ :

Year	Equipped Capacity (Lines)	Type of Exchange	No. of direct connections	No. of extensions
1960-61	50	Central Battery Non-Multiple Board	20	2
1961-62	50	„	25	4
1962-63	50	„	32	3
1963-64	50	„	34	3
1964-65	50	„	43	4
1965-66	70	„	49	2
1966-67	100	„	58	—
1967-68	100	„	88	7
1968-69	150	„	90	7

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES—The first public call office was started at Garhi on 16.4.1957⁵. Besides this, there are six more public call offices in

1. *Report on Administration of Banswara State, 1944-45, p. 40.*
2. Source : Office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ajmer Division, Ajmer.
3. One 25-lines SAX has been commissioned at Partapur on 19.9.1970 which works for all the 24 hours.
4. Source : Office of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ajmer Division, Ajmer.
5. *ibid.*

the district located at Kushalgarh, Sajjangarh, Bagidora, Partapur, Ghatol and Kalinjara which were started on the dates mentioned below against each :

Public call office	Date of opening
1. Garhi	16.4.1957
2. Kushalgarh	8.2.1959
3. Ghatol	3.3.1965
4. Partapur	10.9.1965
5. Bagidora	29.11.1965
6. Kalinjara	3.9.1968
7. Sajjangarh	3.9.1968

Three more Public Call Offices viz., Palauda, Talwara and Danpur have been sanctioned and will be commissioned as soon as equipment is received. Approval for 14 public call offices viz., Sangwa, Bheempur, Bakani, Khodan, Lauhariya, Patan, Sareri, Bari, Shergarh, Khamera Bhukia, Sallopat, Barodiya, Ganora and Peepal Khoont and conversion of Partapur public call office into an Exchange¹ is under consideration of the Post Master General, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Banswara district has been under the charge of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ajmer since 1960-61. It changed at Sub-Divisional level from Jodhpur to Udaipur on 12.1.1965. The staff consisted of a phones inspector, six telephone operators, a machanic, two sub-inspectors, six linemen and two part-time staff members on 31.3.1969.

Telephonic services are fairly adequate but the teleprinter services do not exist in Banswara district.

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no radio broadcasting station in the district. The nearest broadcasting station is the Jaipur Radio Broadcasting Station.

1. Since commissioned.

APPENDIX I

Post Offices in Banswara district as on 31-3-1969.

1. BANSWARA

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bhoongra | 2. Danpur |
| 3. Gagar Talai | 4. Khandoo |
| 5. Kumpura | 6. Kunwariya |
| 7. Mahi dam | 8. Nawagaon |
| 9. Pachalwasa | 10. Sarwan Chhoti |
| 11. Shergarh | 12. Soorpur |
| 13. Sallopat | 14. Thikariya |
| 15. Badgaon | |

2. BANSWARA SECRETARIAT

3. BAGIDORA

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Barodiya | 2. Chheenah |
| 3. Chokhla | 4. Itala |
| 5. Kalinajra Co | 6. Karji |
| 7. Mahuri | 8. Nogaonwan |
| 9. Sajjangarh | 10. Sarwaniya |
| 11. Saleeya | 12. Tambesara |

4. GHATOL

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Badana | 2. Chandooji-ka-Gara |
| 3. Dagar | 4. Deoda |
| 5. Delwara Lokiya | 6. Doongar |
| 7. Doongariya | 8. Jagpura |
| 9. Kherwa | 10. Khamera |
| 11. Murasal | 12. Narwali |
| 13. Paroli Rathor | 14. Peepal Khoont |
| 15. Roonjri | 16. Senawasa |

5. GARHI

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Anjna | 2. Arthuna |
| 3. Asora | 4. Bhukia |
| 5. Bori | 6. Chhaja |
| 7. Chandarwara | 8. Dadooka |
| 9. Jaulana | 10. Khoran |

-
- 11. Metwala
 - 13. Panchaura

- 12. Palauda
- 14. Raiyana

6. GANORA

- 1. Basi
- 3. Baroda
- 5. Dadooka
- 7. Mota-Tanda

- 2. Bheempur
- 4. Bhuwasa
- 6. Lauhariya
- 8. Motagaon

7. KUSHALGARH

- 1. Barwas Chhoti
- 3. Himmatgarh
- 5. Kotra Ranga
- 7. Patan
- 9. Mohakampura
- 11. Sarwa Chhoti

- 2. Doongra
- 4. Jalimpura
- 6. Lohartya Bara
- 8. Ramgarh
- 10. Sarwa Bari
- 12. Teemeda Bara

8. PARTAPUR

- 1. Gopinath-ka-Gara

9. PRITHWIGANJ BANSWARA

10. TALWARA

- 1. Sareri Bari
- 3. Rohira
- 5. Vajwana

- 2. Bheemsaur
 - 4. Sundanpur
-

Source : Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Hitherto, we have described the principal sectors of the economy of the district such as agriculture, irrigation, industries, banking, trade and transport. They provide means of livelihood for a great majority of the population. But there is some percentage of population earning livelihood from small crafts and trades like tailoring, hair cutting, laundries, restaurants and tea shops, bakeries, cycle-repairing etc. A comparatively small number is engaged in professions like law, medicine, education, journalism, service in government departments and municipalities etc. Steady growth of such occupations is both a factor in the pace of urbanisation and an index of the degree of prosperity and economic stability of the district.

The district consists mostly of rocky hills and jungles with well cultivated plains in its central and western portions. The soil on the whole is fertile, yielding at several places, two crops annually without artificial irrigation. The occupational pattern of the district according to the 1961 Census was as follows:¹

Work category	Males (No.)	Females (No.)	Total (No.)	Percentage to total population
WORKERS	140,466	101,654	242,120	50.95
As Cultivators	122,475	92,799	215,274	45.30
As agricultural labourers	2,194	3,336	5,530	1.16
In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	1,899	1,534	3,433	0.72

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 98-99.

1	2	3	4	5
At household industry	3,781	2,356	6,137	1.29
In manufacturing other than household industry	752	158	910	0.19
In construction	492	65	557	0.12
In trade and commerce	3,128	363	3,491	0.74
In transport, storage and communications	329	13	342	0.07
In other services	5,416	1,030	6,446	1.36
NON-WORKERS	100,636	132,489	233,125	49.05
TOTAL POPULATION	241,102	234,143	475,245	100.00

The above table shows that workers out-numbered non-workers while for Rajasthan as a whole, there were more non-workers than workers. Of the total population, 45.30 per cent were cultivators, 1.36 per cent belonged to other services, 1.29 per cent to household industry group, 1.16 per cent to agricultural labour, 0.74 per cent to trade and commerce, 0.72 per cent to mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, 0.19 per cent to manufacturing other than household industry, 0.12 per cent to construction and 0.07 per cent to transport, storage and communications. The non-working population of the district was 49.05 per cent of the total population. According to the Census of 1961, the occupational pattern of the district in rural and urban areas was as under:¹

Work category	Workers (No.)		Percentage of total in each category	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
WORKERS	234,942	7,178	97.03	2.97
As cultivators	214,824	450	99.79	0.21
As agricultural labourers	5,492	38	99.31	0.69
In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	3,302	131	96.18	3.82
At household industry	5,370	767	87.50	12.50
In manufacturing other than household industry	457	453	50.22	49.78

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 98-99.

1	2	3	4	5
In construction	187	370	33.57	66.43
In trade and commerce	2,163	1,328	61.96	38.04
In transport, storage and communications	66	276	19.30	80.70
In other services	3,081	3,365	47.80	52.20
NON-WORKERS	215,473	17,652	92.43	7.57
TOTAL POPULATION	450,415	24,830	94.78	5.22

It is evident from the above table that an overwhelming percentage of workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers, in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, in household industries and a large percentage in trade and commerce and manufacturing other than household industries were residing in rural areas. On the other hand, urban areas accounted for the majority of the workers engaged in remaining occupations such as other services, transport, storage and communications and construction.

Age-wise distribution of the workers shows that 14.2 per cent were in the age-group below 14 and 4.0 per cent in the age-group above 60. The single largest group of workers belonged to age-group 15-34 constituting 51.8 per cent of the working population. The remaining 30.0 per cent workers belonged to the age-group 35-59.

Among the working population, male workers out-numbered female workers, both in rural and urban areas except in case of agricultural labourers.

As regards the educational level of workers in urban sector, 41.9 per cent were literate and the remaining 58.1 per cent illiterate. Among the non-workers 39.8 per cent were literate and 60.2 per cent were illiterate, which suggests that the number of literates was more in working population as compared to the non-working population. Among the literate workers in the urban areas, 95.8 per cent were males as compared to 4.2 per cent females. There was complete absence of female literate workers among cultivators, agricultural labourers, in the fields of mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, construction and transport, storage and communications. The largest number of literate female workers (146) were found in other services. The

educational level of 113 female workers was either primary or junior basic or literate without any educational level. 53 had standard of matriculation or higher secondary and only 10 literate female workers were having university degrees or post-graduate degrees or diplomas in technical and non-technical subjects.

Majority of the literate male workers (2,009) were engaged in other services; 948 were found in trade and commerce and the remaining 1,037 were engaged in other categories of occupations. Of all the literate male workers 3,190 had educational level of primary or junior basic or literate without educational level and 623 upto matriculation or higher secondary while 164 were holding university degree or post-graduate degree or equivalent technical degree or diploma and 17 technical or non-technical diploma, not equal to degree.

The following table shows details of the educational standard of the urban working population¹:

Educational level	(Number)		
	Males	Females	Total
Literate (without educational level)	2,872	95	2,967
Primary or junior basic	318	18	336
Matriculation or higher secondary	623	53	676
Technical diploma not equal to degree	11	—	11
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	6	—	6
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	123	8	131
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	41	2	43
TOTAL	3,994	176	4,170

In rural areas, literate male workers were found in all the occupations, but literate female workers were absent in two occupations viz, construction and transport, storage and communications. Details of educational standard of workers in the rural areas are given in the following table²:

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 102-103.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 104-105.

Educational level	(Number)		
	Males	Females	Total
Literate (without educational level)	12,772	564	13,336
Primary or junior basic	1,267	79	1,346
Matriculation and above	603	14	617
TOTAL	14,642	657	15,299

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Banswara town has always had its importance in the field of administration, being the headquarters of the erstwhile princely state of Banswara as also the headquarters of the present district. Hence there has been all along a concentration of Government offices and officials in the Banswara town. It has a large number of government officials who hail not only from different parts of the district, as also from different parts of the State and the country. Next in importance is Kushalgarh town, which is headquarters of a sub-division as also of the tahsil.

According to the 1961 census, the number of administrative and executive officials employed in different categories in the district was as follows¹:

Work category	(Number)				Total
	Urban		Rural		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Central Government Employees	3	—	2	—	5
State Government Employees	71	—	45	1	117
Local Bodies Employees	9	—	117	—	126
Quasi-Government Employees	3	—	—	—	3
Village officials	77	3	169	9	258
Others	—	—	10	—	10
TOTAL	163	3	343	10	519

The above figures show the overwhelming preponderance of males amongst administrative and executive officials over females. There is only one female worker employed in rural area by the State Government. 3 females in urban area and 9 in rural area, are employed as village officials.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 119.

The total number of persons employed in different categories of public sector occupations other than administrative services is not available in the 1961 Census Report. However, the total number of persons employed in the public sector as on the last day of last five years ending 1969 had been as follows :¹

(Number)

Year (as on 31st December)	Total employment
1965	5,186
1966	5,020
1967	5,246
1968	5,999
1969	5,697

The biggest employer in the district, as elsewhere, is the Government. Persons prefer to be in Government service, as, in addition to the security of employment, the government employees get many amenities. Besides the basic pay, all employees are paid dearness allowance, in accordance with their pay range. Loans are given at reasonable rates of interest for construction and repairs of their houses and purchase of conveyance etc., which are recovered in easy instalments. Officials are provided with Government accommodation, wherever available, on concessional rent fixed by the government. Medical expenses incurred by a Government employee on himself or on his family members are reimbursed. They are given assistance in forming co-operative societies and also helped in organising canteens. The employees of the Rajasthan Government are compulsorily insured by the State Insurance Department at comparatively cheaper premium rates as compared to Life Insurance Corporation of India. Children of all employees who are not paying income tax are entitled to free education in government institutions.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

The most important of the learned professions in the district are those of teachers, doctors lawyers, engineers and journalists.

Teaching

Teaching is numerically the most important of the learned professions in the district. The number of teachers has increased considerably

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

due to the expansion of educational facilities. At the time of 1951 Census¹ the number of persons in educational services and research, was 336 (283 males and 53 females), of which 316 (272 males and 44 females) were teachers serving in various educational institutions. The remaining 20 persons (11 males and 9 females) were working as non-teaching staff. The number of persons employed in teaching profession increased to 1,184 in the year 1961 as detailed below:²

	(Number)				
Educational institutions	Urban		Rural		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
University	14	—	7	—	21
Secondary Schools	52	10	145	—	207
Middle and Primary Schools	189	45	166	19	416
Nursing and kinder- garten schools	—	—	1	—	1
Others	122	8	362	47	539
TOTAL	377	63	681	63	1,184

It transpires from the above table that during 1961, 37 per cent of teachers were serving in urban areas while 63 per cent were serving the rural population. The percentage of women among teachers was only 11 and that of male teachers 89. The teachers serving in university (college), secondary schools, middle and primary schools, nursing and kindergarten schools and others were respectively 1.77 per cent, 17.48 per cent, 35.14 per cent, 0.08 per cent and 45.53 per cent of the total.

Since 1961 there has been substantial increase in the number of teachers as a result of the starting of new institutions and raising the standard of old institutions under planned development as can be seen from the following table :³

1. *Census-1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I*, p.39
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 117.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

(Number)

Educational institutions	Teachers in the year							
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges	41	2	40	2	50	1	25	—
Higher secondary and high schools	205	17	197	17	238	19	271	33
Senior basic and middle schools	237	30	357	34	348	33	375	30
Junior basic and primary schools	811	136	879	148	936	168	962	163
Professional schools	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Special education schools	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
TOTAL	1,296	187	1,475	203	1,574	223	1,635	228

Primary schools are run by the Panchayat Samitis. Most of the other educational institutions are run by the Government. Pay, allowances and grades etc. are almost the same in the Government and private institutions, although amenities like free medical aid, benefit of State Insurance and cheap accommodation for living are not provided to the teachers working in the private educational institutions. Besides, the organisations of teachers like the Rajasthan University and College Teachers' Association, the Rajasthan Shikshak Sangh, also keep a watch over the general welfare of the teachers.

The Banswara Shikshak Sangh was established in 1966, as an affiliated district organisation of the Rajasthan Shikshak Sangh. During 1969 it had approximately 1,500 members including the membership of the affiliated bodies at the Panchayat Samiti level. The executive consists of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a cashier and representatives from primary and middle schools. The executive committee nominates one office secretary, one organisation secretary and one lady member. The association organises seminars, academic and other meets and is planning to start a library for teachers at Banswara.

Medical Profession

Medical profession is another important learned profession. Both the eastern (*Aurvedic*) and western (Allopathic) systems of medicine are prevalent. According to the 1951 Census¹, there were 162 (118 males and 44 females) medical and other health services personnel out of which 8 (6 males and 2 females) were registered medical practitioners (doctors), 4 *vaidyas*, 13 midwives (all females), 5 vaccinators, 21 compounders, 22 nurses and 89 other employees in hospitals etc. With the rapid expansion of the medical facilities, the number of persons engaged in medical profession has also increased. At the time of 1961 Census their number was as follows²:

Category	(Number)				
	Urban		Rural		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS	21	3	39	—	63
Physicians and surgeons					
(allopathic)	5	—	—	—	5
Physicians (<i>Ayurvedic</i>)	10	—	32	—	42
Physicians (Others)	2	—	2	—	4
Dentists	1	—	—	—	1
Physicians, surgeons and Dentists					
(not elsewhere classified)	3	3	5	—	11
NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER					
MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS	86	79	49	15	229
Nurses	1	47	—	13	61
Midwives and health visitors	2	24	—	1	27
Nursing attendants and related					
workers	9	8	6	—	23
Pharmacists and pharmaceutical					
technicians	58	—	40	1	99
Vaccinators	4	—	3	—	7
Sanitation technicians	2	—	—	—	2
Medical and health technicians					
not elsewhere classified excluding					
Laboratory Assistants	10	—	—	—	10
TOTAL	107	82	88	15	292

1. Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I, p. 93.

2. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District, pp. 116-17.

The above data reveals that the majority (64.5 per cent) of medical personnel were working in the urban areas. The male and female ratio was 2:1. There were only three female physicians, surgeons and dentists in urban areas while there was none in the rural sector. In rural areas, the number of females working as nurses was 13, as midwives and health visitors and as pharmacists and pharmaceutical technician one each.

Some medical personnel such as malaria officer, medical officer in charge, National Smallpox Eradication Unit are paid non-practising allowance.

A branch of Indian Medical Association is functioning in Banswara, and holds meetings of its members occasionally to discuss new developments in the fields of medicine and surgery. This branch was started on the 3rd October, 1959 with a membership of eight which increased to thirteen in the year 1969. The office bearers are chairman, vice-chairman, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer. The fee charged from every member is Rs. 25 per annum.

Legal Profession

According to the Census of 1951, 26 persons were engaged in legal profession, 24 as pleaders and 2 as petition writers. The number of persons engaged in legal profession in 1961 was as follows²:

	(Number)				
Work category	Urban		Rural		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Judges and magistrates	2	—	—	—	2
Legal Practitioners and advisors	23	—	—	—	23
Law assistants	3	—	—	—	3
Jurists and legal technicians	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	30	—	—	—	30

The Bar Association, Kushalgarh was formed in the year 1948. To begin with there were only 5 members but their number increased to eight in the year 1968-69. No regular admission fee is charged from the

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I, p. 95.*
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District, p. 118.*

members. Occasional contributions to the Bar Associations are made by members for meeting day-to-day expenses.

The Bar Association, Banswara was established in 1937 with an initial strength of eight members which had increased to twenty six in the year 1969. This association is an active body participating in social activities of the district. It helped in collecting money for famine relief work and for the district branch of Red Cross Society. Many members of the association are holding key positions in the Municipality and Zila Parishad. The Bar Association has its own constitution and elections are held annually. It maintains a legal reference library and runs a water hut in summer season in the Collectorate premises.

Engineering

Since the district is industrially backward, the number of engineering personnel is not large. Their number, as per Census of 1961 was as follows¹ :

Work category	(Number)				Total
	Urban		Rural		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Civil Engineers (including overseers)	17	—	6	—	23
Electrical Engineers	1	—	—	—	1
Mining Engineers	2	—	—	—	2
Architects, engineers, surveyors (not elsewhere classified)	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	21	—	6	—	27

There is no association of the engineering personnel in the district.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Persons included in this group belong to various categories. They include domestic servants like cooks, water carriers, grooms, gardeners, coach-men, car drivers and cleaners etc. Most of the domestic servants are illiterates.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 116.

A considerable number of persons are engaged in domestic services. These are mostly employed by businessmen and other well-to-do persons. The abolition of *zamindari* system has affected this class adversely as the *zamindars* used to employ good number of domestic servants. The wage rates of domestic servants are less attractive when compared to those in other occupations; they are paid either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. Some are full-time workers while others are part-time workers. Ladies of poor families work as domestic servants. In many cases a maid servant works in more than one household, each one of them claiming only a few hours of her labour.

The 1951 Census¹ recorded the number of persons rendering domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of households to one another) such as cooking, looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties like cleaning utensils, gardening, bringing water from wells (located at some distance from the houses), driving or cleaning the vehicles etc., as 473 (412 males and 61 females). This included 30 private motor drivers (all males), 38 cooks (26 males and 12 females), 14 gardeners (all males) and 391 other domestic servants (342 males and 49 females).

The 1961 Census does not give data regarding domestic servants under one head i.e. domestic services like 1951 Census. They have been enumerated as follows :²

Work category	(Number)				Total
	Urban		Rural		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
House keepers, matrons, stewards (domestic and institutional)	—	4	—	—	4
Cooks, cook-bearers, (domestic and institutional)	23	16	36	5	80
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	46	18	60	4	128
Ayas, nurses, maid	—	—	5	3	8
House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, not else- where classified	18	—	—	—	18

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I*, p. 94.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 134.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waiters, bartenders and related workers (institutional)	47	3	23	—	73
Total	134	41	124	12	311

Barbers

The hereditary barbers are found all over the district, as their services are essential for the people of urban and rural areas alike. A barber was required to be present at many religious ceremonies, rituals and other occasions. There used to be family barbers, but this practice is now fast dying out. The old custom of barbers going from one client to another is also declining. Instead, barber shops or saloons are coming up even in the interior parts of the district. The barber shops of the towns are well equipped and the rates of hair cutting have gone high. In most cases the proprietor of a shop himself works but in a saloon he is assisted by paid employees. The workers are either paid monthly wages or a part of the amount charged for every service rendered by them. On the basis of a personal enquiry the average charges for hair cutting, for an adult in a saloon at Banswara (1969) were found to be Rs. 1.50 and that for a shave 25 paise. The average charges for a hair cut with machine and shaving were 75 paise. There were 114 barbers (112 males and 2 females) working in the district in 1951.¹ As against this, 141 persons (134 males and 7 females) were recorded as hair-dressers, beauticians and related workers in 1961.² Of these, 59 (all males) were serving the urban population and the remaining 83 (75 males and 7 females) served the rural areas.

Washermen

Like hereditary barbers, the number of hereditary washermen is also declining particularly in urban areas. The age-old practice of the washermen or washer women collecting unwashed clothes from certain families is gradually being supplemented by laundries coming up particularly in urban and semi-urban areas. As per 1951 Census report,³

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I, p. 94.*
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District, p. 135.*
3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I, p. 94.*

150 persons (120 males and 30 females) were engaged in this profession. In the year 1961,¹ there were 60 (34 males and 26 females) launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers, of which 54 (30 males and 24 females), were residing in the urban areas and only 6 (4 males and 2 females) in the rural areas. The average washing charges (1969) at Banswara are 15 paise for a cotton cloth and between Re. 0.75 to Re. 1.00 for a silken garment.

Tailors

In recent years tailoring has become a paying profession and has attracted persons other than traditional tailors. It has taken the form of a business. Formerly a section of people who were mostly uneducated was engaged in making ready-made garments for sale in rural *hats* and bazars. There were some tailors in big villages and towns, while some tailors occupied corners of cloth shops. The tailoring shops established by businessmen employ tailors, cutters and outfitters who are paid either at piece rates or on time basis. The average tailoring charges for a cotton shirt range from Re. 0.75 to Re. 1.00 and for a silken shirt, Re. 1.00 to Rs. 2.00. The high class tailors charge between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2.50 for a cotton shirt and Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.50 for a silken shirt. The stitching charges of cotton suit range between Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and that of a silken suit from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Most of the tailors carry on tailoring work only but some also sell cloth and ready-made garments.

There were 544 persons (376 males and 168 females) working as tailors, in the year 1951². According to the 1961 Census³, there were 780 (482 males and 298 females) tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers, of whom 268 (162 males and 106 females) worked in urban areas and 512 (320 males and 192 females) in rural areas. Thus 65 per cent of tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers were working in rural areas and only 35 per cent in urban areas. Women employed in this profession constituted 38 per cent of the total as compared to 62 per cent males. Most of the ladies engaged in this profession belong to poor families who stitch

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 135.
2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, part I*, p. 88.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan; District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, p. 128.

dressess in their own houses, catering mostly to the needs of the members of the neighbouring households.

Shoe-makers

The profession of shoe-making is also now no more confined to any particular caste. Formerly a section of people generally known as *Chamars* or *Mochis* was engaged in making and repairing shoes. But now other classes have entered this profession and have started establishments on bigger scale where skilled persons are employed for making fashionable shoes and other leather goods.

The total number of persons working as leather products and footwear makers and repairers in 1951 Census¹ was 433 (390 males and 43 females), of whom 114 (87 males and 27 females) were leather shoe-makers and the remaining 319 (303 males and 16 females) were makers and repairers of all other leather products. In 1961, the number of leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers was 422 (370 males and 52 females), of whom 383 (336 males and 47 females) were shoe-makers and shoe-repairers, 6 (all males) were cutters, lasters, sewers of footwear and related workers and remaining 33 (28 males and 5 females) were workers in leather not elsewhere classified. Their rural and urban classification is shown in the following table²:

Work Category	(Number)				Total
	Urban		Rural		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Shoe-makers and shoe-repairers	48	11	288	36	383
Cutters, lasters, sewers-footwear and related workers	6	—	—	—	6
Leather-cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers (not elsewhere classified)	28	5	—	—	33
Total	82	16	288	36	422

A list of the other miscellaneous occupations pursued in the district along with the numbers engaged in them at the time of the 1961 Census are given in Appendix I.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I, p. 88-89.*
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District, pp. 128, 137.*

APPENDIX I

Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation in Banswara district according to 1961 Census

(Number)

Work Category	Urban		Rural		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	2	—	—	—	2
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	8	—	3	—	11
Social scientists and related workers	14	1	3	—	18
Artists, writers and related workers	33	1	15	5	54
Draftsmen and science and engineering technicians, not elsewhere classified	3	—	—	—	3
Other professional, technical and related workers	78	4	77	2	161
Directors, managers and working proprietors-financial institutions	4	—	1	—	5
Directors, managers working proprietors-Others	145	2	77	5	229
Book-keepers and cashiers	94	2	4	—	100
Stenographers and typists	12	—	3	—	15
Office machine operators	1	—	—	—	1
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	324	2	64	1	391
Unskilled office workers	350	19	149	17	535
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	877	94	1,866	160	2,997
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services, and auctioneers	18	—	2	—	20
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	2	—	—	—	2
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	171	100	83	2	356
Money-lenders and pawn-brokers	4	1	61	2	68
Farmers and farm managers	13	5	2,098	2,469	5,395
Farm workers	74	41	15	39	169

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fishermen and related workers	4	—	—	—	—	4
Loggers and other forestry workers	65	—	43	36	164	
Miners and quarrymen	1	—	25	1	27	
Miners, quarrymen and related workers, not elsewhere classified	23	—	—	—	23	
Drivers and firemen, railway engines	1	—	7	—	8	
Drivers, road transport	169	5	16	6	196	
Inspectors, supervisor, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	2	—	1	—	3	
Postmen and messengers	17	—	24	—	41	
Workers in transport and communications, not elsewhere classified	51	—	4	—	55	
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	20	13	107	29	169	
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	83	31	335	80	529	
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, Jewellers and related workers	111	9	151	10	281	
Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	66	—	9	1	76	
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	17	—	—	—	17	
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	127	—	136	1	264	
Painters and paper hangers	9	—	1	2	12	
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, not elsewhere classified	161	14	197	28	400	
Compositors, printers, engravers, book binders, and related workers	8	1	—	1	10	
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	38	22	458	401	919	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	149	26	131	35	341	
Chemical and related process workers	2	—	37	—	39	
Tobacco preparers and product makers	4	—	—	1	5	
Craftsmen and Production process workers not elsewhere classified	31	28	445	404	908	
Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	16	1	4	—	21	
Labourers not elsewhere classified	476	278	653	308	1,715	
Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers	356	1	141	—	498	
Building care takers, cleaners and related workers	84	79	20	16	199	
Photographers and related camera operators	6	—	—	—	6	
Service, sports and recreation workers not elsewhere classified	1	—	—	—	1	
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	76	5	2	—	83	

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 116-137.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The economy of the district is mainly agricultural as about 46.5 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. No particular skill is available in the district. But traditional craftsmen like weavers, carpenters, potters, cobblers, blacksmiths are found all over the area. The district is industrially backward. Its mineral and forest resources have remained mostly unexploited. But now that metalled roads have been constructed and the power from the Chambal project is available, the existing resources are being exploited for industrial development. Though all the important places of the district have been connected by roads, in the rainy season some parts become isolated.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The working population of the district according to the Census of 1961 was 50.95 per cent of the total population and the principal means of livelihood for the majority of the workers in the district continued to be agriculture, as will be seen from the following table¹ :

(Number)			
Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total
Workers	2,34,942	7,178	2,42,120
Males	1,34,594	5,872	1,40,466
Females	1,00,348	1,306	1,01,654
Cultivators	2,14,824	450	2,15,274
Males	1,22,187	288	1,22,475
Females	92,637	162	92,799
Agricultural labourers	5,492	38	5,530
Males	2,180	14	2,194
Females	3,312	24	3,336
Total of cultivators and agricultural labourers	2,20,316	488	2,20,804

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 10-11.

The above table reveals that 91.2 per cent of the working population was engaged in agriculture as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Female workers outnumbered the male workers as agricultural labourers. 21,316 persons i.e. 8.8 per cent of workers were engaged in other occupations as listed below¹ :

(Number)			
Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, orchards and allied activities	3,302	131	3,433
Household industry	5,370	767	6,137
Manufacturing other than household industry	457	453	910
Construction	187	370	557
Trade and Commerce	2,163	1,328	3,491
Transport, storage and communications	66	276	342
Other services	3,081	3,365	6,446
Total	14,626	6,690	21,316

Of the total working population, 97.04 per cent was living in rural areas. Majority of the workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications and other services were living in the urban areas.

PRICES

No organised efforts were made to keep a regular record of prices during the pre-integration period. However, some data about the prices of a few commodities have been recorded in the *Reports on the Administration of Banswara State* from the year 1894-95 onwards and in the *Reports on the Administration of Kushalgarh State* from the year 1913 onwards. The price collecting agency in Banswara was an official of the Revenue Department and the data collected related to retail transactions.

The period of the First World War and the years that followed were marked by a trend of rising prices. But then the depression set in, bringing with it, a sharp decline in the prices. The fall in prices was much more marked in the case of agricultural commodities than in other

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 10-11.

commodities. All classes of people were affected by the depression directly or indirectly. But the persons whose income depended entirely on the sale of agricultural surplus suffered most. There was a rise in the general level of prices during the later period, which continued till and after the Second World War.

During the last sixty years the over-all trend of prices has been one of progressive increase except during some short periods. Prices of some important commodities at Banswara and Kushalgarh have been given in appendices I and II respectively. During the year 1894-95, at Banswara wheat was sold at 21 seers per rupee (Rs. 5.12 per quintal), maize at 35 seers per rupee (Rs. 3.07 per quintal) and gram at 36 seers and 4 chhatanks per rupee (Rupees 2.98 per quintal). Between 1894-95 and 1906-07, the prices of wheat, maize and gram at Banswara registered a rise of 105.1 per cent, 60.6 per cent and 165.1 per cent respectively. In the year 1911-12, prices declined sharply but with the outbreak of the First World War, the prices again began to rise. It was expected that after the end of the War the general food situation would ease and prices would go down, but the expectation did not materialise.

There was, however, stability between 1925-26 to 1929-30 in the prices of most of the food stuffs. In 1931-32 a country-wide slump once again hit the price economy. This downward trend in prices continued for the next few years, when the prices, however, were stabilised to some extent and fluctuations became less marked. During and after the Second world War and before Independence, an upward trend of prices had begun. After Independence and partition of the country, the first major factor was the influx of refugees and emigration of Muslim population from this area which doubly disturbed the prices. There was a sudden inflated demand for agricultural products and shortfalls in production. The refugee agriculturists took time to adapt themselves to the new conditions and methods of agriculture. The devaluation of rupee in 1949 further aggravated the situation.

The following table gives the retail annual average prices of wheat, barley, gram, *jowar* and maize prevailing at the district headquarters town of Banswara during the years 1952 to 1961¹ :

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years. Prices from 1952 to 1956 were presented as rupees per maund and have been converted.

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Retail prices of foodgrains				
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Maize
1952	52.32	47.66	38.47	36.17	35.16
1953	43.54	38.96	41.31	—	34.70
1954	32.58	27.19	29.18	24.11	19.61
1955	39.95	19.93	19.32	12.65	16.90
1956	37.53	26.12	28.19	42.87	28.96
1957	44.05	32.15	32.26	—	37.70
1958	50.77	35.53	40.59	34.59	36.79
1959	53.88	42.92	39.04	35.71	36.41
1960	47.69	35.50	35.53	—	34.19
1961	49.67	36.84	40.08	33.49	32.61

It may be seen from the above table that declining trend in the prices of all the commodities prevailed between 1952 to 1956. This was particularly due to good monsoons and easy food position throughout the country till the last year of the First Five Year Plan. This fall in prices did not last long and a sudden rise in the prices of agricultural commodities except wheat was witnessed in the year 1956. The prices of barley, gram, jowar and maize shot up by 31.1 per cent, 45.9 per cent 238.8 per cent and 72.6 per cent respectively in the year 1956 as compared to the prices prevailing in the year 1955. After a declining trend during 1952-55, the next five years (1957-61) witnessed an increasing trend. Prices of wheat, barley, touched a new level and were selling at Rs. 53.88 and Rs. 42.92 per quintal respectively during the year 1959. Next year, the prices of agricultural commodities declined but over-all upward trend was again experienced after that in the prices of agricultural produce and the price level rose much higher during 1957-61. This had favourable effect on the economic position of the bulk of the agriculturists of the district. With a view to checking the rise in prices, the State Government started purchasing foodgrains from open market in May 1959 and continued doing so till March 1960. Foodgrains thus purchased and procured were distributed through fair price shops in the deficit areas of the district, which helped the prices to remain at a reasonable level.

The collection and publication of retail prices of foodgrains has been discontinued after 1960-61, but farm (harvest) prices¹ are being released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. Farm (harvest) prices of important crops, prevailing in the Banswara district during the years 1961-62 to 1968-69² are as follows:

1. The farm (harvest) price is the wholesale price at which the commodity is sold by the producer to the trader at village site during the harvest period.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1964 onwards.

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Prices during the years							
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Rice	43.14	79.36	55.11	79.30	147.66	169.00	130.00	130.00
Jowar	26.79	32.15	40.19	59.48	57.50	67.00	90.00	65.00
Maize	28.94	34.51	40.19	54.20	60.50	79.00	45.00	75.00
Wheat	47.77	45.55	65.10	58.94	81.50	103.80	80.00	100.00
Barley	35.02	34.83	52.08	54.22	67.00	84.30	80.00	90.00
Gram	37.38	42.87	45.06	69.39	74.00	102.00	65.00	97.00
Tur	42.33	50.91	54.12	89.21	84.00	90.00	100.00	85.00
Chillies	134.50	152.72	280.41	277.56	235.00	426.00	165.00	300.00
Gur (Raw sugar)	59.75	88.41	109.14	91.68	88.00	170.00	200.00	125.00
Sesamum	92.43	93.77	88.41	118.96	176.00	202.00	150.00	175.00
Groundnut	49.57	54.66	55.08	59.48	138.00	139.00	100.00	100.00
Rape & Mustard	57.09	45.55	103.14	94.17	166.00	200.00	150.00	150.00
Linseed	40.19	—	92.13	89.22	100.00	150.00	140.00	—
Tobacco	268.02	334.90	278.62	475.82	427.00	437.00	500.00	298.00

It is evident from the table that no uniform tendency was discernible in price level and the prices of most of the commodities fluctuated in a narrow range during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 but sharp fluctuations were recorded between 1965-66 and 1968-69 when the price level had shot high. During 1962-63, there started a rising trend from comparatively low levels of prices in 1961-62, which continued till 1968-69 and touched an all time new height.

WAGES

In olden days it was customary for labourers to be paid mostly in kind and rarely in cash. The wages of domestic servants usually consisted of food and clothing etc. They received monetary assistance at the time of the marriages of their brothers, sisters, sons, daughters and other close relations and on other social and religious occasions. In certain cases the domestic servants were hereditary. Thus members of one family continued in the service of the same family for more than one generation. In most cases, the servants were given due respect by their young masters, keeping in view the services they had rendered to their families. The servants also served sincerely and loyally. There are instances of servants sacrificing their lives in the interest of their masters.

In the rural areas, there are two types of labourers viz., domestic and agricultural. Domestic labour is not paid like agricultural labour. In this district, most of the work is done by a cultivator himself, being assisted by his wife and other members of his family including children. Some cultivators take the help of their neighbours or friends in agricultural operations in lieu of which they work for them when they need their assistance in field work. Only a few farmers depend exclusively on hired labour. Agricultural wages had been generally governed by custom. In the last quarter of the 19th century they were paid in kind but subsequently they were paid partly in kind and partly in cash and still later they began to be paid mostly in cash. Wages at Banswara paid to various kinds of labourers in the early years of this century were as follows¹:

Kind of labour	Wages in rupees (per month)		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
1. Day labourer	5	5	5
2. Groom	5	5	6
3. Mason	15	15	15

1. *Reports on the Administration of Banswara State (Rajputana)*, for the year 1912-13 and onwards.

1	2	3	4
4. Carpenter	15	15	15
5. Blacksmith	15	15	15
6. Tailor	15	15	15

Wages at Banswara remained stationary during the period 1914-15 to 1921-22.

The abnormal and unprecedented rise in the prices during the Second World War, created a sense of frustration and uneasiness in the minds of the labourers getting old traditional rates of wages. The then Government of Banswara,¹ therefore, framed rules for procurement of labour and payment of wages when workers were to be engaged for casual State work. It was made obligatory to make the payment of wages in the presence of a gazetted officer. In case such an officer was not available, the payment was to be made in the presence of a non-gazetted officer, drawing a substantive pay of not less than Rs. 25 per month. The wages were paid as far as possible, at the close of the day or when the labour was discharged whichever was more convenient to the payee. The payment in kind (equal to value in cash) was made only when the payee was willing to accept it, otherwise cash payment was made. A worker was paid for, the whole day unless he was discharged before noon (12 O'clock) or was engaged after mid-day; a whole day meant eight hours. Boys and girls below twelve years of age were not allowed to be employed. Market wage rates for ordinary men, women and children were eight annas (50 paise), six annas (37 paise) and three annas (19 paise) respectively. Wage rates of artisans such as masons, carpenters, blacksmiths and tailors were Rs. 1-8 (Rs. 1.50) per day and of cobblers twelve annas (75 paise) per day.

Wages (per month) in Kushalgarh also, as in Banswara, remained more or less unchanged for a number of years as the following table shows²:

(Rs. and annas)					
Year	Day labour	Groom	Mason	Blacksmith	Tailor
1913-14	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0
1914-15	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0
1915-16	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0

1. Vide Order No. C.M/474 dated 7th October, 1945.

2. *Reports on the Administration of Kushalgarh State*, for the years 1913-14 and onwards.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1916-17	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0
1917-18	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0
1918-19	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0
1919-20	5-0	5-0	22-0	15-0	15-0
1920-21	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	15-0
1921-22	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	15-0
1922-23	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	15-0
1923-24	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	20-0
1924-25	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	20-0
1925-26	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	20-0
1926-27	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	20-0
1927-28	5-8	5-8	30-0	15-0	20-0
1928-29	5-8	5-8	30-0	30-0	20-0
1929-30	5-8	5-8	30-0	30-0	20-0
1930-31	5-8	5-8	30-0	30-0	20-0
1931-32	5-8	5-8	30-0	30-0	20-0
1932-33	5-8	5-8	30-0	30-0	20-0
1936-37	7-8	7-8	30-0	30-0	30-0
1937-38	7-8	7-8	30-0	30-0	30-0
1938-39	7-8	7-8	30-0	30-0	30-0
1939-40	7-8	7-8	30-0	30-0	30-0
1940-41	7-8	7-8	30-0	30-0	30-0
1941-42	7-8	7-8	30-0	30-0	30-0

Though the wages had been rising, yet they had not kept pace with the prices. There had been a considerable rise in the prices of food-grains and other commodities, but the wages had stayed far behind. The wage earner, therefore, had not been as well off as he was before the general price level began to rise. After Independence to safeguard the interests of the labourers, the Government of India took the issue of fixing reasonable minimum wages payable to a worker. The Minimum Wages Act was passed by the Parliament in 1948, providing for a statutory minimum rate of wages to be fixed by the State Government for different types of workers in various scheduled employments. This act is applicable to the whole of Rajasthan in respect of certain scheduled jobs. The wage rates are revised every five years or earlier on the basis of the advice of a committee particularly constituted for the purpose. Minimum wages fixed for various employments during 1968-69 have been given at Appendix III.

All the employees, skilled or unskilled, manual or clerical, are entitled to the statutory minimum rates of wages. The prevailing wage rates in Banswara for irregular type of work and in unscheduled jobs, were, however, reported to be higher in certain cases. The daily wage rates in Banswara during 1968-69 were as follows¹ :

		(Rupees)
Category	Daily wage rate	
1. Carpenter	5 to 6	
2. Blacksmith	4 to 5	
3. Machine operator	3.50 to 4	
4. Welder, fitter and electrician	6.00	
5. Mechanic	7.00	
6. Helper to any of the above categories	2.50	
7. <i>Chowkidar</i>	2.00	
8. Plumber	3.00	
9. Mason	6.00	
10. Unskilled male worker	1.50	
11. Unskilled female worker	1.25	

STANDARD OF LIVING

In early years of the present century, about 67 per cent of the people of the area returned some form of agriculture as their principal means of subsistence². Most of the people were having three meals a day, one in the morning, another at mid-day and the last in the evening. Their meals mainly consisted of wheat, barley, maize or millet, vegetables, *gur* or sugar, salt, chillies and onions etc. according to the means of the consumer. Meat was consumed by the non-vegetarians when they could afford it. The Bhils used to live in isolated huts, family by family instead of in ordinary clusters of inhabitations which formed a village. They wore a scanty *dhoti* round their loins and a piece of cloth round their head. Women wore petticoat and bodice. The general standard of comfort was low. Only few people were using blankets or woollen clothes in cold weather. There was some difference in the areas of Hindus and Muhammedans. The latter wore trousers, tight below the

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Banswara.

2. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Volume II-A, The Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 170.

knee and fuller at the waist; they buttoned their coats to the left. Hindus wore *dhoti* or trousers and a shirt or *kurta* and a long coat.

The economic stratification of the society still remains almost the same except that incomes of all the classes in general and that of cultivators in particular have increased. There had been a shift of a fraction of lower class into the middle class and from middle class to the upper class.

The over-all development achieved under various Five Year and Annual Plans had its impact in Banswara district also. People have better opportunities of education and employment. The economic condition of the cultivators has also improved considerably. The general result of this has been an increasing desire for better standard of living. This is manifested in day-to-day living and special occasions like marriages and other social functions. In the rural areas, the bulk of the population consists of cultivators, who have their own houses, cattle, carts etc. The food habits of the people are changing fast in the rural areas. Good many villagers now eat wheat in place of coarse foodgrains such as maize, *bajra* and barley. Their general living habits are also changing. They have now become accustomed to using buses or trains instead of travelling long distances on foot. They have started smoking cigarettes and *bidis* in place of hukka. Women are changing to *Sarees* in place of *lahanga* (skirt).

People of this district take very simple food and do not bother about the nutritive or balanced diet. The staple foodgrains used here are maize, wheat and rice, and important pulses are *urd*, *moong*, *tur* and *chaula*. In some villages *kodra* (*papalum serbicultaum*), *koori* (*Panicum miliacum*) and *batti* (*panicum gusgalli*) which are local grains, are also in use. Rice, meat and wheat are used by the poor only on festive occasions and for entertaining guests. Generally people take meals thrice a day, in the mornings, afternoons and evenings. In the morning, they eat the food prepared the previous evening. In the afternoon they take *chapatis* with buttermilk, onion, chillies and salt. The lunch is taken by the cultivators generally in their fields when ploughing or sowing is going on. In the evening they take their meals at their homes after returning from the fields. Well-to-do people take some refreshment in the morning along with tea or milk. The villagers generally take tea at least once a day. Cow or goat milk, sugar or jaggery and cheapest tea leaves or powder is mixed in the boiling water and offered as an article of entertainment. Liquor was very common particularly among the *Bhils*. Liquor made of *mahua* flower was most popular. On all festive occasions and when guests arrived, liquor was very commonly served, before prohibition was enforced.

The common food consists of *Chapatis* of wheat or maize flour, pulse, vegetables, sugar, ghee and oils etc. The poor cannot afford to have vegetables, milk, sugar, butter or other nourishing commodities regularly. They consume flour of maize and gram in various forms such as *chapati*, *papdi*, *daliya*, *rab* etc. Green unripe gram is also used as food and many kinds of dishes are prepared out of it. Formerly people in the villages were very orthodox in that they did not serve meals in their own utensils to Muslims, Christians and untouchables. But now the outlook is changing.

There is nothing peculiar about the dress of the people: Higher and middle class people wear either *dhoti* or trousers, shirt, a long coat (*angarakha*) and a turban. Muslims wear trousers tight below the knee and loose between waist and knee. Persons of the poor class put on scanty dress. They generally wear a turban on the head, *bandi* and a mini *dhoti*. Men do not wear their hair long. They keep small moustaches but beard is rarely visible. The female dress consists of coloured skirt or petticoat (*ghaghra*), a half sleeved bodice (*kanchli*) and an *odhani* thrown over the head. The Muslim ladies wear *churidar pajamas*, a longer bodice, more like a shirt, and a usual veil. Ladies generally wear ornaments. The metal of these ornaments differs according to the financial position of the individual but the kind and number of jewellery used by all classes of people is nearly the same. On the head, just above the forehead, ladies specially in rural areas, wear *bor*. The widows generally do not wear ornaments except *chudis* in the wrist and *kada* in the ankles. The females keep their hair long and dress them elaborately.

The houses of the masses are generally built of mud and bricks. These are called *tapras*. Some have flat roofs while others have sloping roofs. Most of the houses are low and badly ventilated. In urban areas some good pukka houses have been built.

EMPLOYMENT

Due to the absence of large scale or organised small scale industry, the opportunities of employment are quite restricted in the district. The development works undertaken under the plan programmes and famine relief works, however, have added to the number of jobs for the people in the district.

The employment exchange launched intensive studies under the Employment Market Information Scheme in December 1964, for the first time and has been publishing periodical reports since then. Under

this scheme, information is collected by, what is known as, the Establishment Reporting System, whereby the employers furnish quarterly returns about persons employed by them.

All the unemployed or under-employed persons do not register themselves in the employment exchange because most of the people in the rural areas, and some in the urban areas, are still ignorant of the assistance provided by employment exchange in securing jobs. The registrations are, therefore, means of making only a rough estimate of the unemployed persons in the district.

The number of persons registered and those who have secured employment through the exchange, during the past few years are given below :¹

Year	Registrations during the year	Placings during the year	Employers using the employment exchange (monthly average)	(Number)
				Vacancies notified during the year
1960	2,126	380	119	903
1961	2,069	533	118	697
1962	1,993	615	111	714
1963	1,940	505	102	605
1964	1,949	619	121	784
1965	1,792	471	105	666
1966	2,011	481	95	658
1967	2,192	415	96	573
1968	1,501	303	80	401

The table below indicates the occupational pattern of the applicants on the live register of the exchange:²

Year	Professional, technical and related workers	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	(Number)
				Others
1961	40	3	13	468
1962	41	3	4	425

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1961 and onwards.

2. *Ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5
1963	45	5	8	530
1964	20	—	9	546
1965	51	1	7	658
1966	46	5	2	799
1967	97	8	8	957
1968	61	1	4	770

The following table gives the number of vacancies notified by various classes of employers during these years :¹

					(Number)
Year	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government and local bodies	Private	Total
1960	15	553	334	1	903
1961	5	282	405	5	697
1962	—	341	372	1	714
1963	—	272	321	12	605
1964	—	365	406	—	772
1965	—	334	330	2	666
1966	13	296	349	—	658
1967	—	289	283	1	573
1968	—	209	191	1	401

Out of the above notified vacancies the following vacancies were filled² :

					(Number)
Year	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government and local bodies	Private	Total
1960	11	289	177	1	478
1961	5	210	297	1	513
1962	—	250	326	1	577
1963	—	206	327	—	459
1964	—	266	327	—	593

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes, 1961 and onwards.*

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
1965	—	254	246	—	500
1966	11	202	279	—	492
1967	—	246	182	1	429
1968	—	141	166	1	308

It is interesting to observe that while a large number of persons remained unemployed, a good number of vacancies could not be filled.

The total number of women in employment in December 1968 was 681 constituting 9.6 per cent of total employment¹. Their position in the public sector was different from that in the private sector. There were 390 women workers (57.3 per cent of total women employed) in private sector. In the latter category women were generally employed as teachers and nurses.

Details of employment in private and public sectors as on 31.12.1968 are given below² :

(Number)

Sector	Establishments			Persons employed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1. Agriculture and forestry	3	—	3	378	—	378
2. Mining and quarrying	—	2	2	—	563	563
3. Manufacturing	—	5	5	—	154	154
4. Construction	8	8	16	458	164	622
5. Electricity and water supply	3	—	3	127	—	127
6. Trade and Commerce	5	6	11	39	80	119
7. Transport & communications	2	2	4	531	32	563
8. Services	62	6	68	4,466	113	4,579
Total	83	29	112	5,999	1,106	7,105

8,113 persons were employed on famine relief works as on 31.12.1968.

1. *Employment Market Report* for the quarter ending 31st December, 1968, District Employment Office, Banswara.
2. *ibid.*

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

The Community Development Programme aimed at an all-round betterment of rural life at a rapid pace through an integrated and comprehensive approach to the problems. This programme was started in Rajasthan on the 2nd October, 1952 and was introduced in the Banswara district in October 1954, when the first National Extension and Community Development Block was opened at Garhi. There were eight blocks in all as on 31st December, 1968 details of which are given below¹:

S.No. Block	Year of opening	Stage	Area (sq.km)	Villages covered (No.)	Rural population served ('000 No.)
1. Garhi	1954-55	Post II	708	167	86
2. Kushalgarh	1956-57	„	624	210	42
3. Bagidora	1956-57	„	520	136	57
4. Ghatol	1957-58	„	837	222	71
5. Banswara	1960-61	II	680	223	65
6. Peepal Khoont	1961-62	I	916	195	47
7. Sajjangarh	1962-63	II	420	186	45
8. Bhukhiya	1962-63	I	339	123	37

Democratic Decentralisation

Panchayati Raj was introduced a decade ago in the Banswara district on the 2nd October, 1959 as a result of which Banswara Zila Parishad was formed and blocks were changed into Panchayat Samitis. They are charged with the responsibilities of executing the development work through the extension staff. Progress made in the implementation of development programmes, Panchayat Samiti-wise, during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given in Appendix IV.

Tribal Development Programme

In the year 1961, the total population of the district was 4,75,245 of which scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons numbered 3,61,324 (scheduled castes 21,700 and scheduled tribes 3,39,624) or 76 per cent of the total population.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1968*, p. 246.

The first tribal block of Rajasthan was opened at Kushalgarh on 17.10.1956 for intensive development of the tribals under the name of Kushalgarh Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block, later on renamed as Kushalgarh Tribal Development Block. Sajjangarh, Bhukhiya, Talwara and Peepal Khoont are other tribal development blocks in the area, a large majority population of which consists of tribal population. These tribal development blocks, in addition to the normal development programmes, concentrate on special schemes for the socio-economic development of these classes inhabiting the area.

Information regarding area, population, wells, pumping sets, co-operative societies, schools and roads etc. of tribal development blocks is given in the following table¹:

Particulars	Unit	Tribal Development Blocks					Total
		Kushalgarh	Bhukhiya	Peepal Khoont	Sajjan-garh	Talwara	
1. Area	Sq.Km.	671	365	925	373	448	2,782
2. Total population	'000 Nos.	42	35	46	45	34	202
3. Tribal population	'000 Nos.	38	33	42	39	29	181
4. Tribal population to total population	Percentage	90.5	94.3	91.3	86.7	85.3	89.6
5. Area sown to total	"	39.4	34.8	39.1	44.8	44.1	40.4
6. Irrigated area	Hectares	615	503	272	592	1,775	3,757
7. Wells in use	Number	841	450	429	235	2,621	4,576
8. Pumping sets	Number	10	6	5	3	22	46
9. Persian wheels	Number	33	—	34	16	132	215
10. Fertiliser distributed	Quintals	127	37	62	108	160	494
11. Forest labour co-operative societies	Number	2	1	2	2	2	9
12. Fruit plants distributed	Number	1,812	1,000	2,100	2,600	5,149	12,661

1. Vyas, N. N. and Chaudhry, D. K., *Tribals, Past and Present*, Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, 1968.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Co-operative societies	Number	57	33	—	46	78	214	
14. Schools	Number	52	41	70	59	102	324	
15. Roads	Km.	282	229	158	101	89	859	

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-56)—The First Five Year Plan had sought the economy at its base by repairing the damage done by the partition and by providing essential and economic overheads which would make rapid development possible. This was the first in the series of national plans which were to carry the economy on the path of sustained economic growth. The First Plan had not been broken up district-wise and schemes of immediate importance were taken up and implemented. Neither the district-wise allotment nor expenditure data are available. Co-ordinated schemes for the development of the activities of nation building departments like agriculture, irrigation, education and public health etc. were started.

The most conspicuous of the land reforms carried out during the First Five Year Plan was Jagirdari abolition and passing of the Land Tenancy Act, 1955. Improved varieties of seeds were distributed to the cultivators, and chemical fertilisers, particularly nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, were introduced in the district. Demarcation and settlement of forests was started during the year 1953-54. Skeleton water supply scheme was completed for Banswara and handed over to the municipality of the town during 1954-55. Under rural water supply scheme, Rs. 1.48 lakhs were sanctioned, of which Rs. 1.42 lakhs were spent. Introduction of community development programme was an important achievement in the rural sector. Twenty five irrigation works were started in the Banswara district during the First Five Year Plan of which seven were plan works, one scarcity area work and seventeen minor irrigation works¹.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61)—The programme of development during the Second Five Year Plan was governed by the concept of planning from district upwards. The district-wise plans were for the first time prepared in 1957-58 and since then they have continued to be an

1. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Irrigation (Rajasthan)*, p. viii.

integral part of planning each year. Planning with reference to physical needs of different areas, subject to financial limitations and availability of local resources, was the special feature of this plan. Besides, the schemes operating in the district which benefited the district alone, certain headquarters schemes (expenditure on which was incurred for supervision and implementation of schemes throughout the State) were also included in the plan as common benefit schemes for two or more districts.

The details of sector-wise expenditure incurred during the Second Plan period in the district were as follows¹:

S.N.	Head	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage to total
1.	Agriculture	14.80	8.5
2.	Animal husbandry	0.71	0.4
3.	Co-operation	6.87	4.0
4.	Forests and Soil Conservation	10.65	6.1
5.	Fisheries	0.02	0.1
6.	Community development and National Extension Service	39.37	22.7
7.	Irrigation	21.45	12.4
8.	Industries	2.11	1.2
9.	Roads	24.71	14.2
10.	Education	24.53	14.1
11.	Medical and Health	5.36	3.1
12.	Ayurved	0.67	0.4
13.	Water supply	7.83	4.5
14.	Housing	1.11	0.6
15.	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.03	0.1
16.	Social welfare and Welfare of backward classes	11.98	6.9
17.	Publicity	1.06	0.6
18.	Statistics	0.05	0.1
Total		173.31	100.0

The Second Plan aimed at providing increase in employment, investment and production, the building up of basic industries and revitalisation of rural economy. Rs. 173.31 lakhs were spent exclusively on the schemes which were in operation in the district. The per-capita expenditure during the Second Plan period worked out at Rs. 36.56 as compared

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report (Rajasthan), 1956-61*, pp. LXXXIII-LXXXV.

to Rs. 51.15 for the whole of the State¹. While the initiation of the Community Development Programme was an important achievement of the First Plan, the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation was a hall-mark of the Second Plan. As far as sector-wise distribution of expenditure was concerned, the maximum amount (29.7 per cent) was spent on social services including social and labour welfare, education, medical and health, water supply and housing, followed by co-operation and community development constituting 26.7 per cent, agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, fisheries etc. with 15.1 per cent, transport and communications 14.2 per cent, irrigation 12.4 per cent and industries 1.2 per cent. The rest of the 0.7 per cent was spent on statistics and publicity.

Various measures were taken during the period to increase farm production and to bring agricultural economy on modern lines. Loans were given to the cultivators to meet 50 per cent of the total expenditure for wells and pumping sets, and to the extent of 75 per cent for construction of tube wells and installing Persian wheels. Subsidies were granted to the extent of 50 per cent of the total construction cost of village tanks. The scheme of construction of anicuts and channels was also started during the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. Programme of *medh* bunding and contour bunding was taken up. Loans were sanctioned to the farmers for purchasing improved implements and to the municipalities and panchayats for purchasing transport equipment to facilitate proper utilisation of night soil and other refuse of the area. Improved seeds were provided, demonstration plots laid down and fruit plants distributed. The effect of these measures was reflected in the form of increase in area under crops and farm production. A four pronged approach was adopted towards the development of animal husbandry. Concentrated attention was paid to proper breeding, feeding and management of cattle and control of their diseases. One veterinary hospital and four veterinary dispensaries were opened. Seven minor irrigation works were started, of which three were completed. Three minor irrigation works carried over from the First Five year Plan were also completed. Road length which was 491 km. in 1955-56 increased to 676 km. in 1960-61. Out of ten road works, seven carried over from the First Plan and three taken up during the Second Plan, five (three carried over from the First Plan and two taken up during the Second Plan) were completed. There were ten hospitals and dispensaries in 1955 which increased to eleven in 1960; the number of beds increased from fifty seven to eighty eight. On urban water supply scheme of Banswara,

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66 (Rajasthan), p. 241.

integral part of planning each year. Planning with reference to physical needs of different areas, subject to financial limitations and availability of local resources, was the special feature of this plan. Besides, the schemes operating in the district which benefited the district alone, certain headquarters schemes (expenditure on which was incurred for supervision and implementation of schemes throughout the State) were also included in the plan as common benefit schemes for two or more districts.

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5.	Fisheries	0.02	0.1
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7.	Irrigation	21.45	12.4
8.	Industries	2.11	1.2
9.	Roads	24.71	14.2
10.	Education	24.53	14.1
11.	Medical and Health	5.36	3.1
12.	Ayurved	0.67	0.4
13.	Water supply	7.83	4.5
14.	Housing	1.11	0.6
15.	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.03	0.1
16.	Social welfare and Welfare of backward classes	11.98	6.9
17.	Publicity	1.06	0.6
18.	Statistics	0.05	0.1
Total		173.31	100.0

The Second Plan aimed at providing increase in employment, investment and production, the building up of basic industries and revitalisation of rural economy. Rs. 173.31 lakhs were spent exclusively on the schemes which were in operation in the district. The per-capita expenditure during the Second Plan period worked out at Rs. 36.56 as compared

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report (Rajasthan), 1956-61*, pp. LXXXIII-LXXXV.

to Rs. 51.15 for the whole of the State¹. While the initiation of the Community Development Programme was an important achievement of the First Plan, the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation was a hall-mark of the Second Plan. As far as sector-wise distribution of expenditure was concerned, the maximum amount (29.7 per cent) was spent on social services including social and labour welfare, education, medical and health, water supply and housing, followed by co-operation and community development constituting 26.7 per cent, agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, fisheries etc. with 15.1 per cent, transport and communications 14.2 per cent, irrigation 12.4 per cent and industries 1.2 per cent. The rest of the 0.7 per cent was spent on statistics and publicity.

Various measures were taken during the period to increase farm production and to bring agricultural economy on modern lines. Loans were given to the cultivators to meet 50 per cent of the total expenditure for wells and pumping sets, and to the extent of 75 per cent for construction of tube wells and installing Persian wheels. Subsidies were granted to the extent of 50 per cent of the total construction cost of village tanks. The scheme of construction of anicuts and channels was also started during the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. Programme of *medh* bunding and contour bunding was taken up. Loans were sanctioned to the farmers for purchasing improved implements and to the municipalities and panchayats for purchasing transport equipment to facilitate proper utilisation of night soil and other refuse of the area. Improved seeds were provided, demonstration plots laid down and fruit plants distributed. The effect of these measures was reflected in the form of increase in area under crops and farm production. A four pronged approach was adopted towards the development of animal husbandry. Concentrated attention was paid to proper breeding, feeding and management of cattle and control of their diseases. One veterinary hospital and four veterinary dispensaries were opened. Seven minor irrigation works were started, of which three were completed. Three minor irrigation works carried over from the First Five year Plan were also completed. Road length which was 491 km. in 1955-56 increased to 676 km. in 1960-61. Out of ten road works, seven carried over from the First Plan and three taken up during the Second Plan, five (three carried over from the First Plan and two taken up during the Second Plan) were completed. There were ten hospitals and dispensaries in 1955 which increased to eleven in 1960; the number of beds increased from fifty seven to eighty eight. On urban water supply scheme of Banswara,

1. *Trithiya Panchvarshliya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66* (Rajasthan), p. 241.

Rs. 6.40 lakhs were spent during the Second Plan period, out of the revised estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs, to benefit a population of twenty thousand. Keeping in view the shortage of houses in the district, the State Government disbursed Rs. 1.09 lakhs as loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme and another Rs. 0.16 lakh under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during 1956-61. Forty houses were completed and twelve were under construction in the former scheme and two houses were under construction in the latter scheme at the end of the plan period.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-66)—The Democratic Decentralisation scheme was introduced in 1958 and financial allocations were made to all Panchayat Samitis under the Third Five Year Plan and they were asked to formulate their detailed proposals in view of the availability of funds. The district plan was prepared by the Zila Parishad in consultation with the Panchayat Samitis of the district.

The sector-wise expenditure incurred during the Third Five Year Plan is given in the following table:

S. N.	Sector and sub-Sector	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage to total
A.	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	44.50	18.8
1.	Agricultural production	9.30	
2.	Minor irrigation	18.65	
3.	Soil conservation	4.74	
4.	Animal husbandry	1.84	
5.	Forests	9.85	
6.	Fisheries	0.11	
7.	Warehousing, marketing and storage	0.01	
B.	CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	51.51	21.8
1.	Co-operation	4.09	
2.	Community Development	40.19	
3.	Panchayats	7.29	
C.	IRRIGATION AND POWER	52.32	22.1
1.	Irrigation	52.32	
D.	INDUSTRIES AND MINING	0.65	0.3
1.	Village and small industries	0.65	
E.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	27.68	11.7
1.	Roads	27.68	

1	2	3	4
F.	SOCIAL SERVICES	59.64	25.25
1.	General education and cultural programme	35.61	
2.	Modern medicine	12.56	
3.	Ayurved	1.53	
4.	Water supply	3.90	
5.	Housing	1.28	
6.	Welfare of backward classes	4.65	
7.	Social welfare	0.08	
8.	Labour and Labour welfare	0.03	
G.	MISCELLANEOUS	0.09	0.05
1.	Statistics	0.09	
Total		236.39	100.0

To accelerate the tempo of development, a sum of Rs. 236.39 lakhs, as detailed above was spent on the Banswara district schemes during the Third Plan period. On the basis of Census 1961, the per-capita plan expenditure worked out at Rs. 49.77 as against Rs. 105.35 for whole of the State. By the year 1962, the whole of the district had been covered by the Community Development Programme.

Year-wise expenditure during the Third Plan was as follows :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage to total
1961-62	41.71	17.6
1962-63	40.03	16.9
1963-64	43.87	18.6
1964-65	52.75	22.4
1965-66	58.03	24.5
Total	236.39	100.0

Due to national emergency and stringent financial conditions, the Plan was divided into two portions; the first portion was termed as core of the Plan and included schemes of greater importance and the second portion contained schemes of lesser importance. The highest expenditure was incurred on irrigation followed by co-operation, community development and agricultural programmes. Various measures undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan for improving agricultural production yielded good results. Unfortunately famines of varying intensities during the three

years out of five adversely affected the economy of the district. The total area irrigated during 1961-62 was 5,135 hectares which increased to 6,150 hectares during 1965-66 i.e. by the end of the Third Plan. 3,278 new wells were constructed, 3,080 old ones repaired and 185 deepened; 193 pumping sets and 1,437 persian wheels were installed; 2,231 tons of nitrogenous and 161 tons of phosphatic fertilisers, 10,611 quintals of improved seeds and 837 improved agricultural implements were distributed during the period of Third Five Year Plan. Besides, plant protection work was taken up on 5,709 hectares. Contour and *medh* bunding was also done. Improved agricultural methods were adopted on 18 thousand hectares and over seventy four thousand fruit trees were distributed. The co-operative societies which were 401 in number in 1960-61 increased to 496 in 1965-66 and their membership increased from 24,087 to 40,108 during the same span of time. Keeping in view the demand for long-term credit, Primary Land Mortgage Bank was started during 1961-62, which had 2,089 members and Rs. 22,381 as share capital in 1965-66.

The Mahi multi-purpose project, which was started in 1959-60 made good progress. Out of the provision of an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs, Rs. 41.26 lakhs were spent during the Third Plan period. On Survaniya scheme, Rs. 11.06 lakhs were spent during the period. These projects were expected to irrigate 31.09 thousand and 1.2 thousand hectares of land respectively on their completion. The Mahi project will provide 33 thousand kilowatts of electricity to Banswara and Dungarpur districts. But, irrigation under this scheme will be confined only to the Banswara district. Rural Arts and Crafts Training Centres and Weights and Measures Laboratory were started at Banswara and two Design Extension Centres, one each at Garhi and Bhukhiya, were opened.

The number of colleges, high and higher secondary schools, middle schools and primary schools was one, two, ten and one hundred twenty eight respectively during the first year of the First Plan which increased to one, fifteen, thirty three and five hundred fifty seven respectively by the end of Third Five Year Plan. There were nine hospitals and dispensaries in 1951 which increased to 25 (10 dispensaries, 8 primary health centres, 2 general hospitals, 1 T.B. hospital and 4 special hospitals) in 1966. The total length of roads in 1965-66 was 723 km. as against 676 km. in 1960-61. Per 1000 persons, the roads measured 1.52 km., a figure which coincidentally tallied with that of whole of the State of Rajasthan.

Under urban water supply scheme, Rs. 0.56 lakh were spent in Banswara and under rural water supply scheme Rs. 0.43 lakh. Rs. 9.62 lakhs and Rs. 6.72 lakhs respectively were spent on Chheenah, Jaulana and Partapur schemes during the Third Five Year Plan to benefit 22 thousand, 19 thousand and 37 thousand persons respectively.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)—Three yearly plans were taken up after the completion of the Third Five Year Plan. Sector-wise details of expenditure in the district during these years are given below.¹ The details of physical achievements through the Panchayat Samitis are given at Appendix IV.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector and sub-sector	Expenditure
1.	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	46.40
1.	Agricultural Production	9.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	31.02
3.	Soil Conservation	3.63
4.	Animal Husbandry	0.40
5.	Forests	2.35
2.	CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	18.17
1.	Co-operation	0.58
2.	Community Development	17.43
3.	Panchayats	0.16
3.	IRRIGATION AND POWER	114.66
1.	Irrigation	90.02
2.	Power	24.64
4.	INDUSTRIES AND MINING	0.06
1.	Large and medium industries	0.02
2.	Village and small industries	0.04
5.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	25.46
1.	Roads	25.46
6.	SOCIAL SERVICES	27.66
1.	General education and cultural Programme	13.49
2.	Modern medicine	3.42
3.	Ayurved	0.34
4.	Water Supply	6.14
5.	Housing	0.21
6.	Welfare of backward classes	4.06
7.	MISCELLANEOUS	0.48
1.	Statistics	0.01
2.	Information and publicity	0.47
	TOTAL	232.89

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativadan, Rajasthan, 1966-69*, pp. 166-175.

APPENDIX

Average retail prices of some important

Year	Wheat		Barley		Rice		Maize		Gram	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1894-95	21	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	36	4
1895-96	22	4	—	—	—	—	45	—	34	8
1896-97	19	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	23	4
1897-98	16	8	—	—	—	—	32	—	21	4
1898-99	20	8	—	—	—	—	43	—	33	4
1899-1900	13	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	16	—
1900-01	9	13	—	—	—	—	12	8	11	5
1901-02	10	8	10	—	—	—	12	10	12	3
1902-03	9	4	8	—	—	—	24	9	12	12
1903-04	19	—	27	8	—	—	58	8	34	11
1904-05	15	8	25	—	—	—	38	—	30	—
1905-06	10	5	15	5	—	—	21	—	16	3
1906-07	10	2	12	3	—	—	21	7	15	1
1907-08	12	8	15	—	3	12	22	8	17	8
1908-09	10	8	12	—	3	12	12	—	13	—
1909-10	11	12	15	—	4	—	14	8	16	8
1910-11	13	—	18	—	5	—	17	8	23	—
1911-12	17	8	22	—	5	8	31	8	31	—
1912-13	10	12	12	—	4	—	11	—	14	8
1913-14	12	4	14	—	4	8	14	12	15	12
1914-15	13	8	17	—	6	—	15	12	16	8
1915-16	12	8	18	—	5	8	20	—	21	—
1916-17	11	10	15	—	5	—	12	8	16	2
1917-18	12	8	20	—	5	—	12	8	19	—
1918-19	10	4	21	8	5	—	23	6	19	4
1919-20	8	—	10	—	3	8	12	—	12	—
1920-21	10	—	14	—	4	—	24	—	15	—
1921-22	8	—	10	4	4	—	17	—	9	12
1922-23	9	8	13	—	4	—	12	15	11	11
1923-24	13	—	15	—	5	—	16	—	17	—
1924-25	11	6	15	4	4	8	12	14	16	12
1933-34	12	14	16	8	7	10	13	—	18	—

APPENDIX

Average retail prices of some important

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1934-35	18	8	23	4	9	8	21	8	23	6
1935-36	23	4	31	8	9	10	36	—	30	—
1936-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937-38	9	6	12	—	5	—	11	—	10	14
1938-39	11	14	8	8	6	8	13	8	13	12
1939-40	14	4	17	4	7	8	20	8	15	—
1940-41	11	12	16	8	7	—	17	8	14	—
1941-42	12	—	19	8	5	8	24	4	20	—
1942-43	10	—	11	12	5	8	12	—	13	—
1943-44	9	—	9	2	3	4	8	—	9	—
1944-45	8	—	8	8	4	4	10	—	9	—
1945-46	7	—	7	3	4	—	8	—	7	—

Sources : 1. *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-B, The Mewar Residency,*
 2. *Reports on the Administration of Banswara State* for various

I.

commodities at Banswara town

(Seers and *chhatanks* per rupee)

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9	8	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
13	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	10	1	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	4	8	3	8
7	2	1	3	3	4	5	8	11	14	3	—	4	6
6	8	1	3	2	8	4	—	12	—	1	8	4	—
5	12	1	—	2	6	4	8	11	12	5	—	3	4
7	10	—	12	2	10	5	4	12	—	7	4	3	4
7	8	1	—	1	9	6	—	10	8	2	—	2	—
7	—	—	11	2	—	4	—	8	4	2	8	1	5
5	9	—	10	1	14	3	11	8	—	2	8	2	—
3	12	—	10	2	—	3	15	8	—	—	—	—	14

Statistical Tables for prices for the years 1894-95 to 1906-07.
years, for 1907-08 to 1945-46.

APPENDIX

Average retail prices of some important

Year	Wheat		Kodra		Rice		Maize		Gram		Pulse (urad)		Ghee	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
1913	12	8	20	—	9	—	14	8	17	—	8	—	—	12
1914	12	—	30	—	10	—	15	—	15	—	9	—	1	4
1915	11	4	40	—	8	—	25	—	19	—	10	—	1	4
1916	9	—	20	—	5	—	15	—	15	—	6	—	1	—
1917	12	—	40	—	10	—	30	—	17	8	12	—	—	15
1918	9	—	20	—	7	—	20	—	17	—	7	—	—	12
1919	5	8	20	—	4	—	6	—	9	—	3	—	—	10
1920	7	8	40	—	8	—	30	—	15	—	5	—	—	12
1921	6	—	30	—	6	—	12	—	7	—	3	—	—	14
1922	9	—	20	—	5	—	9	—	10	—	5	—	—	12
1923	11	8	30	—	7	—	16	—	15	—	6	—	—	10
1924	12	11	25	—	6	—	16	—	16	—	8	—	—	12
1925	11	8	30	—	7	—	24	—	20	—	9	—	—	12
1926	8	8	30	—	5	—	20	—	11	—	3	—	—	12
1927	10	10	20	—	7	—	15	—	15	—	6	—	—	12
1928	10	—	30	—	6	4	9	—	13	—	6	—	—	10
1929	9	—	20	—	6	8	8	—	12	—	5	—	—	12
1930	8	—	20	—	8	—	10	—	11	—	5	—	—	12
1931	15	—	30	—	10	—	12	—	20	—	8	—	—	12
1932	20	—	30	—	12	—	20	—	25	—	10	—	—	14
1933	11	—	30	—	10	—	9	—	15	—	8	—	1	5
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1937	12	—	30	—	6	8	10	8	16	—	6	—	1	2
1938	11	8	20	—	8	—	12	—	16	—	7	—	1	2
1939	12	—	40	—	9	—	19	—	13	—	6	—	1	8
1940	10	8	30	—	7	—	14	—	12	8	7	—	1	2
1941	10	—	30	—	6	8	20	—	16	—	8	—	—	12
1942	8	—	25	—	5	—	11	—	12	—	6	—	—	14

Source : Reports on the Administration of

— stands for nil

S stands for Seers

II

commodities at Kushalgarh town

(Seers and *chhatanks* per rupee)

Sugar		Gur		Salt		Chillies		Til oil	
S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
3	-	5	-	20	-	2	8	2	-
4	-	5	-	20	-	3	-	2	-
2	-	5	-	18	-	1	8	3	-
2	-	3	4	15	-	2	8	3	-
2	-	4	8	14	-	...	...	2	8
2	-	4	-	8	-	1	8	1	8
1	8	3	-	12	8	...	...	1	8
1	14	2	8	10	-	2	8	1	4
1	14	2	8	12	-	1	4	1	8
1	14	2	8	11	-	1	8	1	10
1	8	2	-	10	-	2	-	1	8
1	12	3	8	10	-	2	-	1	8
2	4	2	8	15	-	2	-	2	-
1	7	2	8	12	-	2	-	1	7
1	8	4	-	15	-	2	-	1	8
2	8	4	-	15	-	2	-	1	8
3	-	4	-	13	-	2	8	2	8
3	-	3	-	13	-	1	8	2	-
3	-	5	-	12	8	2	8	2	8
2	8	4	-	10	8	5	-	2	8
3	-	4	-	12	-	4	-	4	-
...
...
...
4	-	6	-	11	12	3	8	2	12
3	4	6	8	12	-	2	-	4	-
2	8	3	-	12	8	2	12	4	-
2	8	2	8	12	8	3	8	3	-
3	-	6	8	12	-	...	...	2	10
2	-	3	8	11	-	1	8	2	-

Kushalgarh State for 1913 to 1943.

... stands for not available

C stands for *Chhatanks*.

APPENDIX III

Minimum wages fixed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 1969

S.No	Category of employment	Class of workers	Minimum rate of wages
1.	Public motor transport	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. . 0 per month
		2. Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 85 „
		3. Skilled workman	Rs. 100 „
		4. Traffic staff	Rs. 65 to 100 „
		5. Inspecting staff	Rs. 100 „
		6. Office staff	Rs. 100 „
2.	Construction or main- tenance of roads or building operations	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 to 65 „
		2. Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 80 to 90 „
		3. Skilled workman	Rs. 100 to 150 „
3.	Stone breaking and stone crushing	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 to 65 „
		2. Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 80 to 90 „
		3. Skilled workman	Rs. 100 to 125 „
4.	Rice, flour and dal mills	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 per month
		2. Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 80 „
		3. Skilled workman	Rs. 100 „
		4. Clerical Staff	Rs. 100 „
5.	Mica works other than mica mines	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 „
		2. Dresser and sorter	Rs. 75 „
		3. Clerk	Rs. 100 „
		4. Cutter	40 paise per kg. of mica cut but not less than Rs. 60 per month
6.	Mica Mining	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 per month
		2. Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 75 to 90 „
		3. Skilled workman	R. 100 to 110 „
		4. Traffic and clerical staff	Rs. 65 to 125 „

1	2	3	4
	5. Cutter		40 paise per kg. of mica cut out (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 60 per month
7. Printing Presses	1. Unskilled workman		Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 2.31 paise per day inclusive of weekly holiday
	2. Semi-skilled workman		Rs. 80 per month
	3. Skilled workman		Rs. 100 „
8. Wool cleaning and pressing	1. Unskilled workman		Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 2.31 per day inclusive of weekly holiday.
	2. Semi-skilled workman		Rs. 80 per month
	3. Skilled workman		Rs. 100 „
9. Cotton ginning, pressing and baling	1. Unskilled workman		Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 2.31 per day inclusive of weekly holiday
	2. Semi-skilled workman		Rs. 80 per month
	3. Skilled workman		Rs. 100 „
10. Agriculture	1. Male		Rs. 52 „
	2. Female		Rs. 45 „
	3. Child		Re. 0.87 per day
11. Local authority	1. Unskilled workman		Rs. 60 to 65 per month
	2. Semi-skilled workman		Rs. 85 per month
	3. Skilled workman		Rs. 100 „
	4. Office and Field staff		Rs. 85 to 125 „

1	2	3	4
12. Tobacco (including <i>bidi</i> making) manufacturing	1. <i>Bidi</i> roller	Rs. 85 per month or Rs. 2 per thousand <i>bidis</i>	
	2. <i>Bidi</i> sorter and checker	Rs. 100 per month	
	3. <i>Bidi</i> bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 85 per month or Rs. 2 per 1000 bundles	
	4. Snuff making	Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 2.31 per day.	
13. Oil mills	1. Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 2.31 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest	
	2. Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 85 per month	
	3. Skilled workman	Rs. 100 „	
14. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving	1. Time rate manual occupations	Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 2.31 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest	
	2. Piece rate occupations:		
	(i) Yarn opener	15 paise per kg. (handspun upto 30 counts), 30 paise per kg. (mill spun upto 40 counts), 50 paise per kg. (mill spun upto 70 counts), Re. 1.00 per kg. (mill spun above 70 counts)	
	(ii) Spinner	75 paise per kg. of wool spun	

1	2	3	4
		(iii) Washerman	Rs. 100 per month
		(iv) Dyer	Rs. 125 per month
		(v) Weaver	
		A. Plain carpet	
		(one colour)	
		(a) upto 40,000	
		knots per	
		sq.yd.	Rs.5.25 per sq.yd.
		(b) over 40,000	
		knots per	
		sq.yd.	Rs. 5.75 „
		B. Designed carpet	
		(a) upto 30,000	
		knots per	
		sq.yd.	Rs. 6.50 „
		(b) from 30,000	
		to 40,000 „	
		upto 20 colours	Rs. 7.50 „
		(c) over 40,000	
		knots per sq.yd.	
		for more than	
		20 colours	Rs.8.75 per sq.yd.
		(vi) Clipper	Rs.120 per month
			or 31 paise per
			sq.yd. (4 × 4 knots)
		(vii) Embosser	Rs. 135 per month
		(viii) Carpet <i>mistri</i>	Rs. 125 „
15. Salt manufacturing	1. Manufacturing operations		Rs. 1.75 per day (inclusive of weekly day of rest)
	2. Extraction and storage		85 paise per 100 cft.
	3. Heaping, washing and loading into trucks either jointly or alone		Rs. 2 per day

1	2	3	4
		4. Despatch operations	
		(i) Cutting and filling	Rs. 6.31 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 2 per day
		(ii) Weighing and loading into wagons	Rs. 12.31 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 2 per day
		(iii) Sewing	Rs. 1.75 per day
		5. General	
		(i) Stores	Rs. 2.50 per day
		(ii) Other operations or occupations not included above	Rs. 1.75 per day

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Physical Achievements through Panchayat Samitis in
Banswara District

S.No.	Sector/Item	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. AGRICULTURE					
1.	Fertilisers distributed	Quintals	3,774	10,600	8,459
2.	Improved seeds distributed	„	5,692	6,657	2,602
3.	Agricultural implements distributed	Number	2,308	1,612	1,324
4.	Agricultural demonstrations held	„	387	223	190
5.	Insecticides distributed	Kg.	8,652	4,898	7,015
6.	New pits dug for Compost	Number	2,804	1,631	1,070
7.	Distribution of fruit plants	„	17,017	14,700	8,590
2. SOIL CONSERVATION					
1.	Contour Bunding	Hectares	3,015	2,737	2,478
2.	Terracing	„	666	522	302
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
1.	Pedigree animals distributed	Number	6	47	2
2.	Improved poultry distributed	„	980	416	420
4. IRRIGATION					
1.	Irrigation wells constructed	Number	807	353	352
2.	Pumping sets installed—electric	„	25	22	30
	—diesel	„	93	67	104
3.	Area brought under irrigation	Hectares	1,207	748	492
5. CO-OPERATION					
1.	Co-operative Societies	Number	438	353	453
2.	Membership of co-operative societies	„	25,794	25,888	36,924
6. WATER SUPPLY					
1.	Drinking water wells constructed	Number	124	17	38

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Hand pumps installed	Number	3	—	2
7. SOCIAL EDUCATION					
1.	Adult Education centres opened	Number	427	572	158
2.	Adults made literate	Number	3,070	5,356	2,911
8. COMMUNICATION					
1.	Kutchra roads constructed	Km.	149	57	51

Source : Office of the Panchayat and Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the erstwhile Banswara State, as in any other princely territory, the Government vested in the ruler, who was designated as the Maharawal. In the early years of the present century, when the previous gazetteer was written, the ruler was assisted in the administration of the State by a Council¹ and an official designated as *Kamdar*. The various departments among which the administration was then divided were, Accounts, Customs, Judicial, Police, Revenue, Public Works, Education and Medical. The *Kamdar* exercised general supervision and control over the departments which had their own heads. The whole *Khalsa* land was placed under the charge of a Revenue Officer, who had one assistant, and 17 *Patwaris*. The office of the Revenue Officer was established as a measure of administrative reform upon completion of the settlement operations in 1906. It superseded the earlier set-up under which the *Khalsa* land was divided into three regions, one of which was known as the Sadar Tahsil and the other two subordinate tahsils (northern and southern). The Sadar tahsil was under a Tahsildar, headquartered at Banswara and the subordinate tahsils under *Naib* Tahsildars, stationed at Bhoongra and Kalinjara.

Administrative reforms of some importance were introduced in the reign of Maharawal Prithvi Singh (1914–1944), whose signal contribution to the state administration was the establishment of a legislative council and an independent High Court. During the rule of his successor, Chandraveer Singh, an executive council was established in 1944–45².

The legislative assembly, or the Rajya Parishad as it was known, was inaugurated on 3rd February, 1939.³ It was a nominated body with a non-official majority and was empowered to make laws, pass resolutions

1. This was principally a judicial body.

2. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1944–45*, pp. 3–4.

3. *ibid.*, 1938–39, p. 3.

and consider questions on subjects of general interest and welfare of the people. Besides the *Dewan* who acted as its ex-officio President, the other members were 7 officials, 7 jagirdars and 17 non-officials, of whom ten were nominated from the rural areas and the remaining seven from the Banswara town. The Parishad was given the power of interpellation in 1938-39.¹ The Judge of the High Court was appointed as an additional official member with effect from 16th April, 1939.²

The actual administration of the State was conducted by the Maharawal with the assistance of the executive council which was inaugurated on 16th August, 1945, and consisted of a Chief Minister and two other Ministers³.

FORMATION OF THE BANSWARA DISTRICT

As stated in Chapter I, the present district was formed at the time of the merger of the former princely state of Banswara and the chiefship of Kushalgarh in, what is known as, the Former Rajasthan in 1948. It consists of the entire area of the convenanting State and the Chiefship. At the time of formation, there was no sub-division and the whole district was divided into four tahsils viz., Banswara, Ghatol, Garhi and Kushalgarh. Later in 1949 when the Greater Rajasthan came into being, the district was reorganised. Two sub-divisions were created and a tahsil was added. Thus, the district came to have five tahsils as against the previous four. This position has continued undisturbed for the last twenty years. The names of the sub-divisions and tahsils are shown below :

Sub-division	Tahsil
1. Banswara	1. Banswara 2. Garhi 3. Ghatol
2. Kushalgarh	1. Kushalgarh 2. Bagidora

PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE PATTERN

After Independence, the administration concerned itself not only with the collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order, but also,

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1938-39*, p. 11.

2. *Ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 9.

3. *Ibid.*, 1944-45, pp. 4 and 6.

and to a greater degree, with the welfare of the people. With the advent of planning in 1951, the district administration was geared up to serve the needs of development administration. In 1959, with the inauguration of the Panchayati Raj, an entirely new administrative concept was accepted, which finally determined the new role of the district administration. It made the Collector an increasingly important functionary and he came to be designated also as the District Development Officer.

Upto 1961, the entire Rajasthan State was divided into five divisions, each headed by an officer designated as Commissioner. This district fell into the Udaipur Division. But upon the abolition of the Commissioner's office in 1961, the Collector became the highest official in the district. The duties and role of the Collector, Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars in the district administration are as follows :

Collector

At the apex of the district administration is the Collector, who is the representative of the government in the district. Through historical circumstances, the office has become so important that it is difficult to imagine of any activity of the government in the district with which he is not associated in some way. The Panchayati Raj has added new dimensions to the office

The District Collector belongs to the General Administration Department of the State. He is responsible for the proper implementation of Government orders, general administration of the district, maintenance of law and order, execution of development schemes, collection of government dues and co-ordination of the activities of the various district level officers.

As District Officer, he is the steward of the government in matters of general administration of the district, and is responsible for execution of the government orders. As the Collector represents the government, it follows that he has to be in control of litigation irrespective of whether the government is the appellant or defendant. In the capacity of the District Officer he is in general charge of the treasury and is also expected to guide and assist the district heads of the various development departments. He has to ensure that the development and welfare schemes properly meet the needs of the people and are implemented in time. He must also try to provide a clean and efficient administration and secure the people's co-operation. As head of the district administration, the Collector is involved in a network of inter-relationships, with himself on the one hand and

the relationship of the district level officers among themselves on the other. It is, therefore, obvious that he is frequently called upon to sort out inter-departmental difficulties.

As Collector, his main functions are recovering of land revenue and other government dues, maintenance of land records, management of the government lands and administration of revenue and stamp laws.

The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 designates the Collector as the District Development Officer. In this capacity he has to examine the working of different development departments and to ensure that adequate technical assistance is available to Village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and that the Zila Parishad is kept fully informed of the progress of the Plan schemes. Sections 59 and 69 of the Act which define the Collector's functions in this regard are given in the appendices I and II of this chapter.

The Collector is also vested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate, in which capacity he is the head of the criminal administration in the district and controls the police and is responsible for maintenance of law and order, licensing of arms, petroleum and explosives, cinemas and other forms of public entertainments and processing of passport and visa applications.

The office of the Collector is called the Collectorate. In keeping with the multifarious nature of the duties of the Collector, the work of the Collectorate has been divided into a number of sections such as, general administration, panchayat, election, loans, land records, transport, devasthan, relief, jagir and the district pool. At the head of the staff is the office superintendent. Important functionaries in other fields are the District Revenue Accountant and the Sadar Kanungo. A statement showing the category-wise strength of staff in the various sections is given at the end of the chapter in appendix III. The duties of the functionaries mentioned above are described below :

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT—He is the ministerial head of the Collectorate and is responsible to the Collector for the proper and efficient working of the office. The main duty of the Office Superintendent is to have general supervision over and to provide guidance to, the dealing clerks in the various sections.

DISTRICT REVENUE ACCOUNTANT—This official, as the name implies, deals with the revenue accounts of the district, and is properly a part of the revenue set-up. He is independent of the general accounts section of the district and devotes his attention to the preparation and maintenance of the revenue accounts only. He is primarily responsible for the correct and up-to-date maintenance of accounts of revenue collection in the various tahsils, where he supervises the work pertaining to his section.

SADAR KANUNGO—The head of the land records section in the Collectorate is known as Sadar Kanungo. His important functions are preparation of returns pertaining to crop forecasts, crop areas and production, weather, rainfall, natural calamities, relief, and retail and wholesale prices.

The Collector is assisted by Sub-Divisional Officers who themselves have, below them, the Tahsildars. These two types of officers are miniature collectors in their respective jurisdictions, exercising both revenue and magisterial powers. Sub-Divisional Officer has all the powers of an Assistant Collector in the sub-division under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 and the powers of a First Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Besides, he also exercises executive powers as and when delegated to him by the Collector.

Deputy District Development Officer

On the development side, the Collector has the assistance of the Deputy District Development Officer. The overall responsibility for supervision over and guidance to the Panchayati Raj institutions vests in the Collector, in his capacity as the District Development Officer. Being the District Level Officer of the Development Department, the Deputy District Development Officer is directly responsible for the functioning of these institutions. He is also the ex-officio Secretary to the Zila Parishad and is the officer-in-charge of the Development and Panchayat section of the Collectorate, which means that all matters pertaining to Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishad are routed through him. The work in the Panchayat and Development section consists of preparation of village production plans and co-ordination between Village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. There are eight Panchayat Samitis functioning in the district.

District Level Officers

Besides the set-up described above, there are in the district, several district level officers. These belong, generally, to the departments of Education, Medical and Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Local Self Government, Public Health Engineering, Public Works (Buildings and Roads), Irrigation, Social Welfare, Co-operation, Forests, Industries, Publicity, Mines, Statistics, Tourism and Labour etc.

A list of officers representing these departments is given in the appendix IV at the end of the chapter, and their organisation is discussed at appropriate places in this volume. The district level officers are responsible for ensuring that the programmes follow the prescribed time schedule and that the extension staff receives and also provides the necessary guidance. The heads of departments deal directly with their district level officers but in matters relating to the Agriculture Production Committee, they communicate through the Collector.

Agriculture Production Committees

Each Panchayat has a village Agriculture Production Committee, consisting of representatives of the village panchayat, village co-operative society, voluntary organisations, and progressive farmers. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat and the Village Level Worker are the President and the Secretary respectively of the Committee. This committee collects the basic agricultural data about the village with the help of the Gramsevak, and thereafter takes up the preparation of the production plan.

The Village Committees are represented in the Agriculture Production Committee of the Block through the Sarpanchs. At the Block level the committee is composed of the elected representatives of the Panchayat Samiti and the Extension Officers connected with agricultural production. The Chairman of the Committee is the Pradhan and the Vikas Adhikari is the Member-Secretary, in-charge of the executive implementation of the programme drawn up by the Committee.

At the district level, the Chairmanship is held by the Collector and the District Agriculture Officer is the Member-Secretary. The Deputy District Development Officer, who is also the ex-officio Secretary of the Zila Parishad, attends the Committee's meetings without being a member.

The committee at the district level reviews the production programmes of each Panchayat Samiti every six months.

It is thus seen, that the district administration is a well-knit machinery, each stage linking up with the next higher one upto the district level where the different branches merge into the all powerful Collector who provides the link with the seat of authority at the State level.

The Central Government offices functioning in the district are Income Tax, Central Excise and Posts and Telegraphs. Details about these are given in Chapter XIII.

APPENDIX I

Powers of District Development Officer under Section 59 of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959

- (a) To examine the extent of progress achieved in the execution of resolutions of the Zila Parishad and to make suggestions for improvement, if any,
- (b) to co-ordinate the work of various State Government Departments connected with development activities at the district level,
- (c) to examine that the amounts placed at the disposal of a Panchayat Samiti are being properly utilised for the purpose for which they are earmarked, that the minimum standards of service are maintained in institutions run by Panchayat Samitis in the district and that the Vikas Adhikari and his team are fully playing their role as extension staff and
- (d) to make a report to the Zila Parishad as to all matters embodied in clauses (a), (b) and (c) above.

APPENDIX II

Duties and powers of Collector under Section 69 of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Acts, 1959

- (a) To ensure that technical assistance is made available to Extension Officers by the concerned departments of the State Government;
- (b) to see that adequate precautions are taken and sufficient provisions are made for the recovery and repayment of loans advanced by the State Government to Panchayat Samitis,
- (c) to see that Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis are provided with necessary assistance in the early recovery of their dues, whether as tax or on account of loans, and
- (d) to watch and report to the State Government as to whether priorities fixed in the plans are being adhered to and the general pattern of work is in conformity with the policies laid down by the State Government or by the Central Government.

APPENDIX III

List of staff of Collectorate and its Subordinate Offices

Name of the Office/Section	Name of post	Staff strength
Collectorate		
General Administration	Office Superintendent	1
	Steno	1
	District Revenue Accountant	1
	Accounts Clerk	1
	Upper Division Clerks	7
	Lower Division Clerks	10
	Class IV Servants	7
Housing	Upper Division Clerk	1
Panchayat	Panchayat Assistant	2
	Accounts Clerk	1
	Lower Division Clerk	1
Election	Upper Division Clerk	1
Transport	Motor Vehicles Sub-Inspector	1
	District Transport Clerk	1
Devasthan	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Class IV Servant	1
Relief	Accounts Clerk	1
Jagir & General	Upper Division Clerk	1
Land Records	Sadar Kanungo	1
	Assistant Sadar Kanungo	1
	Office Kanungo	5
	Inspector Land Records	11
	Patwaris	158
	Class IV Servants	18
District Pool	Mechanic	1
	Drivers	6
Sub-Divisional Office, Banswara		
General Administration	Upper Division Clerk	1
	Lower Division Clerks	2
Election	Upper Division Clerk	1

1	2	3
Parliamentary	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Class IV Servants	3
Sub-Divisional Office, Kushalgarh	Reader	1
	Upper Division Clerk	1
	Lower Division Clerks	4
	Class IV Servants	3
District Treasury, Banswara	Accountant	1
	Accounts Clerks	2
	Upper Division Clerks	3
	Lower Division Clerks	4
	Class IV Servants	3
District Supply Office, Banswara	Accountant	1
	Accounts Clerks	3
	Upper Division Clerks	2
	Lower Division Clerks	3
	Class IV Servants	3
Godown	Godown Keeper	1
	Takpatti Clerk	1
	Chowkidar	1
Tahsil, Banswara	Tahsil Revenue Accountant	1
	Accounts Clerk	1
	Reader	1
	Lower Division Clerks	4
	Class IV Servants	23
	Supply Clerk	1
Cases	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Class IV Servants	2
Tahsil, Garhi	Tahsil Revenue Accountant	1
	Reader	1
	Lower Division Clerks	5
	Supply Clerk	1
	Class IV Servants	21
Tahsil, Bagidora	Tahsil Revenue Accountant	1
	Reader	1
	Lower Division Clerks	5
	Class IV Servants	18
	Supply Clerk	1
Cases	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Class IV Servants	2

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
Tahsil, Kushalgarh	Tahsil Revenue Accountant	1
	Reader	1
	Lower Division Clerks	5
	Class IV Servants	19
	Supply Clerk	1
Cases	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Class IV Servants	2
Tahsil, Ghatol	Treasury Revenue Accountant	1
	Reader	1
	Lower Division Clerks	5
	Class IV Servants	21
	Supply Clerk	1
Cases	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Class IV Servants	2

APPENDIX IV

List of District Level Officers of District Banswara

-
1. Collector, Banswara
 2. Treasury Officer, Banswara
 3. Dy. District Development Officer, Banswara
 4. District Supply Officer, Banswara
 5. District Medical Officer, Banswara
 6. Medical Officer, T.B. Clinic, Banswara
 7. District Family Planning Officer, Banswara
 8. Superintending Engineer, Mahi Project, Banswara
 9. Executive Engineer, Mahi Project, Banswara
 10. Divisional Forest Officer, Banswara
 11. Dy. Conservator of Forests, Banswara
 12. District Agriculture Officer, Banswara
 13. District Soil Conservation Officer, Banswara
 14. Soil Survey Officer, Regional Research Station (Agriculture), Banswara
 15. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Banswara
 16. Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Banswara
 17. Assistant Engineer, Community Development, Banswara
 18. Inspector of Schools, Banswara
 19. Superintendent of Police, Banswara
 20. Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings & Roads), Banswara
 21. Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Banswara
 22. Assistant Engineer, Water Works, Banswara
 23. Assistant Public Relations Officer, Banswara
 24. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Banswara
 25. Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, Banswara
 26. Social Welfare Officer, Banswara
 27. Employment Officer, Banswara
 28. Additional District & Sessions Judge, Banswara
 29. Inspector, Devasthan Department, Dungarpur
 30. Labour Inspector, Dungarpur
 31. Assistant Engineer, Mines & Geology, Dungarpur
 32. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Dungarpur
 33. Assistant Fisheries Development Officer, Dungarpur
 34. Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur
 35. District Statistician, Dungarpur
 36. District Excise Officer, Chittaurgarh
 37. Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.
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CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

Three kinds of tenures were prevalent in the Banswara State, viz., *Jagir*, *Muafi* or *Dharmada* and *Khalsa*.

The *Jagir* tenure had its origin in the system which required the fief holders to assist the Durbar in times of trouble. Large parts of lands thus passed into the possession of *Jagirdars* in consideration of services, or as marks of the Durbar's personal pleasure. The big *Jagirs* were those of *Khandoo*, *Kushalgarh*, *Garhi*, *Bhukhia*, etc. The *Jagirdars* were divided into four classes and each class paid yearly tribute to the Durbar. Previous sanction of the Durbar was required for alienation or adoption in such tenures. The classes were (i) *Bhayats* or close relatives of the ruler, (ii) *Solah* or first class *jagirdars*, (iii) *Battis* or *jagirdars* of the second class and (iv) *Garhi-Bands* or petty *jagirdars*. In addition to paying yearly tributes to the Durbar, they also had to assist the Durbar with their entire resources when called upon to do so and had to attend on the chief on certain ceremonial occasions.

Brahmans, bards and temples were granted land for charitable or religious purposes. Like the *jagir* lands, they did not pay revenue. But unlike the *Jagirdars*, the holders of such *muafi* lands paid no tribute either. Alienation of such lands was not allowed and adoption required written permission of the Durbar. Both the classes of estates, viz., *Jagir* and *muafi* could be resumed for grave political offences.

The land under the direct management of the State was known as *Khalsa*. The system in such lands was *ryotwari* under which the cultivator possessed the land so long as he paid the State dues. He could mortgage it but was not allowed to sell it.

Before the first regular land revenue settlement in the Banswara State (1904-06), the revenue administration of the State was in the hands of Thanedars who also exercised police, and limited magisterial powers. Villages in the vicinity of the capital were under a Tahsildar. A new system was introduced by Captain Hamilton, in the first decade of the present century, under which the tahsil with headquarters at the capital was retained and the rest of the *Khalsa* area was divided into a Southern and a Northern subordinate tahsils, each with an Assistant Tahsildar in charge.

Regarding the mode of land revenue collection for *khalsa* lands, there were two systems in vogue, viz., *asami barar* and *theka*.

Under the *Asami Barar* system, a revenue official went to village and sent for the village headman and the village banker. The official then calculated the revenue due from the village, being guided by such factors as the traditional amount of revenue, general out-turn of the harvest, deaths and births, increase and decrease of cultivation, and arrival of new tenants. No inspection of fields or crops was made. To the land revenue assessment, charges like village expenses, headman's fees and a number of petty dues of all kinds were added to arrive at the total demand. The official, the headman and the local money lender then divided this lump sum among the different holdings or groups of tenants. Temporarily fallow land was treated as cultivated. The *ryots* were informed of the demand. The revenue was paid in cash, more usually in the form of a promissory note from the village *bania* drawn on one of the bankers at the capital. Almost the whole collection was made after the *kharif* harvest had been gathered in.

Under the *theka* system, the revenue official determined the demand and just told the village headman to deposit the amount at the thana or the tahsil. The distribution of the demand among the holdings was left to the headman.

First Settlement

The First Settlement was conducted in 1904-06 by A. T. Holme in the *khalsa* portion of the country. Originally, it covered 172 villages, but after the death of Maharawal Lachhman Singh, 14 other villages, which had been in the possession of the palace ladies, were made over by Maharawal Shambhu Singh to the *Khalsa* and were surveyed, bringing the total of settled villages to 186. The number of field plots came to 1,10,000 and tenant holdings aggregated to 10,000. The petty Bhil *Khalsa* villages

numbering 255 and representing a revenue of not more than Rs. 10,948 for the year 1906-07, were left unsurveyed but were covered under the settlement. An interesting fact brought to light by the operations was that there was no land measure in existence and the people estimated the area of their fields by the weight of grain used in sowing them. A local bigha equal to two-fifths of an acre was adopted as a base.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION—The soils were divided into three main classes, viz., *kali* (black soil), *Berangi* (intermediate in colour between the black and the light grey) and *bhuri* (grey or reddish). These were further divided into superior and inferior sub-divisions, and the sub-divisions were again split up into wet (irrigated) or dry (unirrigated). The soil was treated as wet if it was irrigated in one or more years between 1902 and 1905. In addition to the above classifications, a few denominations were adopted as shown below¹ :

Kankar—poor and stony land

Panua—land which is rested for one or more years after a crop has been harvested

Garauti—land in the bed of a tank

The classification of the area of holdings as finally passed gave the following proportions² :

Class of land			Percentage to total
Kali	I	Wet	0.07
		Dry	13.00
Kali	II	Wet	0.08
		Dry	6.50
Berangi	I	Wet	2.30
		Dry	12.49
Berangi	II	Wet	0.19
		Dry	11.19
Bhuri	I	Wet	0.99
		Dry	18.99
Bhuri	II	Wet	0.39
		Dry	24.69
Kankar			3.44
Panua			3.79
Garauti			1.89

1. Erikine, K.D., *The Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *The Mewar Residency*, p. 172.
2. *Report on the Settlement of Banswara State*, p. 16.

CIRCLES—The villages were divided into five circles, depending, in general, upon the soil characteristics. These were Western circle, Red circle, Black circle, Southern circle and Forest circle.

RATES—The standard rates adopted for each class of soil in the various circles were as follows¹:

(Rs. and annas per acre)

Class of soil			Western circle	Black circle	Southern circle	Red circle	Forest circle
Kali	I	Wet	—	6-8	5-0	6-8	3-8
		Dry	—	2-0	2-0	2-0	1-8
Kali	II	Wet	—	—	—	4-8	2-4
		Dry	1-4	1-4	1-0	1-8	0-14
Berangi	I	Wet	6-0	6-0	5-0	7-0	3-8
		Dry	3-0	2-8	2-0	3-4	1-10
Berangi	II	Wet	4-0	4-0	3-8	4-8	2-8
		Dry	1-8	1-4	1-0	1-12	1-0
Bhuri	I	Wet	6-4	6-1	5-4	6-8	3-12
		Dry	3-0	2-12	2-4	3-2	1-12
Bhuri	II	Wet	4-0	3-12	—	4-0	2-12
		Dry	1-8	1-4	1-2	1-8	1-0
Kankar			0-8	0-8	0-8	0-10	0-4
Panua			0-6	0-6	0-8	0-8	0-4
Garauti			1-12	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-4

ASSESSMENT—The assessment was to be applied in three stages, viz., 1906-07 to 1908-09, 1909-10 to 1911-12, and 1912-13 to 1915-16. The Settlement resulted in progressive enhancements in revenue proposed as follows² :

(Rupees)

Circle	1906-07 to 1908-09	1909-10 to 1911-12	1912-13 to 1915-16
Western	21,950	23,700	24,340
Red	11,990	12,415	12,735
Black	18,105	18,635	19,065
Southern	13,745	14,085	14,225
Forest	15,370	16,245	16,565
Total	81,160	85,080	86,930

1. Report on the Settlement of Banswara State.

2. *ibid.*

As already mentioned, the Bhil villages numbering 255 were not surveyed. Nevertheless, an amount of rent was proposed for them also, as shown below¹:

(Rupees and Annas ²)				
Year	Sadar Tahsil	Southern Division	Northern Division	Total
1906-07	1,535	2,742-8	6,671	10,948-8
1907-08	1,535	2,774-8	6,686	10,995-8
1908-09	1,555	2,820	6,716	11,091
1909-10	1,620	3,089	7,066	11,775
1910-11	1,630	3,134	7,109	11,873
1911-12	1,630	3,156	7,147	11,933
1912-13	1,630	3,213	7,147	11,990
1913-14	1,630	3,216	7,147	11,993
1914-15	1,630	3,218	7,147	11,995
1915-16	1,630	3,223	7,147	12,000

The settlement also brought to light certain lands which had been treated as exempt from revenue payment, but had really no valid authority for such exemption. The total additions thus made to the revenue on account of such lands amounted to Rs. 3,039 for the first three years of the settlement and Rs. 3,039 from the fourth year onwards.

The total land revenue which the settlement sought to bring into the State, on account of surveyed or unsurveyed villages and resumed *muafis*, was as follows:

Year	Rs. Annas
1906-07	95,147-8
1909-10	99,944-0
1912-13	1,02,009-0
1915-16	1,02,019-0

SPECIAL CESS—The settlement proposed a cess of one anna per rupee ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) of land revenue to be imposed on every *Khalsa* holding, in addition to the amount of assessment. The proceeds were to be devoted to the pay of the land records establishment, maintenance of village schools, upkeep of roads and providing village watchmen wherever possible.

1. Report on the Settlement of Banswara State.
2. A rupee consisted of 16 annas.

OTHER FEATURES—The village headman was to be given a commission of six pies per rupee (3 per cent) on the revenue collected and credited to the State account by him. This commission was to be recovered from the *ryots* in addition to the land revenue and cess.

The revenue and the cess were to be paid in two instalments, three quarters on or before the first January and one quarter on or before the first June. But in Bhil villages the whole revenue was to be paid on or before first January, as the Bhils seldom grew spring crops.

Rs. 30,000 were incurred on this Settlement which was to last for ten years.

Second Settlement

Preliminary work with regard to the Second Settlement was started in 1913-14, eighth year of the decennial Settlement by Mr. Holme. Munshi Makhan Lal was appointed as the Settlement Officer¹.

In the First Settlement only the cultivated area was surveyed for the purpose of assessment but the Second Settlement covered all the cultivated, culturable and uncultivated area including hills and rivers, Bhil villages and fields on the hills and in the valleys. The survey was, in fact, sought to be made very complete so that future assessments would be required to cover only the newly broken lands. The Second Settlement also surveyed the Jagir villages. The survey of all the 455 *khalsa* villages was completed by 1915-16².

The Second Settlement thus covered an area of 12,73,517 bighas of which 3,14,246 bighas was cultivated and the remaining 9,59,271 bighas uncultivated. Of the latter category, an area of 2,47,276 bighas was found to be culturable. The total number of fields was 2,51,094³.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION—The soils were divided into two main categories, viz., black and grey, each being sub-divided into the three groups of (i) open, (ii) ordinary and (iii) jungle. The ordinary and jungle groups were further classified into superior and inferior⁴.

The Second Settlement was essentially a *ryotwari* Settlement in that the unit was the field rather than the village as in the First Settlement.

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

2. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1915-16*, p. 4.

3. *Ibid.*, 1916-17, p. 4.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

RESULT OF THE SETTLEMENT—The total *khalsa* revenue was proposed initially at Rs. 2,01,136, which was to rise to Rs. 2,35,312 after eight years of the Settlement. The standard soil rates for *adan* (irrigated) lands varied from Rs. 6 per bigha for well irrigated areas in the rich and intensely cultivated areas to 15 annas in the poorer circles. In the other classes, the rates were between one rupee and four annas and one anna per bigha.

The collection of revenue in instalments distributed the burden of payment, so that less than half (7 annas) was realised at the *Kharif* crop and the remaining at the *rabi*.

In the Second Settlement, the cess of two annas per rupee for maintenance of revenue records, schools, etc. continued as in the First Settlement.

The heritable right of the cultivator as to sale and mortgage was upheld. It was also announced that no other cess or enhancement would be imposed during the currency of the Settlement. The Settlement also notified that so long as a cultivator continued to pay the rent he would in no circumstances be ejected from his holding, even if another person were to offer enhanced rent for the same land. The term of the Settlement was 20 years, which was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 92,173¹.

An indication of the importance the State attached to the operations and its anxiety to see that they were judicious enough is provided by the fact that A. T. Holme who had pioneered the work of Settlement in the State in 1904-05 was invited to examine the results of the Second Settlement, and they were promulgated after he had found them reasonable.

Third Settlement

The term of the Second Settlement expired in 1936-37, but was extended for four years. Meanwhile preparations were started for the new Settlement.

The operations began under the supervision of Shri Bhagwat Singh Mehta whose services were borrowed from the Udaipur State². He was appointed Chief Revenue Officer in 1937 and also entrusted with the task of the new Settlement. The Third Settlement saw a succession of chief

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1916-17.*

2. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

revenue officers, viz., Shri Vishan Lal Kichlu, Thakur Raghubar Singh, Shri Ratan Nath Tikku, Shri Nand Kishore Nigam, and Shri Himmat Singh Mehta.

Like the Second Settlement, the Third Settlement also covered both the *khalsa* and non-*khalsa* villages. There were, at the time of this Settlement, 555 *khalsa* and 908 non-*khalsa* villages in the State, making up a total of 1,463. It was completed in 1951. The total rent assessed was Rs. 7,35,391. The Settlement was made for a term of 20 years.

The broad soil classes of the previous Settlement viz., grey (*Bhuri*) and black (*Kali*) and their sub-divisions into open, ordinary and jungle sub-groups were maintained. A further classification, according to quality, was also made. The highest rate was Rs. 5 per bigha for the irrigated (*adan*) grey soil in the open sub-division. A detailed statement giving the soil-wise rent rates is given in appendix I at the end of this chapter.

Revision Settlement

A revision settlement was conducted in tahsil Kushalgarh in 1958. It covered a total of 321 villages (203 *khalsa* and 118 non-*khalsa*) and fixed the rent as given below :

	Rs.
<i>Khalsa</i>	60,991
Non- <i>Khalsa</i>	34,256
Total	95,247

According to soil types the tahsil has been divided into three circles, viz., western, eastern and central. The soil types are *Chahi*, *Kali*, *Bhuri*, *Berangi*, *Bardi*, *Beed Parat*, *Magri Beed* and *Magri*. The rent rates vary from Rs. 9.00 per bigha for *Chahi* of the best type to an insignificant Re. 0.02 for *Magri*. Details are given in the Appendix II at the end of the chapter. This Settlement was conducted under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, and was to last for 20 years.

Present Position

The rent is at present collected at the rates fixed by the Third Settlement and the revision Settlement in case of Kushalgarh tahsil. The revenue administration machinery, as partly described in the previous chapter, has the Collector at the apex. Down the ladder are the Sub-divisional Officers and Tahsildars. Tahsils are divided into Girdawar

commutation prices at which such rates were evolved and (i) the rent rates sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for a period of twenty years. The Government, however, has the right to increase or reduce the term.

For the land records, at the district headquarters, there is Sadar Kanungo and below him, as described earlier, the Inspectors and Patwaris. The collection of revenue is done by Patwaris.

INCOME FROM LAND REVENUE—The income from land revenue in the district since 1957-58 is shown below¹:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Demand (arrears & current)	Collection during the year	Remission, suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1957-58	10.48	0.39	—	10.09
1958-59	19.02	12.59	4.73	1.70
1959-60	10.30	8.49	0.92	0.89
1960-61	10.06	6.33	2.35	1.38
1961-62	12.75	11.45	—	1.30
1962-63	11.12	10.26	—	0.86
1964-65	10.89	10.00	0.61	0.28
1965-66	11.50	9.66	1.51	0.69
1966-67	22.15	0.23	21.92	—
1967-68	35.37	22.46	12.63	0.28
1968-69	56.47	22.46	12.64	21.37

LAND REFORMS

By 1945, a great part of the State territory had passed into Jagirdars' hands as is evident from the following table²:

Tenure	Number of villages
<i>Khalsa</i>	420
<i>Jagir</i>	692
<i>Muafi</i>	42

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1959 to 1970.
2. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1944-45*, p. 8.

After the formation of Rajasthan, measures were initiated, as early as 1949, to protect the rights of cultivators, and ameliorate their condition. As mentioned earlier, large parts of land were held by Jagirdars. The tribute paid to the ruler by the Jagirdar did not bear any logical relation to the rents he realised from his own tenants.

In order to put an effective check on ejectment of tenants by Jagirdars, who, in anticipation of the impending legislation had started arbitrarily ejecting their tenants, the Government promulgated the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance in June 1949. Besides protection from ejectment, the Ordinance also provided for reinstatement of ejected tenants. This Ordinance was in force till October 15, 1955 when the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, incorporating all salient features of the Ordinance, was enforced.

In fulfilment of the recommendations of the Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee, the Rajasthan Lands Summary Settlement Act, 1953 was enacted which empowered the Government to undertake summary settlement of any unsettled area, it deemed fit to settle, as an interim measure.

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 abolished all jagirs except religious endowments. The year-wise progress of resumption of jagirs and payment of compensation in Banswara district is shown in the table below¹:

Year	Jagirs Resumed	Compensation paid (‘000 Rs.)
1957-58	199	260
1958-59	15	52
1959-60	40	24
1960-61	400	291
1961-62	300	195
1962-63	300	134
1963-64	—	26
1964-65	—	10
1965-66	—	4
1966-67	—	2
1967-68	—	4
1968-69	—	2

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards for figures upto 1962-63, the Office of the Collector, Banswara for later years.

To facilitate activities in connection with the *Bhoodan Yajna* of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and to provide for the constitution of the *Bhoodan Yajna* Board, the Rajasthan Government enacted the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954. The progress of the movement in the district since 1960 is shown below¹:

Year	No. of Donors	Land Received (Hectares)	Land Distributed (Hectares)	No. of Families benefited
1960	3	4	599	254
1961	—	—	347	176
1962	—	—	1,131	530
1963	—	—	5	2
1964	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	614	330
1966*	765	24,029	10,230	2 290
1967*	765	24,029	10,230	2,200
1968*	765	24,029	10,230	2,200
1969*	765	24,029	10,230	2,200

The Rajasthan Gramdan Act was passed in 1959 and enforced from 1960. *Gramdan* is an off-shoot of the *Bhoodan* movement. Upto March, 1969, a total of eight villages had joined the movement as shown below²:

Name of the village	Tahsil	Year of joining
1. Nan Padar	Bagidora	1961
2. Baori	„	1961
3. Sundrao	„	1961
4. Mena Padar	„	1961
5. Khunta Tikma Tan Pothiwal	„	1966
6. Poonchhiyawara	„	1966
7. Bhoodanpura (Majra Ropra)	Garhi	1961
8. Dakar Kundi	„	1961

The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954 was enacted to provide for consolidation of agricultural holdings and to prevent their fragmentation. In this district,

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur.

* Figures are cumulative.

2. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur.

however, the Bhils do not possess scattered holdings and the work of consolidation, therefore, is not important¹.

Another important legislation of land reform is the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. This Act has reduced all types of tenancy to three, viz., *Khatedar*, *Ghair Khatedar*, and *Khudkasht*. The Act also confers upon the *Khatedars* the right to own, free of charge a site for a residential house in the *abadi* area of the village. *Begar* (forced labour) and charging of premiums is prohibited.

Heritable right has been given to the tenants, which means that a *Khatedar* tenant can now bequeath his interest through will in accordance with his personal law. If a tenant dies intestate, his interest in his holdings devolves according to the provisions of his personal law. *Khatedar* tenants have also been given the right to transfer, by sale or gift, their interest in the property, either wholly or partly. Mortgaging and sub-letting of the holdings within certain limits has also been allowed and provision made for exchange of land for consolidation.

The Act also empowers the Government to prescribe a ceiling for rent which can be collected by a tenant from his sub-tenant. Arrest and detention of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent are prohibited. The Act also provides special protection to tenants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Sale or mortgage of land by these persons to non-Scheduled Castes or Tribes is prohibited.

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1959 prescribes that a family of five can have a maximum of 30 standard acres of land. Surplus land holding, if any, shall have to be surrendered to the Government. The law has not so far been implemented in this district.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

Revenue During Princely Regime

Besides land revenue, the main sources of income to the State were excise and customs duty and the sale of stamps both judicial and non-judicial. The total income of the State from sources other than land revenue was Rs. 9,35,851 in 1944-45. The organisation of the departments during the princely regime and the income from their sources for 1944-45

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

is detailed in the following paragraphs. A complete list of all sources of revenue of the State and the income from each is given in the Appendix IV at the end of the chapter.

CUSTOMS—The Customs Department in Banswara State was under an officer designated as Customs and Excise Commissioner, who was assisted by four Inspectors under him. The number of *Nakas* (barriers) and *Chaukis* (out-posts) in the State was 21 and 12 respectively.

The customs revenue for the year 1944-45 was as below¹:

Head	Income (Rs.)
Export Duty	1,00,034
Import Duty	1,86,163
<i>Kanta</i>	19,047
Cess or <i>Chungi</i>	481
District Board <i>Chungi</i>	22,070
Miscellaneous	5,784

Besides this, the department credited an amount of Rs. 52,002 to other departments as detailed below²:

Subject	Income (Rs.)	Department to which credited
<i>Chungi (Naka Sardar)</i>	16,009	Municipality
<i>Jhumpi</i>	19,047	Revenue
Grazing fee	16,946	Forest

STAMPS—The work of selling stamps for court-fee and also non-judicial stamps was entrusted to *Nakedars* of the Customs Department. The total value of sales during 1944-45 was Rs. 20,612³.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—This department was looked after by a Commissioner who was also concurrently Commissioner of the Customs Department. Under the Commissioner were a distillery engineer and a distillery inspector.

The total income of the department during 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 3,61,433 detailed as follows⁴ :

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1944-45*, p. 16.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, Appendix E.
4. *ibid.*, p. 20.

Head	Income (Rs.)
Distillery	2,58,273
Opium	42,011
<i>Bhang and Ganja</i>	4,055
License Fees	24,741
Match Excise Duty	31,115
Miscellaneous	1,238

Present Sources of State Revenue

Besides land revenue which has been discussed above, the State derives income from a number of other sources, viz., excise duty, sale of stamps (both judicial and non-judicial), registration of vehicles, registration of documents, sales tax, entertainment tax, and the tax on passengers and goods.

SALES TAX—This is, as implied in the name, a tax on sales of specified commodities covering a wide range of articles from bread to bullion. Starting at the lowest rate of one per cent on gold and silver bullion, iron ore and cereals and pulses, the tax reaches a height of 25 per cent on foreign liquors and Indian made foreign liquor, excluding beer and other kinds of foreign and Indian made foreign liquors containing upto 10 per cent spirit. The tax, levied under the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act 1954, yielded an income of Rs. 13.40 lakhs in 1968-69. The yearly income for some previous years is given in appendix V, at the end of the chapter. A list of articles taxed under the Act along with the rates applicable to them is given in appendix VI.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX—This tax is levied in two forms, (i) on the cost of admission to an entertainment show and (ii) according to the number of seats in the hall. In the latter form it is called the additional entertainment tax. On the cost of admission the rates vary between 35 to 70 per cent, as described below :

Rates of admission	Percentage Rate of Tax
Upto 50 paise	35
More than 50 paise but not more than one rupee	50
More than one rupee but not more than two rupees	60
More than two rupees but not more than three rupees	70
More than three rupees	70

For the additional entertainment tax the rates are : Rupee one per 100 seats per show for the first 300 seats. For seats in excess of 300, the tax is charged at the rate of Rs. two per 100 seats per show. The limits to this tax are set by the population of the place of show. Thus at a place having a population of 15,000 or less, the maximum amount of the additional entertainment tax per show is Rs. two. The amount fixed for other categories of places are as follows:

Population Range	Maximum amount of Additional Entertainment Tax per show (Rs.)
Above one lakh	10
Exceeding 50,000 but less than one lakh	6
Exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 50,000	3

The district had an income of Rs. 1.23 lakhs from this tax in 1968-69. Income in this and previous years is given in Appendix V at the end of this chapter.

RAJASTHAN PASSENGERS AND GOODS TAX—This tax was introduced by the Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1959 and yielded an income of Rs. 5.14 lakhs in 1968-69. It is collected in a number of ways as shown below:

- (a) In respect of passengers carried or goods transported by motor vehicles the tax is charged on the value of the fare or freight. The rates are 25 per cent for cemented, tarred, asphalted, metalled, gravelled and *kankar* roads, and 20 per cent for other types of roads.
- (b) For motor-cycle rikshaws (including scooter rikshaws or other three wheelers) the tax is charged as an annual lump sum. The rates vary according to seating capacity. For a capacity of two passengers it is Rs. 30 per annum, for four, Rs. 120, and for more than four Rs. 240. Motor cabs are charged Rs. 360 per year. In this district, however, there are no such vehicles.
- (c) Goods vehicles are taxed according to their carrying capacities and whether they ply in the whole state or a region as described as follows:

Carrying capacity	Amount of yearly tax (Rs.)	
	For Rajasthan-wide operation	For Regional operation
Below five tons	750	660
Five tons or more but below nine tons	1080	960
Above nine tons	1320	1200

STATE EXCISE DUTY—The State excise duty is levied under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950. The income from this source during various years is given in Appendix V. The fall in revenue from this source in 1968-69 was due to the introduction of complete prohibition in the district since April 1968.

OTHER SOURCES—The other sources of State revenue are sale of stamps, and registration of vehicles and documents. The Collector is the ex-officio District Registrar and the judicial and non judicial documents are registered by him or by the tahsildars who are similarly empowered. The Treasury Officer functions as the custodian of stamps. The income from these sources is shown in Appendices VII to IX at the end of the chapter.

Sources of Central Revenue

The sources of revenue of the Central Government are central excise duty and income tax.

EXCISE DUTY—The excise duty in the district is derived from tobacco and is charged differently on whole leaf and broken leaf. The basic excise duty on whole leaf is Rs 1.75 per kg. Besides, there are additional and special excise duties at the rates of Re. 0.06 and Re. 0.35 per kg. respectively, the later being 20 per cent of basic duty. Thus the gross excise duty works out to Rs. 2.16 per kg. The gross duty on broken leaf is higher, i.e. Rs. 3.44 per kg. Yearly income from the tax is given in Appendix X to this chapter.

INCOME TAX—No record of district-wise yield of income tax is available.

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Bhuri A Goyra</i>	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.56	0.44	—	—	—	—	—
I	2.00	1.50	1.12	0.87	0.62	1.75	1.37	1.12	0.87	0.62
II	1.50	1.12	0.87	0.62	0.44	1.37	1.12	0.87	0.62	0.44
III	1.12	0.87	0.62	0.44	0.31	1.12	0.87	0.62	0.44	0.31
<i>Salgatta</i>	2.12	1.62	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.62	1.37	1.12	1.00	0.75
I	1.75	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.56	1.37	1.12	0.94	0.75	0.56
II	1.37	1.00	0.75	0.56	0.44	1.12	0.87	0.75	0.56	0.44
III	1.00	0.75	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.87	0.69	0.56	0.44	0.31
<i>Bhuri</i>	0.75	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.25	0.69	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.25
I	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.25	0.19
II	0.62	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.62	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.25
III	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12
<i>Khardi Goyra</i>	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19
<i>Khardi</i>	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06
<i>Halki Goyra</i>	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12
<i>Halki</i>	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.06
<i>Panua</i>	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12
<i>Bhuri Khadin</i>	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06
<i>Bhuri Beed</i>	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.06
<i>Bhuri Charnoi</i>	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12
<i>Kali Kadim</i>	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12

APPENDIX I—(concd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Kali Beed</i>	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12
<i>Kali Charnoi</i>	0.25	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.25	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06
<i>Rakam Kadim</i>	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.06
<i>Rakad Beed</i>	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06
<i>Rakad Charnoi</i>	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06
<i>Halki Beed</i>	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.06
<i>Halki Charnoi</i>	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06
<i>Peta</i>	I 1.75	1.25	0.94	0.62	0.44	1.75	1.25	0.94	0.62	0.44
	II 1.25	0.94	0.62	0.44	0.37	1.25	0.94	0.62	0.44	0.37
	III 0.94	0.62	0.44	0.37	0.31	0.94	0.62	0.44	0.37	0.31
<i>Uncha</i>	I 2.62	1.87	1.44	1.12	0.87	2.50	1.87	1.44	1.12	0.94
	II 1.87	1.44	1.12	0.87	0.69	1.87	1.44	1.12	0.94	0.69
	III 1.44	1.12	0.87	0.69	0.56	1.44	1.12	0.87	0.69	0.56
<i>Digar</i>	I 3.12	2.37	0.56	0.44	0.31	1.00	0.75	0.56	0.44	0.31
	II 2.37	1.75	0.44	0.31	0.25	0.75	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.31
	III 1.75	1.31	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.56	0.44	0.31	0.25	0.19
<i>Bekari</i>	I 4.50	3.37	1.25	0.87	0.75	—	—	—	—	—
	II 3.37	2.56	1.00	0.75	0.56	—	—	—	—	—
	III 2.56	1.94	0.62	0.50	0.37	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX II

Revision Settlement Rent Rates of Tahsil Kushalgarh

(Rs. per acre)

Soil Class		Western Circle		Central Circle		Eastern circle
		Grade I	Grade II	Grade I	Grade II	
<i>Chahi</i>	I	9.00	5.05	6.20	3.40	2.90
<i>Chahi</i>	II	6.75	3.80	4.65	2.50	2.10
<i>Chahi</i>	III	5.60	3.15	3.85	2.10	1.75
<i>Kali Bhuri A</i>	I	5.60	3.15	3.85	2.10	1.75
<i>Kali Bhuri</i>	I	4.50	2.25	3.50	1.70	1.40
	II	3.40	1.90	2.30	1.25	1.05
	III	2.25	1.25	1.55	0.85	0.70
<i>Berangi</i>	I	3.40	1.90	2.30	1.25	1.05
	II	2.25	1.25	1.55	0.85	0.70
<i>Bardi</i>	I	2.25	1.25	1.55	0.85	0.70
	II	1.40	0.80	0.95	0.55	0.45
	III	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.35	0.30
<i>Beed Parat</i>		0.25	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.10
<i>Magri Beed</i>		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05
<i>Magri</i>		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX III

List of Patwar Circles in Banswara district

Sub-division	Tabsil	Girdawar Circle	Patwar Circle
1	2	3	4
1. Banswara	1. Banswara	1. Banswara	1. Banswara 2. Galkiya 3. Gamri 4. Jhoopel 5. Khera Bara 6. Kumpura 7. Kundla Kalan 8. Kushalपुरा 9. Kuwala 10. Sagrod 11. Saliya 12. Soorpur 13. Talwara 14. Thikariya
		2. Danpur	15. Boriya 16. Danpur 17. Jahanपुरा 18. Kesarpura 19. Khandoo 20. Khera 21. Kotra 22. Maheshपुरा 23. Pachalwasa 24. Sarwan 25. Tejpur
	2. Garhi	3. Garhi	26. Amja 27. Anjna 28. Arthuna 29. Bhakhatपुरा 30. Bilauda 31. Bori 32. Dadooka 33. Garhi 34. Gopinath-ka-Gara 35. Jaulana 36. Kotra 37. Orwara 38. Padri 39. Partapur 40. Raiyana 41. Vasi Kalan
		4. Metwala	42. Asan 43. Asora 44. Khera 45. Chaupasag 46. Khoran 47. Lasara 48. Lauhariya 49. Metwala 50. Palauda 51. Parahera 52. Rohira 53. Sareri Kalan 54. Umbara 55. Vajwana

APPENDIX III—(contd.)

1	2	3	4
	3. Ghatol	5. Ganora	56. Bhoyar 57. Bhuwasa 58. Chandooji-ka-Gara 59. Ganora 60. Jagpura 61. Mordi Nichli 62. Motagaon 63. Senawasa 64. Vasi 65. Veechhawara
		6. Ghatol	66. Badana 67. Chokri 68. Dagar 69. Delwara 70. Deoda 71. Doongariya 72. Ghatol 73. Khamera 74. Kherwa 75. Kuwaniyan 76. Narwali
		7. Peepal Khoont	77. Bhoongra 78. Bori 79. Doongar 80. Ghantali 81. Kushalpur 82. Murasel 83. Parthipura 84. Peepal Khoont 85. Sodapur
2. Kushalgarh	4. Bagidora	8. Bagidora	86. Bagidora 87. Barigama 88. Barodiya 89. Chheen 90. Chokhla 91. Gagar Talai 92. Handi 93. Kalinjara 94. Karji 95. Moti Tembi 96. Nogaonwan 97. Sallopat 98. Shergarh 99. Suwala 100. Thapra
		9. Bhukhia	101. Barliya 102. Bhukhia 103. Chandarwara 104. Chhaja 105. Chodli 106. Dokar 107. Markola Mogji 108. Naharpura 109. Phalwa 110. Udaipura Bara
5. Kushalgarh	10. Kushalgarh	111. Barwas 112. Jheeli 113. Kaleenjra 114. Kotra	

APPENDIX III—(concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
			115. Kushalgarh 116. Lohariya Bara 117. Mohakampura 118. Patan 119. Ramgarh 120. Sarwa Bari 121. Sarwa Chhoti 122. Teemeda Kalan
	11. Sajjan- garh	123. Doongra Bara 124. Godawara 125. Itala 126. Jalimpura 127. Kasarwari 128. Khundnihala 129. Mahuri 130. Pali Bari 131. Phoolpuri 132. Sajjangarh 133. Tambesara 134. Tanda Mangla 135. Tandi Bari	

APPENDIX IV

Income from Recurring Sources of the Banswara State, 1944-45

Source	(Rupees)
	Amount
1. Land Revenue	3,40,390
2. Forests	93,239
3. Mines and Industries	11,398
4. Customs	3,33,578
5. Excise	3,61,432
6. Judicial	10,508
7. Stamps	20,612
8. Registration	840
9. Interest	6,680
10. Miscellaneous	76,082
11. Electric Power	21,491
Total	12,76,241

APPENDIX V

Income from Commercial Taxes and State Excise

Year	Sales Tax	Rajasthan Passengers & Goods Tax	Entertainment Tax	(Rs. in '000)
				State Excise
1960-61	225	—	—	958
1961-62	267	—	—	913
1962-63	376	—	—	1,014
1963-64	579	159	30	1,101
1964-65	856	235	32	1,376
1965-66	960	272	80	Not reported
1966-67	928	385	100	1,946
1967-68	1,133	431	107	1,007
1968-69	1,340	514	123	52

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1958 onwards.

APPENDIX VI

Schedule of Sales Tax Rates in Rajasthan (w.e.f. 8.3.1969)

S. No.	Description of Goods	Percentage Rate of Tax
1	2	3
1.	Bullion (Gold or Silver)	1
2.	Iron Ore	1
3.	Cereals and Pulses in all forms (including <i>Atta</i> , <i>Maida</i> , <i>Suji</i> and <i>Bran</i>) :	
	(a) <i>Bajra</i> , <i>Jowar</i> , and <i>Maize</i>	1
	(b) Others (including <i>Gowar</i> and <i>Kulthi</i>)	2
4.	Bread	2
5.	<i>Desi</i> sweet-meats and <i>namkins</i>	2
6.	<i>Papad</i>	2
7.	Ornaments made of silver (not including imitation silver) except goods mentioned at serial number 27	2
8.	Tractors and spare parts thereof	2
9.	Cotton yarn and cotton yarn waste	2
10.	Sewing thread	3
11.	<i>Ghee</i> and butter	3
12.	Hides and skins, whether raw or dressed	3
13.	Raw wool	3
14.	Goat Hair	3
15.	Mica	3
16.	Cotton, that is to say, all kinds of cotton (indigenous or imported in its manufactured or unmanufactured state, whether ginned or unginned, baled, pressed or otherwise, but not including cotton waste	3
17.	Oil-seeds	3
18.	Coal, including coke in all its forms	3
19.	Iron and Steel, that is to say:	3
	(a) pig iron and scrap	
	(b) iron plates sold in the same form in which they are directly produced by the rolling mills	
	(c) steel scrap, steel ingots, steel billets, steel bars and rods	

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

1	2	3
	(d) (i) steel plates, (ii) steel sheets, (iii) sheets bars and tin bars, (iv) rolled steel sections, (v) tool alloy steel	} Sold in the same form in which they are directly produced by the rolling mills
20.	Iron dust, and iron and steel defectives	3
21.	Jute, <i>Sann</i> , and <i>Ambadi</i> whether baled or otherwise	3
22.	<i>Kattha</i>	3
23.	Pesticides including fungicides	3
24.	Oilcakes other than those exempted under the Schedule to the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954 (Rajasthan Act 29 of 1954)	3
25.	All kinds of <i>Gota-kinari</i> , <i>Salma</i> , <i>Sitara</i> and <i>Badla</i>	3
26.	Ornaments made of gold (not including imitation gold) except goods at serial number 27	3
27.	Jewellery consisting wholly or partly of gems or stones, (precious or semi-precious) or pearls (real or cultured)	5
28.	All articles of gold and silver other than ornaments and jewellery	5
29.	All articles made of ivory or inlaid therewith	5
30.	All plants and equipments and their accessories (including service-metres) required for generation, transmission, or distribution of electric power	5
31.	All edible oils excluding Hydrogenated oils (including <i>Vanaspati</i>) and Palm oil and refined coconut oil	5
32.	Palm oil and refined coconut oil	10
33.	Hydrogenated oils including <i>Vanaspati</i>	10
34.	Pure silk and goods of all types made of such silk including pure silk fabrics	10
35.	Furs and skins (other than those of cattle, sheep or goat) and articles of personal or domestic use made therefrom	10
36.	All kinds of leather goods except footwear	10
37.	Sheets, cushions, pillows, mattresses and other articles made from foam-rubber or plastic-foam or other synthetic foam	10
38.	All kinds of furniture and office equipment other than metal furniture or metal equipment	10

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

1	2	3
39.	Glazed tiles, mosaic tiles, laminated sheets and sunmica sheets	10
40.	Cement including articles made of cement	10
41.	All types of sanitary goods and fittings and all types of pipes and pipe fittings	10
42.	Dyes, paints and varnishes, dry colours, pigments, lacquers, glue, polish (other than boot-polish), paint-brush, sand-paper, turpentine oil, enamels and white oil	10
43.	All articles made of glass (except glasses for spectacles, bangles, chimneys of lamps and lanterns and phials)	10
44.	Motor vehicles including chassis of motor vehicles and motor-bodies but excluding goods covered by serial number 8 and 46	10
45.	Tyres, tubes, spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles excluding those meant for tractors	10
46.	Motor-cycles and motor-cycle combinations, motor scooters, 3-wheeler motor vehicles of the tempo type, motorettes and tyres, tubes and spare parts and accessories of motor-cycles, motor cycle combination, motor scooters, 3-wheeler motor vehicles of the tempo type, and motorettes	10
47.	Perambulators and parts and accessories thereof	10
48.	Dry fruits	10
49.	All kinds of eatables and non-alcoholic potable liquids such as biscuits, confectionery, fruits, syrups, aerated waters distilled juices (<i>ark</i>), jams (<i>Chatni</i> , <i>Murabbas</i>), fruit juices, essences, <i>gulkand</i> etc. packed in tins or bottles or plastic containers or sealed packings of any kind	10
50.	All kinds of clocks, time pieces and watches and parts and accessories thereof	10
51.	Binoculars, telescopes and opera glasses	10
52.	Vacuum flasks of every description, including hot water, ice and food jars, ice boxes or containers and thermos flasks	10
53.	Picnic sets	10
54.	Typewriters, tabulating machines, calculating machines and duplicating machines and parts thereof	10
55.	Potash, fireworks, crackers and other explosives	10

APPENDIX VI—(contd.)

1	2	3
56	All kinds of electrical goods, including torches, cells, casings, electric fans, lighting bulbs, electrical earthenware, electrical porcelain ware and other accessories excluding goods mentioned at serial number 30	10
57.	Perfumery (excluding <i>Agarbattis</i> , <i>Dhoop</i> and <i>Loban</i>), cosmetics and all toilet articles including toilet soaps, tooth pastes including <i>Manjan</i> , combs, brushes, perfumed hair oil etc. razors, safety razors, safety razor blades and other shaving articles	10
58.	Table cutlery including knives, forks and spoons excluding those covered by serial number 72	10
59.	All types of crockery	10
60.	China-wares and glazed earthenwares and articles made of porcelain	10
61.	Country liquor as declared for the purpose of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 2 of 1950)	10
62.	Opium as defined in Section 3 of the Opium Act 1878 (Central Act 1 of 1878)	10
63.	Gramophones, records and needles including spare parts and accessories of gramophones	10
64.	Wireless reception instruments and apparatus, radios and radio-gramophones, electrical valves, accumulators, amplifiers and loud-speakers and spare parts and accessories thereof	12
65.	Dictaphone and other similar apparatus for recording sound and spare parts and accessories thereof	12
66.	Sound transmitting equipment including telephones, loud-speakers, microphones and spare parts thereof	12
67.	Cinematographic equipment including cameras, projectors and sound recording and reproducing equipment, lenses, films and parts and accessories required for use therewith	12
68.	(a) Photographic and other cameras and enlargers, lenses, films and plates, paper and cloth and other parts and accessories required for use therewith and X-ray apparatus (including parts and accessories thereof and films required for use therewith	12
	(b) Photographic prints	12
69.	Iron and steel safes, almirahs and treasure chests	12

APPENDIX VI—(concl'd.)

1	2	3
70.	All kinds of metal furniture, cabinetware and office equipment	12
71.	Pile carpets	12
72.	Articles and wares made of stainless steel excluding safety razor blades	12
73.	Arms and weapons including rifles, revolvers, pistols and ammunition and accessories thereof	12
74.	Cigarette cases and lighters	12
75.	Refrigerators, air-conditioning and other cooling plants and apparatus and components and parts thereof	15
76.	Beer and other kinds of Foreign and Indian made Foreign liquors as declared for the purpose of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 2 of 1950) containing not more than 10% of proof spirit	15
77.	Foreign and Indian made Foreign Liquors as declared for the purpose of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 2 of 1950) other than those covered by serial number 76	25
78.	(a) Aviation spirit	8
	(b) High Speed diesel oil	10
	(c) Petrol	12.5
	(d) Light diesel oil	20
79.	All goods taxed and not covered by serial number 1 to 78.	7

APPENDIX VII

Income from Sale of Stamps in Banswara District

(Rupees)

Year	Non-judicial	Judicial
1960-61	35,563	37,868
1961-62	43,821	36,725
1962-63	46,851	33,907
1963-64	72,818	31,522
1964-65	60,389	32,514
1965-66	89,866	33,101
1966-67	81,837	32,608
1967-68	96,760	39,130
1968-69	1,28,569	45,255

Source : Office of the Collector, Banswara.

APPENDIX VIII

Income from Registration of Vehicles in Banswara District

Year	No. of Vehicles registered	Total Registration fee (Rs.)
1960-61	28	48
1961-62	13	132
1963-64	21	42
1964-65	20	86
1965-66	33	678
1966-67	23	594
1967-68	27	637
1968-69	16	298

Source : Office of the Collector, Banswara. Figures for 1962-63 not available.

APPENDIX IX

Income from Registration of Documents in Banswara District

Year	No. of documents registered	Value of documents (Rs.)	Fee Realised (Rs.)
1962-63	530	18,094	7,348
1963-64	916	37,355	13,584
1964-65	1,141	27,123	15,021
1965-66	1,613	45,142	19,701
1966-67	1,053	45,991	17,217
1967-68	1,011	43,007	16,814
1968-69	1,253	N.A.	21,979

Source : Office of the Collector, Banswara.

APPENDIX X

Income from Central Excise—District Banswara

Year	(Rupees) Income
1960-61	44,998.93
1961-62	59,867.53
1962-63	59,618.17
1963-64	62,839.23
1964-65	1,25,951.36
1965-66	1,25,061.73
1966-67	98,187.32
1967-68	80,172.96
1968-69	94,256.25

Source : Office of the Inspector, Central Excise, Banswara

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

In the former State of Banswara, crimes such as robberies, dacoities and murders were committed in large numbers. During the four years preceding 1945-46, a total of 27 cases of murder, 10 cases of dacoity and 61 cases of robbery were reported.¹ Besides, minor offences during the years 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44 numbered 476, 598, 508, and 510 respectively.² Reasons of crimes in such a large number were attributed to forest clad hilly area which helped the offenders in escaping from the hands of justice because of absence of swifter means of transport and communications, necessary for apprehension and detection of the criminals. The State administration had introduced the system of road chowkidars for the safe conduct of traffic on important routes. Chowkidars were also appointed for night patrol of large villages situated far from police stations. After the formation of Banswara district in 1949, the number of dacoities and robberies decreased while the number of I.P.C.³ crimes increased during the recent years as will be evident from the following table which reveals the type and number of crimes in the district registered by the police for the period 1958 to 1969 :⁴

(Number)									
Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot- ing	Burg- lary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Misce- llaneous I.P.C.	Total
1958	—	4	9	10	61	67	28	93	272
1959	1	5	7	7	56	36	21	98	231
1960	1	10	15	14	79	67	39	162	387

1. *Reports on Administration of Banswara State* for various years.
2. *ibid.*
3. Indian Penal Code.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1959 and onwards.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	—	3	11	11	57	14	41	186	353
1962	3	10	13	8	99	47	40	204	424
1963	—	6	6	25	110	61	54	190	452
1964	2	8	13	39	125	44	66	208	505
1965	—	11	17	48	99	32	46	228	481
1966	3	13	11	49	93	50	65	288	572
1967	—	15	15	67	152	24	47	268	588
1968	1	14	12	79	122	35	51	278	592
1969	3	21	22	58	124	44	65	212	549

It would be observed from the above table that the important crimes reported in the Banswara district are burglary, riot and other theft. Further, the table reveals that during the period 1958 to 1968, cases of rioting increased eight fold, robbery four fold and burglary just doubled. This constant increase in number of various crimes can be ascribed to the following reasons: (1) increased population, (2) enmity due to disputes over land, (3) appalling poverty in the area coupled with soaring prices, (4) predominant population of tribal people who are ignorant and usually take recourse to factional fighting because of deep rooted group rivalries.

The results of the attempts made for the recovery of the stolen property for the period 1963 to 1969 were as follows :¹

Year	Property stolen during the year (Rs.)	Property recovered during the year (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery to stolen property
1963	98,954	37,448	35.2
1964	65,261	28,517	43.7
1965	49,380	30,140	61.0
1966	52,102	30,096	57.8
1967	78,207	26,387	33.7
1968	70,424	14,375	20.4
1969	88,148	52,919	60.0

It can be seen from the above table that the amount of property stolen after the year 1963 had been decreasing as compared to that

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1964 and onwards.

year. There was a fall in the amount of property recovered during the year 1968 as compared to preceding years.

Banswara being an inter-state border district, the border offences during the five years from 1964 to 1968 took place as given below :¹

Year	(Number) Border offences
1964	18
1965	62
1966	40
1967	37
1968	18

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Historical Background

Police duties were, till the beginning of the 20th century, performed solely by a small army maintained by the then Banswara Durbar. At that time there was no satisfactory arrangement for security of either life or property. With a view to securing the efficient detection and regular registration of crimes, a separate Police Department was organised in 1904 and was placed under a Superintendent. Police force in 1904 included a Superintendent, an Inspector, five *Thanedars*, 15 mounted constables and a few constables. The entire police staff was distributed over nine police stations and nine police out-posts in the state. This organisation of police force was helpful in decreasing crimes of violence, and an almost entire cessation of complaints on the part of neighbouring states in whose territories the depredations of the Banswara bhils were formerly notorious.²

In 1906, Jagir police was organised in the State and placed under Jagirdars, who gave them land in lieu of services rendered. However, all the jagir police worked under the guidance of the State Superintendent of Police and helped state police in the maintenance of peace and order and in the prevention and detection of crimes in Jagir areas. In the year 1907, the State also organised village police for *Khalsa* areas. For protection purposes, village chowkidars were appointed in different villages and they

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Banswara.

2. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 184.

functioned under the supervision of State police officials. In 1920-21, the number of police stations and out-posts was increased. The police force consisted of 188 constables and a few officers. It was distributed among six police stations and eight police out-posts located at the following places in the State :

POLICE STATIONS :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Banswara | 2. Kalinjara |
| 3. Danpur | 4. Khamera |
| 5. Partapur | 6. Sodalpur |

OUT-POSTS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bhoongra | 2. Peepalda |
| 3. Peepal Khoont | 4. Bhundwai |
| 5. Sarodiya | 6. Jagpura |
| 7. Lauhariya | 8. Bhopalpura |

The Jagir police in the year 1920-21 consisted of 87 constables and was distributed among the Jagirs as follows :

- | | |
|------------|----|
| 1. Khandoo | 9 |
| 2. Garhi | 68 |
| 3. Arthuna | 10 |

In 1944-45, the Police Department was expanded both at the officer level and in the ranks. Salaries of personnel were raised. Provision was made for training of personnel. Increase in the number of chowkidars and constables for the rural areas was sanctioned by the State administration.¹ As the system of intelligence work was not properly organised, one post of Intelligence Sub-Inspector was created. This set-up of Police Department with certain minor changes from time to time continued till 1949 when the State was integrated into Rajasthan.

Police set-up after merger

After the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, the former Banswara State and Kushalgarh Chief-ship were grouped into a district and a District Superintendent of Police was put in charge of it. He was assisted by

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1944-45*, p. 5.

a Deputy Superintendent of Police in his executive duties. The district was placed in the Udaipur Range. In 1951, for the purpose of police administration, the district was divided into two Police Circles viz., Banswara and Kushalgarh, each under the charge of a Circle Officer. These circles comprised 11 police stations and 18 police out-posts. The distribution was as follows :¹

Police Circles	Police Stations	Police Out-posts
1. Banswara	1. Banswara	1. Talwara
		2. Banswara Town
	2. Danpur	3. Ghori Tejpur
	3. Garhi	4. Partapur
	4. Khamera	5. Bhoongra
		6. Jagpura
		7. Narwali
	5. Lauhariya	8. Chandooji-ka-Gara
	6. Peepal Khoont	9. Sodalpur
	7. Sajjangarh	10. Anas
		11. Barodiya
2. Kushalgarh	8. Kushalgarh	12. Doongra
	9. Patan	13. Khandoo
	10. Shergarh	14. Arthuna
		15. Chandarwara
		16. Phalwa
	11. Sallopat	17. Gagar Talai
		18. Mehdi Khera

Present set-up

The Superintendent of Police, Banswara is the head of the department of police at the district level. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Udaipur Range, with headquarters at Udaipur. In matters of administration he is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police. The entire police of the district is divided into two circles, viz , Banswara and Kushalgarh Circles, each under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The circles are again divided into police stations which in their turn are sub-divided into police out-posts. Banswara circle comprises six police stations and Kushalgarh circle five police stations.

1. *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan, 1951, p. 22.*

Altogether there are 11 police stations and 17 police out-posts. The distribution of police circles, police stations and police out-posts is given in appendix I at the end of the chapter.

The police force in the district consists of two categories, viz., Armed Police and Civil Police. The former comes into operation when dacoities and robberies are committed or a breach of peace is apprehended. Besides, the services of the armed police are utilised for escorting the treasury and for protection of the government property. It is also deployed whenever emergency requires, either for security reasons or for restoring order. The total strength of the police force, both civil and armed, includes one Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police, two Inspectors of Police, one Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police, 21 Sub-Inspectors of Police, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, 75 head constables and 432 constables.

The present strength of the armed police consists of one Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police, 28 head constables and 124 constables.

Among the present staff of the civil police are included two Inspectors of Police, 21 Sub-Inspectors of Police, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, 47 head constables and 308 constables.

A Police line is maintained at Banswara where preliminary training is given to the constables. The police personnel are sent to Udaipur, Kishangarh, Kherwara and Jaipur for various short-term training courses. A mess and a canteen are run in the police line. Head constables receive a mess allowance at the rate of Rs. twelve per month.

The functions of the district police include the prevention and detection of crimes, maintenance of law and order, escorting and guarding prisoners, guarding treasuries etc. They have also to perform many other duties connected with the maintenance of law and order and service of summons, execution of warrants and the prosecution of criminals.

Duties of police officers from the Superintendent down to the constables are defined in the Rajasthan Police Rules, 1965 which are in force in the district. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is in-charge of prevention and detection of crime as a Circle Officer and functions along with other subordinate personnel under the control of the District Superintendent of Police.

Traffic Police

Separate staff for traffic police in Banswara district is sanctioned. The small contingent of traffic police consisting of one head constable and six constables forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the district. The traffic police function under the control of the Superintendent of Police and their main responsibility is to direct and control traffic according to traffic rules.

Challani Guard

The only Challani Guard in the district is at Kushalgarh. They escort under-trials to and from the judicial courts. The staff of the Challani Guard consists of one head constable and six constables. This contingent of Challani Guard form part of the civil police sanctioned for the district.

Home Guards

One company of home guards was sanctioned in Banswara district in 1964. It is placed under the district Superintendent of Police as ex-officio commandant. The total strength of this contingent was 55 volunteers. The term of volunteers for active enlistment was five years. During their membership period, volunteers were imparted training in rifle shooting guard duties, drills and civil defence duties. The Home Guards are deployed for service at the time of emergency both for government and public purposes. During the course of training or refresher course, Home Guards are paid Re. one per day per person. During the period 1963-64 to 1965-66, 144 Home Guards were trained. Since then no training or refresher course has been organised in the district.

Anti-Corruption Organisation

The Anti-corruption Organisation was established in Rajasthan in 1956. Presently it is controlled by a Deputy Inspector General of Police with the powers of a head of the department. In 1957, a common out-post of the department covering the districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Chittaurgarh was established at Udaipur. The out-post continues to function under a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is assisted by one Sub-Inspector of Police and one head constable, four constables and necessary supporting office staff. The Deputy Superintendent works under the control of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jaipur.

Between 1957 to 1969 as many as 96 complaints and cases were registered from the Banswara district. Out of these, 91 enquiries were completed. Ten government servants were either convicted by courts or punished departmentally on charges of corruption and three departmental enquiries against government servants were pending with the disciplinary authorities.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

In the beginning of the 20th century, a Jail was maintained at Banswara. Besides, lock-ups were maintained in the districts of Banswara and at Kushalgarh. The Jail conditions during that period were not satisfactory. About the State Jail at Banswara, Erskine, in 1909, observed thus : "The State possesses one Jail (at the capital) which has accommodation for fifty-four convicts and fourteen under-trial prisoners and has been repeatedly condemned as unsuitable and insanitary."¹

In 1908-09, some liberal reforms were introduced by the then State Government with a view to systematising prison administration. Separate wards for under-trials and sick prisoners were constructed. Some sanitary arrangements were also improved upon, thereby making the Jail building capable of accommodating 80 prisoners. A small manufactory in the Jail was established in which prisoners were trained to manufacture ropes coarse cloth, *newar*, *tat-patti* and durries.

At the time of the merger of the former Banswara State into Rajasthan in 1949, the Civil Judge, Banswara acted as the Superintendent of the Jail at Banswara. For purposes of general administration, the Jail was placed under a Jailor. The administration of Jail was governed by the Ajmer-Merwara Jail Manual of 1936 and subsequent rules made thereunder. The Jail guard consisted of two *Havildars* and 24 warders. The Medical Officer of the state hospital attended to the sick prisoners regularly.

After the integration of the Banswara State and Kushalgarh Chiefship into Rajasthan in 1949, one C class Jail at Banswara under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent and a Judicial lock-up at Kushalgarh under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kushalgarh were established. In the Banswara district, at present, there are two sub-Jails at Banswara and Kushalgarh. For administrative purposes each has a Jailor designated as officer-

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 184.

in-charge of sub-jail. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan is the controlling and co-ordinating authority in respect of the above sub-jails.

BANSWARA SUB-JAIL—The Banswara sub-Jail was established as a Jail during the princely regime and is presently accommodated in an old building of the State times. It is situated in the centre of the city and can accommodate about 160 prisoners. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one month are housed here. But the prisoners sentenced for more than one month but less than three months are detained here for extra manual labour in the garden and cultivation of land etc., within the Jail premises. Besides, under-trials are also housed in the sub-jail. Female prisoners are housed in a separate ward of the jail. There is no special class of prisoners like the political prisoners. Besides, there is no separate arrangement for housing juvenile delinquents who after conviction are sent to District Jail, Udaipur.

In 1962, Banswara Jail was made a sub-Jail (First Class) and still functions as such. At present, the staff of the Sub-Jail consists of an Assistant Jailor, two head warders and 8 warders and has been placed under the supervision of the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Banswara.

Prison discipline is maintained in accordance with the Jail regulations and orders issued by the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur. No instance of disorderly behaviour by the prisoners has been reported in recent years.

Medical facilities to the prisoners have been extended through the services of a part-time doctor and a compounder who occasionally visit the sub-jail. Cases which require special treatment are sent to the nearby hospital. The period of stay of prisoners in the sub-jail being short, facilities for vocational training and education of the prisoners are not provided. Newspapers are supplied for the use of literate prisoners. Cinema shows, exhibiting feature films, are arranged by the Public Relations Officer, Banswara.

In order to ensure efficient management and the effective enforcement of rules and regulations for the treatment of inmates in the prison, a board of Jail visitors is constituted from time to time, consisting of three non-official members who visit the Jail occasionally. The visitors can hear, and make enquiries into, any complaint or representation from any prisoner.

On completing the visit, the visitor records in the visitors book, the date and hour of his visit and the remarks and suggestions if any, he may wish to make. The visitors should satisfy themselves that the laws and regulations for the management of the prison and the treatment of prisoners are observed satisfactorily.

Jail population (year-wise) of prisoners for the years 1962-63 to 1968-69 is given below :¹

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year	Admission of prisoners during the year	Prisoners released during the year	Prisoners at the end of the year	(Number)
					Average daily population
1962-63	32	268	293	7	24
1963-64	7	259	245	21	22
1964-65	21	364	367	18	20
1965-66	18	453	450	21	22
1966-67	21	220	221	20	23
1967-68	20	210	209	21	23
1968-69	21	250	254	17	23

KUSHALGARH SUB JAIL—Kushalgarh sub-Jail was established during the time of the then chiefship. After the integration of princely states in 1949, it was classed as a B class sub-jail. Only under-trials and those sentenced upto one month imprisonment are detained in the sub jail. Those sentenced for a longer term are transferred to the Udaipur District Jail. At present, the staff of the sub-jail consists of an Assistant Jailor, one head warder and 7 warders. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kushalgarh is officer-in-charge of the sub-jail. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, the Collector of the district, the Superintendent of Jails, Udaipur Circle and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kushalgarh are the official visitors to the sub-jail. Non-official visitors have not been appointed by the State Government since 1960-61.

The sub-jail is accommodated in an old government building situated in the outskirts of the city. Its capacity is to accommodate 30 prisoners only. Female prisoners are lodged in a separate cell earmarked for the purpose. However, there is no provision for housing political prisoners and juveniles separately. One part-time medical officer and one

1. Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

compounder look after sick prisoners. Hindi newspapers and periodicals are supplied to the prisoners who are also released on parole and furlough to keep in touch with their kith and kin. They are allowed to get letters and have interviews and other amenities like sports and daily physical training to break the monotony of jail life.

Since majority of the prisoners housed in the sub-jail are under-trials, they are not required to put in any labour. Prisoners have to prepare their own meals out of the food stuff provided to them by the Jail authorities, the scale of which is prescribed by the government. There are two types of scales prescribed by the government for the diet of the prisoners, viz., labouring diet and non-labouring diet. The former consists of flour of imported wheat (593 gm.), *dal* (87 gm.), un-ground salt (17 gm.), linseed oil (15 gm.), un-ground condiments (7 gm.), *gur* twice a week (29 gm.) and firewood (700 gm.). The breakfast consists of parched gram (58 gm.). The non-labouring diet is similar except that the quantity of flour and *dal* are less (525 gm. and 58 gm. respectively) and no *gur* is provided.

Discipline is maintained in accordance with the Jail regulations. Prisoners have been usually quite and well behaved. There is no report of unruly behaviour on the part of the prisoners during recent years.

The total expenditure for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 19,064.

Jail population (year-wise) together with daily average population of prisoners for the years 1962-63 to 1968-69 is detailed below :¹

(Number)					
Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year	Admission of prisoners during the year	Prisoners released during the year	Prisoners at the end of the year	Average daily population
1962-63	10	168	174	4	14
1963-64	4	152	136	20	6
1964-65	20	154	163	11	8
1965-66	11	164	163	12	8
1966-67	12	245	242	15	11
1967-68	15	199	207	7	11
1968-69	7	133	125	15	6

1. Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

JUDICIARY

Historical sketch

Upto the closing years of the 19th century, the judicial administration in the erstwhile Banswara State was of the primitive kind.¹ The *Thanedars* and *Faujdar*s not only arrested, accused and held preliminary enquiries but also imposed fines for petty offences. For major offences, cases were forwarded to the *Kamdar* of the State who decided all criminal cases, subject to the approval of the Maharawal. The punishment awarded was usually in the nature of a compensation to the complainant and a fine to the State, with imprisonment until the amount was paid or security given. Imprisonment as a means of punishment did not find favour. The bulk of the civil suits were decided by a Panchayat, a tribunal well adapted to the feelings of the people because the awards generally provided satisfaction to the litigants.

Some reforms in the sphere of judicial administration were carried out in the beginning of 20th century by investing all the tahsildars of the area with magisterial powers. They could decide civil suits upto Rs. 100 in value. Appeals against the decisions of tahsildars lay with the *Faujdar* who could decide civil suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value. The highest appellate court at that time was the State Council which exercised the functions of a Sessions Court for the trial of cases committed to it by the *Faujdar*. The State Council also had the power to decide legal cases in which some leading nobles of the State were involved. A few leading jagirdars of the State were also invested with second or third class magisterial powers within their respective estates and appeals against their decisions could be made to the *Faujdar*.

In 1923-24, the composition of the State Council was altered. Before 1923-24, it was presided over by the Maharawal and decisions passed by it were held to be final. Under the new composition, the decisions of the council were no longer held final and appeals could be made to the ruler for decision. The ruler no longer presided over its deliberations, and it was renamed as the judicial and legislative council. It consisted of one president and four members and exercised the powers of a High Court. It was vested with appellate and original civil and criminal jurisdiction. In cases where punishment of more than seven years rigorous imprisonment was awarded, the approval of the ruler was necessary.

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 150.

Further, as a measure of judicial reform, civil and criminal courts were separated. Banswara State, for judicial purposes, was divided into two divisions namely Northern Division and Southern Division. On the criminal side two courts of district judges, two courts of second class magistrates and four courts of third class magistrates were established. Judicial Organisation on civil side comprised of one *Sadar Adalat Dewani*, headquartered at Banswara and two *Dewani Adalats* stationed at Garhi and Khandoo.

In 1940, the State Judicial Council was abolished and a High Court was established in its place in Banswara. It was vested with original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. It had the power to issue rules, circulars and other regulations for the guidance of all the subordinate judicial courts in the State. The High Court could hear appeals of every description, civil and criminal. Appeals against the decisions of the High Court could be made to the Maharawal who alone enjoyed royal prerogatives. His court was named *Ijlas Alia*. In 1944-45, *Ijlas Alia* was renamed as *Paramochashansthana* (the highest body).

In 1946-47, the following courts administered justice in the erst-while Banswara State :¹

1. District and Sessions Court, Banswara
2. Civil Court, Banswara
3. I Class Magistrate's Court, Northern Division
4. I Class Magistrate's Court, Southern Division
5. Munsif and II Class Magistrate's Court, Khandoo
6. Three Courts of Tahsildars vested with II Class Magisterial powers
7. One II class Magistrate's Court for forest area

Thus, the judicial system of Banswara was modern to some extent and continued to be so till 1948 when the State was merged into the former Rajasthan. As a result of integration and judicial reorganisation thereof, a court of the District and Sessions Judge was established at Banswara. Besides, the courts of Additional District Magistrate and Civil Judge and a court of Munsif Magistrate were established in the area.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Banswara State, 1946-47.*

After the integration of former Rajasthan Union with greater Rajasthan in 1949, some important changes were brought about in the judicial set-up of the area. The district was brought in line with other administrative units of Rajasthan. The judicial set-up in the area in 1950-51 was as follows :

1. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Banswara
2. Munsif, Banswara
3. Munsif, Kushalgarh
4. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Banswara
5. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kushalgarh
6. Extra Magistrate I class, Banswara.

Present Position

The court of Civil and Additional Sessions Judge continued to function till 1958 when its status was raised to that of an Additional District and Sessions Court. Presently, the District Court is the only civil court whose territorial jurisdiction extends over the entire area covered by Banswara district. For administrative purposes the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge has been placed under the court of District and Sessions Judge, Pratapgarh. The territorial jurisdictions of the Munsif Courts at Banswara and Kushalgarh extend over the entire areas of Banswara and Kushalgarh sub-divisions respectively. The Munsif Magistrates are vested with first class magisterial powers and hear both civil and criminal cases.

The subordinate staff attached to the various courts in the district consists of a few clerks and class IV employees. Statement showing institution and disposal of criminal cases in Banswara during the years 1958-59 to 1968-69 appears in Appendix II.

On the criminal and revenue side the location and jurisdiction of the various courts in 1969 was as follows :

Name of the Court	Location	Jurisdiction
1. Collector and District Magistrate, Banswara	Banswara	District Banswara
2. Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Officer	Banswara	Banswara sub-Division

1. Source : Office of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Banswara.

	1	2	3
3.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Officer	Kushalgarh	Kushalgarh Sub-Division
4.	Tahsildar Ghatol (II class Magistrate)	Ghatol	Tahsil Ghatol
5.	Tahsildar, Kushalgarh (II class Magistrate)	Kushalgarh	Tahsil Kushalgarh
6.	Tahsildar, Garhi (II class Magistrate)	Garhi	Tahsil Garhi
7.	Tahsildar, Bagidora (II class Magistrate)	Bagidora	Tahsil Bagidora

The Collector, Banswara as District Magistrate is sub-ordinate in criminal matters to the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Banswara, but is at the apex of the district revenue courts. Below the District Magistrate, in both criminal and revenue matters, are the sub-divisional magistrates/officers at Banswara and Kushalgarh. Both the officers enjoy first class magisterial powers. Below the Sub-Divisional Magistrates/Officers are the courts of tahsildars who are vested with second class magisterial powers.

Nyaya Panchayats

As a result of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, Nyaya Panchayats have been established. There are 31 Nyaya Panchayats functioning in the district. They are vested with certain judicial powers, both civil and criminal. Minor criminal offences and civil suits upto Rs. 250 in valuation can be tried by them. The constitution, powers and functions of Nyaya Panchayats have been described in the chapter on Local Self-Government.

Legal Profession

There are two Bar Associations in the district at Banswara and Kushalgarh.

The Bar Association, Banswara was established in 1937 with an initial strength of eight members. At present, it has 26 legal practitioners on its rolls. The Bar Association, Banswara is affiliated to Bar Council of Rajasthan, Jodhpur. Besides, some of the members of the Bar have actively participated in public life and have attained high positions. The Bar Association, Banswara has its own constitution and elections of office bearers are held from time to time. Among its office bearers are included

one President, one Secretary and a few members of executive council. The Bar Association maintains its own library.

The Bar Association, Kushalgarh was founded in 1948. The Association has a President and a Secretary, who are annually elected by the members. In 1969, its membership was 8. The association maintains a small library. The members of the Bar Association are reported to have participated in elections to various local bodies in the area and held various elected posts namely membership of the Municipal Board, Kushalgarh and Chairmanship (*Pradhan*) and Vice-Chairmanship (*Up-Pradhan*) of the Panchayat Samiti, Kushalgarh, in different years.

APPENDIX I

Police Circles, Police Stations and Police Out-posts in Banswara District (1969)¹

Police Circle	Police Station	Police out-post
1. Banswara	1. Banswara	1. Rajtalab
		2. Surajpole
		3. Talwara
		4. Khandoo
	2. Khamera	5. Bhoongra
		6. Narwali
	3. Danpur	7. Ghorī Tejpur
	4. Peepal Khoont	8. Sodalpur
	5. Lauhariya	9. Jagpura
	6. Garhi	10. Partapur
		11. Arthuna
2. Kushalgarh	7. Kushalgarh	12. Kushalgarh
		Doongra
		13. Kushalgarh
		Kasba
	8. Shergarh	14. Phalwa
	9. Kalinjara	15. Sajjangarh
		16. Barodiya
	10. Sallopat	17. Anas
	11. Patan	

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Banswara.

APPENDIX II

Criminal Cases-District Banswara¹

					(Number)
Year	Previous Balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1958-59	411	1,205	1,616	1,304	312
1959-60	322	961	1,283	1,019	264
1960-61	228	1,397	1,625	1,169	456
1961-62	956	1,534	2,490	1,505	985
1962-63	985	1,646	2,631	1,670	961
1963-64	445	1,473	1,918	1,264	654
1964-65	741	1,635	2,376	1,411	985
1965-66	899	2,385	3,284	2,187	1,097
1966-67	922	1,777	2,699	1,566	1,133
1967-68	1,153	1,767	2,920	1,534	1,386
1968-69	1,386	1,926	3,312	2,005	1,307

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1960 and onwards.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The administrative set-up of the departments other than those described in other chapters is as follows:

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture Department

For purposes of agricultural administration the district falls in the Udaipur division of the Agriculture Department. At the district level the Agriculture Department is represented by a District Agriculture Officer, headquartered at Banswara. His office was first established in 1950. The present strength of the District Office comprises one District Agriculture Officer, one agriculture fieldman, one agriculture assistant, one plant protection assistant, four plant protection supervisors, seven plant protection fieldmen, one horticulture assistant, one trained gardner, one cotton inspector, seven cotton fieldmen and one driver, besides the usual ministerial staff. It functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director, Agriculture Department, Udaipur.

The District Agriculture Officer is responsible for looking after the agricultural activities of the district and for the execution of plans relating to agriculture in it. He helps in preparing agricultural production programme for the area, carrying out schemes and programmes of the department including the conducting and supervising agricultural demonstrations. He keeps field staff posted in the Panchayat Samitis in his jurisdictional area in touch with the latest technical know-how of agriculture and its application, and also helps propagation and adoption of improved agricultural practices in augmenting the yield of crops. He is particularly responsible for the implementation of schemes relating to oilseeds, cotton and sugar-cane production, soil conservation, plant protection, minor irrigation and installation of pumping sets, distribution of chemical fertilisers and improved seeds, reclamation of waste land and development of horticulture which are taken up in the district.

During the Third Five Year Plan period (1961-1966) 3,278 new wells were dug and 3,080 old wells renovated. The number of irrigation wells increased to 14,972 at the end of the year 1968-1969, of which 6,420 wells were in use. The details of various activities of the Agriculture Department in the district have been detailed in Chapter IV.

DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION OFFICE—The Soil Conservation Office in the district, which was established in 1963-1964 is under the charge of the District Soil Conservation Officer with headquarters at Banswara. In the year 1963-64, the strength of the office was one Soil Conservation Officer, and ten technical personnel viz., soil conservation assistants, fieldmen and overseers etc. Presently, besides the District Soil Conservation Officer, the office has five soil conservation assistants, one overseer, 16 fieldmen and necessary complement of ministerial staff. The District Soil Conservation Officer functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director, Agriculture Department, Udaipur.

The District Soil Conservation Officer looks after the soil and water conservation works undertaken in the district. He provides technical assistance by conducting demonstrations of contour bunding, bench terracing, *nalabandi* and gulley plugging in the cultivators' fields as also of methods of dry farming. Those cultivators who agree to execute soil conservation schemes are not only provided technical guidance but also granted financial assistance upto 75 per cent of the cost of implementing the schemes of the department.

During the year 1967-68, contour bunding in 5,381.7 hectares of land, bench terracing in 45.3 hectares and dry farming in 12,420 hectares was undertaken by the district office. During the year 1968-69, 3,983.7 hectares of land was brought under contour bunding, 7,642 hectares under dry farming and another 6.8 hectares was covered under bench terracing.

SOIL SURVEY OFFICE—This office is controlled by a Soil Survey Officer who functions under the Joint Director, Agriculture Department, Udaipur. He is assisted by one assistant agriculture chemist, four research assistants, one costographer, three fieldmen, one tracer, one laboratory assistant, two field attendants, two laboratory attendants, one driver, two clerks and a few class four employees. It was started in 1965 to carry out pre-irrigation soil survey of Mahi commanded area and of other medium and minor irrigation projects in the district. A semi-detailed survey of the Mahi Project commanded area covering 0.392 lakh hectares (0.76 lakh acres)

has been completed by the office, while survey work of other medium and minor sized irrigation areas is in progress.

Animal Husbandry Department

The Animal Husbandry Department in the district is under the charge of a District Animal Husbandry Officer with headquarters at Dungarpur. He is responsible to the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Udaipur Range, Udaipur for execution of all schemes pertaining to animal husbandry.

The district office was established in 1957 with headquarters at Banswara but in 1962, as a measure of administrative convenience, its headquarters were shifted to Dungarpur. At present (1969), the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Dungarpur looks after both the Banswara and Dungarpur districts. He is assisted in his work by one livestock inspector and necessary office staff.

The main duties of the District Animal Husbandry Officer are inspection of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and supervision of other activities relating to castration, inoculation etc. He also gives guidance for the improvement of breed of livestock. He arranges preventive measures for the checking of contagious diseases among livestock through various veterinary dispensaries and hospitals in the district, and advances loans for the opening of cattle breeding farms, dairy farms, poultry farms etc. Technical assistance is also provided to the field staff of the Panchayat Samitis and to the livestock farmers in the area.

Co-operative Department

The Co-operative Department in the district which was established in 1929 with headquarters at Banswara is controlled by the Assistant Registrar who is functioning under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Udaipur. Prior to 1959, the Udaipur office was responsible for this area also. The Assistant Registrar is assisted by 12 executive inspectors, 10 audit inspectors, two inspectors land records, 17 assistant inspectors and a few ministerial personnel.

The activities of the co-operative institutions in this district are being controlled and co-ordinated by the Assistant Registrar under the provisions of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965, and Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Rules, 1966. He is responsible for the promotion, registration, inspection of and enquiries in respect of the co-operative societies.

He is also empowered to deal with the arbitration, suppression, imposition of surcharge, and liquidation cases of the co-operative societies. The Assistant Registrar is also responsible to assist in the recovery of bank loans advanced to co-operative societies under the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965. He also exercises operational control over the credit facilities extended by the rural co-operative banks in the district.

During the period 1961-62 to 1966-67, 80 service co-operative societies, one land mortgage bank, four labour contract service co-operative societies and one marketing co-operative society were organised, in addition to re-organisation of 19 co-operative societies. In 1969, the total number of co-operative societies was 435 which had a membership of 44,301 persons. The largest number of co-operatives was that of agricultural credit societies, being 283, with their membership standing at 33,859 persons. The Co-operative Department in the district is engaged in reactivation of co-operative societies and efforts to raise the membership and capital of the co-operatives in the area.

Forest Department

Prior to the merger of the princely states of Banswara, Kushalgarh and Pratapgarh into Rajasthan in 1949, there was a separate Forest Officer in each of these states. After 1949, the Forest Office of the convenanting states were merged and a Divisional Forest Office was set-up and headquartered at Banswara. At present, the jurisdiction of the Banswara Forest Division extends over the area covered by the erstwhile states of Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Salempur range of Pratapgarh.

Besides the Divisional Forest Officer, there are 7 forest rangers, 2 deputy rangers, 47 foresters, 49 assistant foresters, 157 forest guards and necessary ministerial staff. The Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for forest conservancy and afforestation, demarcation and forest settlement, rehabilitation of degraded forests, soil conservation, grazing and pasture development and other forest development activities in this district. Details of forest activities are given in chapters I and IV of this volume.

Irrigation Department

An Executive Engineer, stationed at Banswara, is in-charge of the Irrigation Division, Banswara which functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Udaipur. The Banswara office was established in 1966. The Executive Engineer is assisted by

one senior draughtsman, one junior draughtsman, one computer, one tracer and usual office staff. Besides, one Assistant Engineer, Construction Sub-Division, Banswara and one Assistant Engineer, Maintenance Sub-Division, Banswara also function under him.

The office of the Assistant Engineer, Construction Sub-Division, Banswara was set-up in 1967 to undertake incomplete works started under famine relief grants. It consists of one Assistant Engineer, five Junior Engineers and some office staff. At present (1969), the construction work of a pick-up weir near village Chandooji-ki-Gara is under progress. Besides, installation of pumping sets for lift irrigation was also undertaken and five pumping sets were installed during the year 1968.

The office of the Assistant Engineer, Maintenance Sub-Division, Irrigation, Banswara, was set up in 1950 and was placed under the Udaipur Division for administrative control. At present, the Assistant Engineer is assisted by four overseers, one *mistry* and necessary office staff. His main responsibility is maintenance and repairs of existing tanks in the district. He endeavours to develop irrigation potential in the district by taking up of new projects and lift irrigation schemes. During the three Five Year Plan periods, Surwaniya, Haro, Makanpura, Delwara, Rammore Bassi, Mimkhor and Bhagora irrigation projects were completed. As a result, irrigation potential of 5,665.6 hectares (14,000 acres) of land has been developed out of which 2,832.8 hectares (7,000 acres) of land has been brought under irrigation. Besides, some irrigation projects, namely, Bhatiya, Khatia and Adai are under execution and 13 lift irrigation schemes have also been taken up.

MAHI PROJECT—A divisional office headed by an Executive Engineer with three sub-divisions was established in Banswara, in 1959, for the execution of the Mahi Project. In 1964, one Hydrel Survey and Investigation Division was created to look after investigations of Anas and Bane-shwar schemes in the Mahi river basin. In addition to these two divisions, one soil testing laboratory under the charge of an Assistant Research Officer was established at Mahi Dam site in 1964. In 1965, a Circle Office headed by a Superintending Engineer was set up at Banswara and was entrusted with the work of the planning of irrigation canal system in the area. The offices of the Mahi project at present (1968-69) are as under:

1. A Circle Office with headquarters at Banswara
2. Research Unit under the charge of an Assistant Research

Officer with headquarters at Mahi Dam site.

3. A Divisional Office with headquarters at Banswara.

At present, the project offices comprise one Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Research Officer, eight Assistant Engineers, 26 Junior Engineers, three senior draughtsmen, four junior draughtsmen, four tracers, two ferromen, five senior research assistants, three laboratory assistants, one civil accountant, one divisional accountant, two *patwaris* and other necessary ministerial staff.

The Superintending Engineer, Circle Office, is over all in-charge of the Mahi Project. The Executive Engineer, Divisional Office, is responsible for the construction of various works on the Mahi Project. This office had completed investigation work of the Mahi Dam alignment, right main canal and power channel by the end of 1968-69. The construction of government buildings at Banswara, rest house building (Mahi Project) at Banswara, buildings at dam site and construction work of 15 per cent of the canal distributaries and minors has also been completed. During the period 1959 to 1968, roads, canals and buildings at Mahi Dam site were constructed.

The Research Unit is responsible for detailed pre-construction investigations and soil tests for the construction of the project.

Industries Department

At the district level the Industries Department is represented by an inspector of weights and measures, headquartered at Banswara. His office was first established in April, 1963 in Banswara to enforce the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1956 throughout the Banswara district. With the enactment of the Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1964, the inspector was made responsible to enforce this law in the municipal areas of Banswara and Dungarpur towns. In 1965, he was also entrusted with the duties of an inspector, Industries Department. As such he also looks after various activities of the Department of Industries in the district. At present (1969), the office is manned by an inspector and one manual assistant, and is under the administrative control of the District Industries Officer, Udaipur. Its functions include verification and stamping of commercial weights and measures, seizure and detection of commercial weights and measures and enforcement of Shops and Commercial Establishments Act. Besides, the inspector looks after registration of small scale

industrial units, inspects industrial units to ensure utilisation of controlled raw material supplied for manufacturing purposes, collects and recovers lease rent and other charges from units in industrial area. Besides, he attends meetings of district level officers and Panchayat Samitis and tenders advice on matters pertaining to industrial activities. At present (1969) survey work of industrial units and establishment of industrial area in Banswara is under progress.

Mines and Geology Department

In 1953, the office of the Assistant Mining Engineer was started at Banswara but was shifted to Dungarpur in 1964. Since then, a mines foreman has been representing the department at Banswara. He functions under the Assistant Engineer, Dungarpur, whose jurisdiction extends over Banswara and Dungarpur districts. The mines foreman, Banswara inspects the mines and quarries, collects royalty on minerals, conducts geological surveys, and gives technical guidance to private parties who hold mining leases in the area. He is assisted by two mines guards and one clerk.

The number of leases of mines granted in the district and revenue accruing from royalty during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 are given below:

Year	No. of leases	Income (Rs.)
1965-66	3	61,213
1966-67	4	76,731
1967-68	11	1,19,842
1968-69	8	82,546

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department (Buildings & Roads), which has been functioning since the princely regime, is presently headed in the district by an Assistant Engineer, who has his headquarters at Banswara. He is under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Dungarpur and is assisted by four overseers, two of whom are headquartered at Ghatol and Garhi and the remaining two at Banswara. Besides, he has usual ministerial staff. The work of construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads and bridges in the district is looked after by this officer. The construction work is undertaken either departmentally, or through contractors. The Assistant Engineer

also functions as a district level officer and tenders technical advice on construction works undertaken in the district.

Some of the important construction works undertaken during the last three Five Year Plans were building of police line, Banswara, Police Station at Garhi and Danpur, higher secondary school, Banswara, tahsil building, Banswara, T.B. clinic and ward at Banswara and Sub-Divisional Officers' court at Kushalgarh. Besides, black top roads measuring 191.5 km. (119 miles), and seven submersive bridges were also constructed during the last three Five Year Plan periods. At present (1969) the following important works are in hand in the district:

1. Bituminised tar coal works on the Banswara-Pratapgarh road,
2. Painted/metalled, painted/gravelled works on the Banswara-Aspur road,
3. Bituminised work on the Banswara-Ratlam road,
4. Construction of Adiwasi Hostel at Ghatol,
5. Construction of auxilliary nurses' and mid-wives' hostel attached to the General Hospital, Banswara.

Education Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BANSWARA—After the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, the Education Department set up an office of a Deputy Inspector of Schools at Banswara in 1950. In the year 1961, the district was provided with a full-fledged Inspectorate headed by an Inspector of Schools, who is now assisted by one Deputy Inspector of Schools and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools and necessary ministerial staff. The Inspector of Schools is responsible for supervising and inspecting all the boys' primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools as well as senior teachers' certificate course schools in the area under his jurisdiction. Besides, he supervises and also tenders necessary administrative and technical guidance to the personnel engaged in the implementation of various educational programmes in the district, namely adult education programme, running of three hour schools, school complex scheme, enrolment drive, social education and *Poshahar* (mid-day-meals) programme. Details of these educational activities and educational institutions are given in the chapter on Education and Culture.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, UDAIPUR—For administrative purposes, all the girls' educational institutions of the Banswara district are under the control of the Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Udaipur who concurrently looks after five districts in the former Udaipur division. She is assisted by one Sub-Deputy Inspectress and necessary office staff and is responsible for the supervision and control of all girls' primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools in the district. She is also responsible for the implementation of the schemes relating to promotion of girls' education.

Medical and Health and Family Planning Department

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND HEALTH OFFICER, BANSWARA—The Medical and Health Department in the district is headed by a District Medical and Health Officer who is stationed at Banswara. His job is to look after all the hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres in the district.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING OFFICER, BANSWARA—The district Family Planning Office, Banswara was started in 1967. It is headed by a District Family Planning Officer headquartered at Banswara. This office is responsible for planning, implementing, co-ordinating, supervising and evaluating family planning programme at the district level and below. It has three divisions viz., administrative, education and information, and field operations and evaluation. The last one is further divided into three units namely statistical, sterilisation and mobile (Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device) units. The administrative division is responsible for preparation of the budget, maintenance of accounts and work relating to pecuniary incentives and grants to voluntary agencies. The staff of the administrative division consists of one Administrative Officer and necessary office staff.

The education and information division plans and co-ordinates publicity programmes for family planning and arranges training in extension and health education work for different categories of workers at various levels. It also arranges exhibitions, film shows, programme drives and educational campaigns for motivational purposes. The staff of this division comprises one Mass Education and Information Officer, two extension educators (one male and one female), one artist-cum-photographer, one operator, one driver and one cleaner.

The field operations and evaluation division has three units namely

sterilisation unit (both mobile and static), statistical unit and mobile IUCD unit. The staff of the sterilisation unit consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two staff nurses, one theatre assistant, two drivers-cum-mechanics, two compounders and a few attendants. Among the staff of the statistical unit are included one statistical investigator and two family planning field evaluation workers. The mobile IUCD unit consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon (female), one driver, two attendants, and one auxiliary nurse-cum-midwife. The field operations and evaluation division plans, implements and reviews service activities in the district. It co-ordinates activities of departmental resources, maternity centres and public health centres in the district for specialised services and consultation. Besides, this unit organises training programmes for IUCD and vasectomy also. The statistical unit supplies record and report forms to all peripheral units, compiles periodical reports, imparts training to subordinate staff and undertakes special diagnostic and assessment studies.

There are nine family planning centres, eight rural and one urban, in the Banswara district. The staff of the urban family planning centre consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two family planning educators, two welfare workers, one lady health visitor and a few other employees. The staff of the rural centres comprises eight female Civil Assistant Surgeons, eight family planning educators, eight computers, 40 auxiliary nurses-cum-midwives, eight lady health visitors and 32 family planning health assistants.

During the period April 1967 to March 1968, 1,063 persons (1,018 males and 45 females) were sterilised and 291 IUCD insertions performed; 7,550 condoms, 23,649 foam tablets, 34 diaphragms, two applicators and 239 jelly creams were distributed in Banswara district.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SMALLPOX ERADICATION PROGRAMME—
This office, which was started in 1964 is headed by a Medical Officer-in-Charge who is assisted by one health educator, 12 vaccinators, one driver and necessary office staff. Its main function is to vaccinate people for eradication of smallpox. During the period 1951–1965, 25,834 primary vaccinations and 26,320 re-vaccinations were performed. As regards the recent years, primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the four years 1966 to 1969 totalled 25,834 and 26,220 and 24,435 and 18,357 respectively.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME—The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in the district by the Medical Officer, In-charge, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Chittaurgarh whose office was established in 1955. He is assisted by one senior malaria inspector, one malaria inspector, 12 malaria surveillance inspectors, 51 malaria surveillance workers, one field worker, one driver and one cleaner. Main function of this unit is to eradicate malaria by insecticide (D. D. T.) spraying on human dwellings and cattle sheds so as to stop transmission of malaria besides treatment of malaria positive cases by examination of blood smears in the unit laboratory, passive surveillance with the co-operation of other medical agencies and active surveillance by having fortnightly, domiciliary visits of every village in the unit by the blood surveillance workers. During the years 1961 to 1968, blood smears of 52,989 persons were collected in the Banswara District. For administrative purposes the Medical Officer In charge of Chittaurgarh unit functions under the Assistant Director of Health Services (malaria), Bhilwara.

Public Health Engineering Department

In 1961, the Public Health Engineering Department of Rajasthan was entrusted with the task of execution of drinking water supply scheme in Banswara town, and accordingly a Water Works Office, headed by an overseer, was established in Banswara. Later, this office was entrusted with execution of water supply schemes in rural areas also and an Assistant Engineer was appointed to head the district unit. The water supply scheme of Banswara has since been completed and the execution of water supply schemes in rural areas are under progress. Important projects in hand are Ghatol, Bagidora, Talwara, Partapur, Chhinch, Boyi, Jaulana and Garhi. Besides, the re-organisation of the Banswara water supply scheme is nearing completion. The water supply scheme for Kushalgarh has been sanctioned by the government and execution work of the scheme has been taken up.

The staff of the Assistant Engineer's office consists of three engineering subordinates and ministerial staff.

Social Welfare Department

The Social Welfare Department in the district is represented by a District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer who functions under the technical and administrative control of the Director, Social Welfare Department,

Rajasthan. The District Office was set up in 1956. The strength of this office consists of one welfare inspector, one operator, one driver, one accounts clerk and necessary office staff.

The District Officer is responsible for the implementation of social welfare schemes for uplift and advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. One girls' hostel, five boys' hostels, one *Anathalaya*¹ and one tailoring centre have been established by the Social Welfare Department. Financial assistance is also being provided to 12 hostels for both boys and girls in the district.

Labour Department

There is no separate office of the Labour Department in Banswara. The district is looked after by the Labour Inspector, Dungarpur, whose jurisdiction extends over this district. His controlling authority is the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Udaipur. The Labour Inspector is assisted by one clerk and a peon. He is responsible for enforcement in the district of the various labour laws made applicable in this district, besides, conciliating in cases of disputes covered by the Industrial Disputes Act.

District Employment Office

The District Employment Office, Banswara was started in 1960 with an initial strength of one District Employment Officer and two clerks, which has been now (1969) increased by the addition of a Junior Employment Officer and other ministerial staff. The main function of this office is to assist employment seekers in obtaining jobs, and employers in finding suitable hands. Besides, vocational guidance is also provided by this office. During the year 1968, the number of persons registered was 1,501 and those who secured employment through the exchange was 303. In that year, the number of employers using the services of employment exchange and number of vacancies notified was 80 and 401 respectively.

District Supply Office

A District Supply Officer, headquartered at Banswara, functions under the control of the Collector. He is responsible for enforcement of Government rules and regulations regarding foodgrains, sugar and

1. In 1971-72 the *Anathalaya* was named as *Bal Graha* or Children's Home by the State Government.

other controlled commodities. He looks after proper distribution of controlled commodities and ensures maintenance of regular supplies of food-grains and sugar. He is assisted by necessary office staff.

Economics and Statistics Department

The district unit is headed by a statistical assistant who functions under the control of the District Statistician, Dungarpur. The district Statistical office collects basic statistics relating to the district, undertakes studies to reconcile the data furnished by various agencies in the district, conducts sample surveys, collects agricultural statistics and prepares progress reports of the plan schemes being implemented in the district. The data collected by him is passed on to the District Statistician who, in turn after proper scrutiny, forwards it to the Director of Economics and Statistics Department, Rajasthan.

Rajasthan State Electricity Board

The divisional office of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, under an Executive Engineer was established at Banswara in 1968. It functions under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur. At present, the Banswara division is divided into four sub-divisions, viz., (1) Banswara sub-division which is further divided into three sub-offices namely, Banswara, Partapur and Kushalgarh, (2) Dungarpur sub-division, (3) Sagwara sub-division (organisation and methods), (4) Sagwara sub-division (construction). The staff of the divisional office, Banswara comprises one Executive Engineer, one draughtsman, one tracer, one head clerk, 11 clerks, one stenographer and four class four employees. The staff of the sub-divisional office, Banswara includes one Assistant Engineer, 5 technical personnel, 11 clerks and five class four employees.

The Banswara district started receiving hydro-electricity from the Chambal in March, 1968. The total hydel power supply was to the tune of 14,82,696 kwh in 1968-69 transmitted and distributed through Sagwara by a line of 11 kv. Besides, there are two thermal power stations at Banswara and Kushalgarh. During 1968-69, the generation of electricity from the two thermal power stations was of the order of 2,17,318 kwh and hydel power to the tune 14,82,654 kwh. The total sale of electricity in Banswara during the year was 14,36,162 kwh.

During the years 1951-52 to 1968-69 extension work of 11 kv lines

over a distance of 170 km. and electrification of 41 localities was completed by the divisional office in the Banswara sub-division. Besides, 98 agricultural connections were provided by this office in the Banswara sub-division (electricity).

Taxation Department

This office which was established in 1963 and is headed by an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, who is assisted by one sales tax inspector and other necessary office staff. It is responsible for the enforcement of the relevant acts concerning Sales Tax, Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Tax, Entertainment Tax and Electricity Duty in the district as well as for their collection. The collection of these taxes during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 13,11,643, Rs. 13,83,861 and Rs. 17,11,766 respectively.

Public Relations Department

An Assistant Public Relations Officer with headquarters at Banswara functions under the administrative control of the Public Relations Officer, Dungarpur. He collects information on developmental activities and disseminates them to the public, press and to the departmental agencies. He propagates the progress achieved under the development plans as well as the Government policies through various media of publicity like distribution of literature, audio-visual means, exhibitions etc. He also acts as a press liaison officer of the State Government and makes arrangements for press conferences and interviews and visits of state guests. A mobile van along with a generator, projector and amplifier is provided by the department to the district unit. Besides the Assistant Public Relations Officer, an operator, a driver, a clerk and two peons are on the staff of the office.

Besides the above offices, there are a few others which have headquarters in the adjacent districts but whose jurisdiction extends to this district also, such as, Inspector, Devasthan, Inspector, Ayurved and Assistant Fisheries Development Officer, Dungarpur and Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Posts and Telegraphs Department

Before the integration of the former Banswara State into Rajasthan in 1949, a Sub-Office manned by a Postmaster and a clerk headquartered

at Banswara controlled the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the area. Banswara sub-office functioned under the administrative control of the Indore Postal Division. There were in all four sub-offices and 28 branch offices in the Banswara district.

In 1960, a separate postal circle of Rajasthan was created and the Banswara sub-office was placed under the jurisdiction of the Udaipur postal division. This arrangement still continues. At present (1968-69), the Banswara sub-division is headed by an Inspector of Post Offices, who is assisted by one sub-post master, nine clerks, seven postmen, one mail overseer and a few messengers.

Income Tax Department

There is no regular units or establishment in Banswara for income tax purposes. The administration of income tax in the district is looked after by the Income Tax Officer, Chittaurgarh who is assisted by some office staff. He occasionally visits the area for tax assessment.

Central Excise Department

The Central Excise Department at the district level is represented by the Inspector, Central Excise, headquartered at Banswara. He functions under the administrative control of the head-office at Chittaurgarh. He is assisted by some sepoy. His main function in the district is to realise central excise which in 1968-69 was Rs. 94,256.25.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORY

The foundation of the local self-government in the district of Banswara was laid with the establishment of Municipal Board at Banswara town during the year 1904¹. To begin with, the Municipal Board consisted of only nominated members whose number was determined by the State administration. Later on, during the year 1939 some elective element was also introduced². The Municipal institution was supervised by the Chief Executive Officer of the State. Its functions were mainly confined to conservancy and lighting and the main source of income was octroi. The annual expenditure usually exceeded the income and the deficit was made good by the State exchequer.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Presently there are two Municipal Boards in the district as detailed below :

Municipal Board, Banswara

The Banswara Municipal Board was constituted in 1904 by the former Banswara State and consisted of five members who were all nominated by the Durbar³. The *Kamdar* of the State was its president. The main source of income of the Municipal Board was octroi which amounted to Rs. 4,743 in 1905-06⁴. It attended to matters like lighting, surface cleaning and sanitation. The composition of the Municipal Board was changed in 1911-12 when the strength of the official members were reduced

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1. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency* (1908), p. 183.
 2. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Banswara.
 3. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency* (1908), p. 183.
 4. *ibid.*

to four, and seven non-official members were added.¹ In the following year some rules were framed by the *Kamdar* of the State to conduct the work of the Municipal Board.

In 1939, elections with restricted franchise to the Municipal Board were held and in 1952 all the members were elected for the first time by universal adult franchise under the provisions of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951².

According to the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 the State Government had the power to declare any local area to be a town municipality. In a local area a town or two or more neighbouring towns with or without certain neighbouring villages could be included. In every municipality there was to be a Municipal Board consisting of elected and nominated members. Among nominated members were included females or persons of the Backward Classes notified for this purpose under the Act. The State Government had the right to determine the number of members on the Municipal Board and fix the proportion of elected and nominated members. Elections to the Municipal Board were held on the basis of universal adult franchise. Elected members of the municipality were entitled to elect from amongst themselves one chairman and one vice-chairman. For transaction of day-to-day business the municipality could constitute some committees. The term of office of elected members of the municipality was three years which could be extended by one year in one instance.

In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was enforced by the State Government and some changes in the functioning of the municipalities were introduced. Notable among them was the appointment of the Executive Officer by the State Government. Formerly, under the Act of 1951, he was appointed by the Municipal Board. For purposes of elections to a municipality the municipal area was divided into as many wards as there were general seats fixed for the municipality by the Government. Composition of some committees viz., executive, finance, health and sanitation, building and works, rules and by-laws and public conveyance was made obligatory. The Municipal Board at Banswara at present functions according to the provisions of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 and is under the administrative control of the Director. Local Bodies, Rajasthan.

1. Source : The office of the Municipal Board, Banswara.

2. *ibid.*

In 1968-69, the total number of elected members was 15. The town was divided into 13 wards; two of these were double-member. Out of these two double-member wards, one was reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and the other for persons of Scheduled Castes. Besides, two women members were co-opted by the elected members. Election to the Municipal Board is held on the basis of universal adult franchise and voting is by the secret ballot. The term of office of members is three years, extendable, of course, by the State Government. The term of Banswara Municipal Board expired in 1969. In the absence of immediate fresh elections, the Sub-divisional Officer, Banswara was appointed administrator to manage the affairs of the Municipal Board.

The staff of the Municipal Board comprises an Executive Officer, 27 persons on taxation staff, 14 on sanitation staff, two employees working in the public park, three in dispensary, one man on security staff, three in public works section, one electrician and one health assistant. There are, in addition, 17 persons on the ministerial staff including class four employees.

The various activities of the Municipal Board are as described below:

LIGHTING—There are 900 electric light points in the town. The electric bulbs when fused are replaced by the power house under the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, free of charge. However, the fluorescent tubes are installed and replaced by the Municipal Board. The expenditure on lighting is borne by the municipality. The lighting staff of the Board consists of an electric lineman. An amount of about Rs. 24,000 is paid yearly to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board as charges for electric consumption.

WATER SUPPLY—The water works in the town functions under the Rajasthan State Public Health Engineering Department. The Banswara Municipal Board has, however, installed 85 public hydrants at important public places in the town for the use of citizens, and Rs. 4,500 were sanctioned as water charges to be paid to the water works during the year 1968-69.

SANITATION—The Municipal Board has one truck and a few hand carts for carting away the sullage from the town and employs four sweepers for this work. There were 18 public urinals and seven public latrines maintained by the Municipal Board, Banswara, in 1968-69. The municipal

roads and lanes are also swept every day. Sanitation work of the Municipal Board is supervised by the sanitary inspectors and seven jamadars. There were 78 persons including sweepers in 1969 employed for sanitation purposes.

DRAINAGE—The dirty water flows out of the town through open drains maintained by the Municipal Board. As the drainage is sometimes clogged, dirty water stagnates and stinks. In 1968-69, the total length of drains in the town was about 8 km. (five miles).

OTHER ACTIVITIES—The Municipal Board maintains a park in the city known as Kushal Bagh. It floats a boat for recreational purposes in municipal nursery tank. To develop reading habits among the masses the Municipal Board runs a reading room which subscribes to some daily newspapers, weeklies and monthly magazines.

Deaths and births are also registered by the Municipal Board. These are reported to the office of the Board by ward jamadars.

During epidemics, the Municipal Board works in co-ordination with the medical and health authorities of the State in the prevention and cure of diseases. The Municipal Board, Banswara has a food inspector to supervise the sale of food stuff in the town.

The Municipal Board also runs an *Ayurvedic* dispensary in the town.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—The construction and maintenance of roads in the town is the responsibility of the Municipal Board. During the year 1968-69, the length of metalled and kutcha roads in Banswara town maintained by the Municipal Board was 8 km. and 5 km. (five and three miles) respectively. The main thoroughfare of the town is cemented. Other public utility works constructed by the Municipal Board are the municipal market and shops, cemented roads, coaltar roads, cemented lanes as also the levelling of the roads inside the town. An amount of Rs. 1,59,410 was spent by it in 1968-69 on construction and development of roads. An amount of Rs. 50,000 has been donated by the public for development of a tank in the city. Besides, the Municipal Board has sanctioned Rs. 75,000 for the construction of a public park near Jawaharpul.

SOURCES OF INCOME—The most important source of income for the Municipal Board is octroi duty imposed on a variety of goods. Among other sources of income are included proceeds from sale of land, terminal

tax, tax on municipal land, fees from enforcement of by-laws and license fees and fines.

The State Government gives grant-in-aid at the rate of 50 paise per capita on the basis of population of the town. Since the present Municipal Board has not imposed house tax in the area, the State Government has ceased to issue financial grants to the Board as per government rules.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipal Board for the last six years¹ :

Year	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1963-64	2,99,923	3,05,324
1964-65	3,06,575	3,53,015
1965-66	3,34,975	2,90,528
1966-67	3,97,357	4,68,099
1967-68	4,72,118	4,63,823
1968-69	5,26,834	5,44,636

Municipal Board, Kushalgarh

The Municipal Board, Kushalgarh was established in 1913 by the then Kushalgarh Chiefship. Initially, there were 12 members, all nominated by the Government.

In 1951, the Municipal Board came under the purview of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Under the provisions of this Act, elections on the basis of adult franchise were held for the first time in the year 1952 and eleven members were elected to the Municipal Board. Besides, two members were co-opted by the elected members. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act superseded the existing Municipal Board. Under the provisions of the new Act, an Executive Officer was appointed by the State Government. Provision was made for the reservation of seats for the people belonging to Backward Classes keeping in view the proportion of such population in the town. In order to give representation to women, two women members were co-opted by the elected members of the Municipal Board. In its day-to-day working the Municipal Board functions through sub-committees.

1. Source : The Office of the Municipal Board, Banswara.

Presently (1968-69) the total number of elected members is ten. The town is divided into eight wards, two of these being double-member (one for Scheduled Tribes and the other for Scheduled Castes). Besides, two members are co-opted by the elected members. The term of office of members is three years, extendable by the State Government. The Executive Officer, designated as Secretary, is appointed by the Government.

Among the staff of the Municipal Board are included one accountant, one head clerk, one assistant inspector, ten sub-*nakadars* on octroi posts, 16 sweepers, one jamadar, one truck driver, one gardner, one pump driver, one surveyor-cum-overseer and some peons. Besides, one part-time legal advisor and one part-time librarian also function on the staff of the Municipal Board. For purposes of organisational administration, the municipal office is divided into ten sections.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS—During the regime of the erstwhile Kushalgarh Chiefship, there were no well defined laws and regulations to conduct the affairs of the Municipal Board. But when the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959, was enforced a uniform municipal administration was introduced.

In the beginning, the Municipal Board was discharging only sanitation and lighting functions. Now besides these, its essential functions are public health, water supply and public utility construction. Some details of the various activities of the Municipal Board are given below :

LIGHTING—There are 130 street electric lights installed at various public places by the Board. An amount of rupees 10,000 is paid yearly by the Board as electric charges to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

WATER SUPPLY—Since 1953, water works of Kushalgarh has been functioning under the control of the Municipal Board. Water supply facilities have been extended by the construction of an over-head tank in the town. There are 280 water supply connections to private houses in the town to which water is supplied in the morning for two hours. There are 15 public hydrants in the town. Besides, a water well of the municipality is also used for fetching drinking water by the citizens. Bleaching powder is sprayed in the well on every fourth day in order to keep water clean and uncontaminated.

PUBLIC HEALTH—The Secretary of the Municipal Board looks after the problems of public health and is assisted by a food inspector in checking adulteration in food stuff.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—Construction and maintenance of roads in the town is under the control of the Municipal Board. The main thoroughfare of the town is coated with coal-tar. The total length of coal tar roads and metalled roads in the town is presently (1968-69) 1,859 and 990 metres respectively. The drains of the town are largely of the shallow and kutchra type. Other public utility construction works are the municipal office building, residential municipal quarters, municipal rest house, cattle pound, reading room building, municipal *Dharmashala*, four octroi posts, four municipal shops, seven water wells and one overhead water tank.

MISCELLANEOUS—The Municipal Board maintains two public parks. Besides, a reading room is maintained in which important daily newspapers and some periodicals viz , *Hindustan*, *Nav Bharat Times*, *Nav Jyoti*, *Nai-Dunia*, *Rajasthan Patrika*, *Sandesh* (all daily newspapers) and *Dhanurdhar*, *Navjeevan* (weeklies) and *Kalyan* (monthly) are subscribed at the annual cost of Rs. 600. Provision for a slaughter house, outside the town has also been made.

SOURCES OF INCOME—The Municipal Board levies octroi duty on a number of goods. It is the largest single source of income to the Board. Other important sources are taxes on land, terminal tax, license fees, enforcement of by-laws water charges and fines etc.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipal Board for the last four years¹:

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1965-66	1,04,594	86,057
1966-67	1,27,210	1,36,214
1967-68	1,36,631	1,46,797
1968-69	1,35,529	1,35,349

PANCHAYATS

During princely State times, village panchayats decided petty civil and criminal cases according to the customary laws, but these bodies were not properly constituted.

1. Source : The Office of the Municipal Board, Kushalgarh.

The Panchayat system was for the first time introduced under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953, at village and tahsil levels. Accordingly, every village or a group of villages having a population between 4,000 and 8,000 formed a panchayat. Each panchayat area was divided into wards and a *panch* was elected from each ward. The minimum number of *panchas* required for the formation of a panchayat was five and the maximum fifteen, besides a *sarpanch*, and they were elected for a period of three years, which could be extended by one year by a notification of the State Government. The *panchas* and *sarpanchas* were elected on the basis of adult franchise through a secret ballot directly by the village voters while *up-sarpanch* was elected from amongst the *panchas*. Nominations of some *panchas* were also made for representation of Scheduled Castes and women. Names of the panchayats in the district are given in Appendix I.

Initially 56 village panchayats and five tahsil panchayats were formed. Their distribution was as follows :

Name of the tahsil panchayat	No. of village panchayats
Garhi	17
Bagidora	12
Kushalgarh	5
Ghatol	9
Banswara	13
Total	56

The Panchayats were expected to perform a number of obligatory and discretionary functions relating to sanitation and public health, rural water supply, public utility works, street lighting, registration of births, deaths and marriages, regulation of *Melas* (fairs) and establishment and maintenance of primary schools, famine relief and voluntary labour works. After the advent of the community development programme, these panchayats were utilised as agencies for implementing development works at the village level. The Panchayats empowered with some judicial authority could also try suits upto the value of Rs. 100 and exercise the powers of third class magistrates except powers to order imprisonment in criminal cases. They could also impose fine upto a maximum of Rs. 15 in administrative cases and upto Rs. 50 in judicial cases.

Democratic Decentralisation

With the coming into force of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 which introduced the scheme of the Democratic Decentralisation in the State, Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level were constituted, and the tahsil panchayats were abolished. Under the new Act of 1959, Panchayats were re-delimited and made coterminus with the smallest unit of revenue administration viz., *Patwar* circle, each with a population between 1,500 and 2,000. Hence, the number of panchayats in the district increased from 56 to 189. While formerly, the panchayats were vested with both the developmental and judicial functions, now they were divested of the judicial functions which were vested in the newly constituted Nyaya Panchayats.

Elections under the new Act were held in December, 1960 and the panchayat set-up was completely reorganised on the basis of adult suffrage. The table given below shows the number of Panchayat Samitis, Village Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats in the Banswara district :

S. No.	Panchayat Samitis	(No.)	
		Village Panchayats	Nyaya Panchayats
1.	Banswara (H.Q. Talwara)	26	4
2.	Bagidora	25	4
3.	Bhukhia	15	3
4.	Ghatol	31	5
5.	Peepal Khoont	20	3
6.	Garhi	37	6
7.	Kushalgarh	17	3
8.	Sajjangarh	19	3

Under the existing law, every village or a group of villages in the district having a population between 1,500 and 2,000 forms a panchayat. The number of *panchas* also varies in each panchayat from eight to 15 according to population. The term of the panchayat is fixed as three years which can be extended by the State Government through notification if circumstances warrent. Elections to the Panchayats are held on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of panchayats is divided into wards equal in number to the number of *panchas* fixed by the State for the panchayats.

Village Level Functionaries

Among functionaries of the village panchayats are included one *sarpanch*, one secretary and one village level worker (*Gram Sevak*). The *sarpanch* is the chairman of the panchayat. He is elected by the entire electorate of the panchayat. He performs all executive functions of a panchayat, besides, supervising the development work in the panchayat area. Every panchayat has a secretary who attends to ministerial work of the panchayat. He is obliged to carry out orders passed by the *Sarpanch*. The village level worker is appointed to assist in the developmental activities in general and agricultural development in particular in the area. The village teacher and the *Patwari* are other village level functionaries. They also generally assist panchayats in execution of developmental activities.

Functions of the Panchayats

The functions of the panchayats are developmental, municipal and administrative. Panchayats prepare plans for increased agricultural production through individual families. They help in organising the village community for economic, social, cultural and educational betterment. After the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation Scheme in 1959, the main emphasis is laid on agricultural development.

Village Council (*Gram Sabha*)

An interesting feature under the new set-up of the Panchayati Raj since 1959 is the organisation of *Gram Sabha* meetings. The panchayats convene the meetings of the *Gram Sabha* at least twice a year in which the entire electorate of the area assemble to deliberate and decide development programmes. Panchayat authorities explain to the audience development plans and estimates of the works to be undertaken, in order to ascertain the views of the people in the area and make necessary changes, if any, in the programmes. Besides, explaining the new plans, the progress of the work done in the preceding six months is reviewed and reasons of delay in completion of works also explained.

Finances

The panchayats can levy taxes such as vehicles tax, tax on buildings and commercial crops and octroi. In addition, they get income from fees and fines imposed on the owners of impounded cattle, fines for disregarding

administrative orders of the panchayats, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water given from the panchayat tanks and proceeds from sale of *Abadi* lands etc. The most important source of income of the panchayats is the grant-in-aid from the State Government. The panchayats have powers to frame their own budgets subject to the approval of the Panchayat Samitis. They have also freedom to plan their expenditure within their resources.

The Panchayat Samiti-wise distribution of the panchayats is given in Appendix II.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The Panchayat Samitis established under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959, are primary units for planning and local development at the block level. There are eight Panchayat Samitis in the Banswara district, namely, Banswara (H.Q. Talwara), Bagidora, Bhukia, Ghatol, Peepal Khoont, Garhi, Kushalgarh and Sajjangarh.

Organisation

A Panchayat Samiti consists of four kinds of members :

1. **EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS**—They are (a) all the *Sarpanchas* of the panchayats in the Panchayat Samiti, (b) members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the area within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samiti and (c) the Sub-Divisional Officer of the area.

2. **ELECTED MEMBERS**—The members elected by the presidents of all the *Gram Sabhas* (village councils) in the block from amongst themselves, the number of such elected members being determined by the Collector of the district according to the prescribed rules of the State Government.

3. **CO-OPTED MEMBERS**—(a) two women, if no woman is a member of the Panchayat Samiti among ex-officio members, or one woman, if only one woman is such a member, (b) two persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if no such person is a member of the Panchayat Samiti among ex-officio members, (c) two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes, if no such person is a member of the Panchayat Samiti among ex-officio members or one member if one such person is already a member, provided that the population of such tribes in the block exceeds five per cent of the total population of the block.

4. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS—(a) one representative elected by the Chairmen of the Service Co-operative Societies in the area from amongst themselves, (b) one representative elected by the Chairmen of the co-operative societies in the area of the Panchayat Samiti from amongst themselves, (c) Chairmen of the marketing co-operative societies if any, having area of operation in Panchayat Samiti. Associate members can participate in the deliberations of the Panchayat Samiti or any committee of the Samiti but are not entitled to vote and not eligible to be elected as *Pradhan* or *Up-pradhan* or Chairmen of standing committees.

The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is three years but the State Government by a notification can extend this term by an year in one instance. The elections to the Panchayat Samitis in Banswara district were last held in 1965.

Standing Committees

Since the scheme of Panchayati Raj envisages that the Panchayat Samiti shall work collectively, constitution of at least four standing committees has been made obligatory. These are: (1) Committee for administration, finance, taxation and welfare of weaker sections and backward areas, (2) Committee for production programmes, (3) Committee for education including social education, and (4) Committee for social services and rural amenities programmes.

If necessary, the Panchayat Samiti can also have more than four committees. Every standing committee consists of seven members, five of whom are elected from amongst the members of the Panchayat Samiti and two are co-opted from outside as members in order to be benefited by their experience.

Functions

The Panchayat Samitis are responsible for all development activities within their areas, the most important being the activities relating to agriculture, public health, medical relief, local amenities and similar subjects. They are expected to perform these functions according to their financial resources and keeping in view the priorities assigned by the Government.

Resources

The finances of the Panchayat Samitis consist of State grants,

peoples' participation in the form of labour contributions, and taxes on trades, fairs, professions, industries and entertainment, cess on rent of agricultural land, primary education cess, grants for liabilities transferred by the various departments, share in land revenue collected in the area at the rate of 25 paise per head of the population and loans advanced by the State Government.

Expenditure

The major heads of expenditure of the Panchayat Samitis, beside the developmental activities, are repayment of loans contracted by it, the salaries and allowances of its employees and allowances to members. Expenditure on developmental activities is in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, housing, provision of drinking water, education including social education, construction works, animal husbandry, social welfare and rehabilitation etc.

Functionaries of Panchayat Samitis

Among the functionaries of a Panchayat Samiti are included one *Pradhan* (Chairman), one Vikas Adhikari, Extension Officers (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operative and Education), Overseer and forest rangers etc. The *Pradhan* of the Panchayat Samiti convenes and presides over the meetings of the Samiti. He provides guidance in the formulation of development plans and production programmes. The *Pradhan* also exercises administrative control over the Vikas Adhikari and other functionaries. Vikas Adhikari functions as Chief Executive Officer and exercises control over the entire staff of the Samiti. The Vikas Adhikari is responsible for carrying out the directions of the Panchayat Samiti and at the same time to see that the Government policy is implemented and rules and regulations are complied with.

A brief account of each Panchayat Samiti in Banswara district is as follows :

Panchayat Samiti, Banswara

Panchayat Samiti, Banswara, with its headquarters at Talwara, consists of 26 village Panchayats and covers 121 villages. The names, population and the number of villages in each panchayat are given in Appendix II. Among the members of the Panchayat Samiti, are included 26 *Sarpanchas* of the panchayats in the area, one associate member, one ex-officio member, four co-opted members, two members of the State Legislature from the area and two others. There are four standing

committees in the Samiti, namely, Administration Committee, Production Committee, Social Welfare Committee and Education Committee. These committees except the Administration Committee are responsible for framing and planning of development programmes for their respective spheres of activity.

The staff of the Samiti comprises the Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, two Education Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one Forest Extension Officer, one Overseer, one Lady Nutrition Extension Officer, two *Gram Sevikas*, one poultry demonstrator, ten village level workers, 169 teachers and one vaccinator and necessary office staff.

ACHIEVEMENTS—During the period 1959 to 1968, 30 school buildings were constructed in the Panchayat Samiti area through the participation of the people in the form of voluntary labour which amounted to nearly Rs. one lakh. Roads costing Rs. 15,000 were also constructed by voluntary labour. Other achievements of this Panchayat Samiti during the year 1968-69 are given in Appendix III.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti, Banswara, for the years 1961-62 to 1968-69¹ :

Year	(Rupees)	
	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	5,34,955	7,19,191
1962-63	5,96,528	6,22,025
1963-64	6,11,109	5,81,064
1964-65	9,60,289	7,20,838
1965-66	8,81,212	13,41,488
1966-67	12,15,163	11,50,323
1967-68	11,80,262	11,90,035
1968-69	13,09,941	12,87,528

Panchayat Samiti, Bhukia

Panchayat Samiti, Bhukia has jurisdiction over 15 village panchayats consisting of 123 villages. The Panchayat Samiti covers a tribal development block which was started in 1959 and is now in the first stage. The names,

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Banswara, H. Q. Talwara.

population and the number of villages in each panchayat given are in Appendix II. The Panchayat Samiti consists of one *Pradhan* (Chairman), 15 *Sarpanchas*, seven co-opted members, one member of the Legislative Assembly and one ex-officio member (Sub-Divisional Officer, Kushalgarh). There are four Standing Committees constituted by the Panchayat Samiti, dealing with social services, education, finance and administration and production programmes. Each of the standing committees is composed of seven members including its Chairman. These committees deliberate over and decide development programmes for their respective spheres of activity. The Vikas Adhikari usually participates in the meetings of the Standing Committees, and tenders his technical advice on subjects to be deliberated by the Standing Committees.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti comprises the Vikas Adhikari, one Education Extension officer, two Agriculture Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one vaccinator, two overseers, 75 teachers, 10 village level workers, one accountant, three upper division clerks, five lower division clerks, one driver and seven class IV employees.

ACHIEVEMENTS—Achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1968-69 are given in Appendix III. During the years 1959-68, 708 new wells, 30 tanks and seven anicuts were constructed and 18 primary schools, two girls' schools, one middle school and 50 adult education centres were opened.

FINANCES—The Panchayat Samiti collects five per cent surcharge on land revenue and education cess at the rate of one rupee on each family. The income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti during the years 1961-62 to 1968-69 were as follows¹ :

Year	Income	(Rupees)
		Expenditure
1961-62	21,570	2,17,258
1962-63	3,90,722	2,99,196
1963-64	3,15,713	2,11,425
1964-65	3,61,851	2,66,183
1965-66	6,67,915	7,26,570
1966-67	6,24,152	6,96,185
1967-68	7,60,809	7,07,691
1968-69	10,49,520	7,46,615

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bhukia.

Panchayat Samiti, Kushalgarh

This Panchayat Samiti, established in 1959, includes 17 gram panchayats, 210 village and three nyaya panchayats in its area. The names, population and number of villages in each panchayat are given in Appendix II. Headed by a *Pradhan*, the Panchayat Samiti comprises 24 members including 17 *sarpanchas*, six co-opted members and one member of the State Legislature. There are five Standing Committees constituted by the Samiti, through which the programmes of the Samiti are implemented. Names of Standing Committees and number of members constituting them are given below :

S.No.	Name of the Committee	No. of members
1.	Standing Committee on Administration	8
2.	„ „ Education including Social Education	6
3.	„ „ Co-operation	7
4.	„ „ Production programmes	7
5.	„ „ Social Services	7

Among the staff of the Panchayat Samiti are included one Vikas Adhikari, One Agriculture Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one Education Extension Officer, one overseer, ten village level workers, six group secretaries, one vaccinator, one operator, 84 teachers, one driver and other necessary office staff.

Some of the important achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1968-69 are given in Appendix III.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti during the years 1961-62 to 1968-69¹ :

(Rupees)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	14,67,135	7,33,861
1962-63	5,91,207	3,73,537
1963-64	5,27,219	4,65,101
1964-65	4,89,281	6,30,883
1965-66	6,63,501	6,47,098
1966-67	5,11,897	2,58,444
1967-68	3,32,212	5,78,771
1968-69	4,41,742	4,32,929

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Kushalgarh.

Panchayat Samiti, Bagidora

Panchayat Samiti, Bagidora established in 1959 covers 25 village panchayats of 136 villages with an area of 492 sq. km. (190 sq. miles). The names, population and number of villages in each panchayat are given in Appendix II. It consists of 36 members, including one *Pradhan*, 25 *Sarpanchas*, five co-opted members, two members of the State Legislature and one associate member.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti comprises one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Agriculture Extension Officer, two Education Extension Officers, one overseer, one vaccinator, 121 teachers, 10 village level workers and necessary complement of ministerial staff.

There are five Standing Committees of the Panchayat Samiti, on (i) Administration, (ii) Production Programmes, (iii) Education and Social Services, (iv) Co-operatives and (v) Cottage Industries. Each Standing Committee consists of seven members. Out of them five are elected and two co-opted by the members.

The Panchayat Samiti has imposed education cess at the rate of two rupees per family per annum. Taxes on local industries and professions have also been imposed. The following statement gives the income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti during the years 1961-62 to 1968-69¹ :

Year	(Rupees)	
	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	3,58,087	4,21,757
1962-63	2,80,942	1,94,430
1963-64	3,18,541	3,31,867
1964-65	3,31,413	3,38,913
1965-66	5,16,915	4,19,471
1966-67	8,56,836	6,76,901
1967-68	5,14,588	6,02,611
1968-69	5,81,425	4,69,709

Some of the achievements of this Panchayat Samiti for the year 1968-69 are given in Appendix III.

1. Source : Office of the *Vikas Adhikari*, Panchayat Samiti, Bagidora.

Panchayat Samiti, Ghatol

This Panchayat Samiti was established in 1959 and covers 31 panchayats and 120 villages. The names, population and number of villages in the area are given in Appendix II. The Panchayat Samiti consists of one *Pradhan*, 31 *Sarpanchas*, one associate member—official, one associate member—non-official, two co-opted women members, two co-opted members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, two Presidents of co-operative societies in the area and one member of the State Legislature. The Panchayat Samiti functions through five Standing Committees dealing with (i) Administration, (ii) Production, (iii) Social Services, (iv) Social Education and (v) Fertiliser and Seeds Distribution. Each Standing Committee consists of five elected members and two co-opted members. The *Pradhan* of the Panchayat Samiti heads the Standing Committee on Administration.

Among the staff of the Panchayat Samiti are included one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extension Officer, two Education Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one overseer, ten village level workers, one vaccinator, one operator, 137 teachers, one driver and necessary ministerial staff.

The income of the Panchayat Samiti, consists of State grants, peoples' contribution in the form of voluntary labour, income from appeals, and from contracts given for the collection of bones in the Panchayat Samiti area and income from lift irrigation. Besides, the Samiti has imposed five per cent surcharge on land revenue and education cess at the rate of two rupees on each family. The income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti for the years 1961-62 to 1968-69 were as follows¹ :

Year	Income	(Rupees)
		Expenditure
1961-62	4,86,902	3,75,381
1962-63	4,43,124	4,58,876
1963-64	4,81,034	4,84,851
1964-65	4,95,689	5,56,019
1965-66	6,16,944	6,75,286
1966-67	6,42,877	6,35,846
1967-68	6,99,184	5,71,734
1968-69	8,66,001	8,82,023

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Ghatol.

1	2	3
1965-66	6,92,906	6,38,950
1966-67	7,94,276	8,32,174
1967-68	9,74,126	9,14,188
1968-69	9,66,447	8,49,729

Achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1968-69 are detailed in Appendix III.

Panchayat Samiti, Sajjangarh

This Panchayat Samiti, established in 1959, has 19 panchayats and 186 villages under its jurisdiction. The names of the panchayats, the population and number of villages are given in Appendix II. Among its 29 members are included, one *Pradhan*, 19 *Sarpanchas*, one associate member (official), one associate member (non-official), six co-opted members and one member of the Legislative Assembly. Four Standing Committees have been constituted by the Panchayat Samiti, namely, Administration, Production, Social Services and Education Committees.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Education Extension Officers, one overseer, ten village level workers, 96 teachers, two Agriculture Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one vaccinator, one driver and necessary ministerial staff.

The Panchayat Samiti has imposed five per cent surcharge on land revenue and education cess at the rate of one rupee per family. Besides, tax on certain professions such as flour mills, forest contractors, money-lenders and artisans at the rate of rupees ten has also been imposed. It receives grants-in-aid from State Government from time to time. The income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given below¹ :

Year	(Rupees)	
	Income	Expenditure
1967-68	4,84,708	4,99,253
1968-69	4,78,922	5,12,820

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Sajjangarh.

Achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1968-69 have been detailed in Appendix III.

ZILA PARISHAD

The Banswara Zila Parishad was constituted on 2nd October, 1959, under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan. It is composed of the following¹ :

1. The Zila Pramukh of the Zila Parishad,
2. Eight Pradhans of Panchayat Samitis in the area,
3. Four members of the Legislative Assembly and one member of the Parliament in the capacity of an ex-officio member,
4. The Collector of the district as an ex officio member,
5. Chairman of the Co-operative Bank as an ex-officio member,
6. Chairman of the District Co-operative Union as an ex-officio member,
7. Two women co-opted members and
8. One member co-opted from the Scheduled Castes.

Ex-officio members have the right to take part in the deliberations of the Zila Parishad but they do not have the right to vote. The members of the Zila Parishad elect from amongst themselves the Pramukh who acts as Chairman and controlling authority of the Zila Parishad. The term of the Parishad, like the Panchayat Samitis, is three years, but it can be extended by the State Government by a notification. Administrative functions of the Zila Parishad are carried on by the Secretary who belongs to State Services and is appointed by the State Government.

The Zila Parishad functions and exercises its powers under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. It has not been assigned any executive functions. Its main responsibility is to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the various Panchayat Samitis in the district, to maintain liaison between the State Government on the one hand and panchayats and Panchayat Samitis on the other, and to prepare a district Plan on the basis of the Plans of the Panchayat Samitis. Besides, budgets, of the Panchayat Samitis are discussed in the Zila Parishad meetings and necessary advice is given.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Banswara.

The Zila Parishad has its own funds which consist of the money received from the State for meeting its establishment charges and allowances to its members, donations or contributions received from the Panchayat Samitis or from the public in any form. However, it has no field of taxation assigned to it. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Banswara during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 are given below¹ :

Year	Income	(Rupees)
		Expenditure
1965-66	37,400	25,277
1966-67	21,312	34,863
1967-68	29,840	17,177

The Zila Parishad, Banswara, had taken up, since its formation two important projects in hand in order to serve the rural population namely, lift irrigation scheme and rural electrification programme. So far 202 hectares (500 acres) of land has been brought under irrigation and 41 villages electrified.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

Prior to 1953, gram panchayats were empowered to try petty civil and criminal cases but now judicial powers have been taken away from them so that they may concentrate on development work. Nyaya panchayats were constituted in the district in accordance with Chapter IV of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act 1953, for each group of five to seven panchayats. Nyaya panchayats are empowered to try certain minor criminal offences (specifically mentioned in the schedule attached to the Act) and to impose fines not exceeding Rs. 50. In case of non-payment of fines the matter is brought to the notice of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who makes recovery as if it were a fine imposed by him. In civil cases, these panchayats have jurisdiction for the trial of certain suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value. In such cases, if there is difficulty in executing some decrees, report is sent to the *Munsif* or Civil Judge, having jurisdiction over the area, who executes them as if these were passed by his own court.

The number and names of the Nyaya Panchayats in Banswara district are given in Appendix IV.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Banswara.

APPENDIX I

List of Panchayats in Banswara district.¹

BANSWARA TAHSIL PANCHAYAT

1. Thikariya
2. Sarwan
3. Ghorī-Tejpur
4. Khēra Bara
5. Danpur
6. Khadoo
7. Kundla Kalan
8. Pachalwasa
9. Kumpura
10. Talwarā
11. Saliya
12. Soorpur
13. Tejpur

KUSHALGARH TAHSIL PANCHAYAT

1. Sajjangarh
2. Sarwa Bari
3. Sarwa Khurd
4. Ramgarh
5. Teemeda Kalan

GHATOL TAHSIL PANCHAYAT

1. Ghatol
2. Khamera
3. Doongariya
4. Delwara Lokia
5. Motagaon
6. Gonara
7. Chandooji-ka-Gara
8. Bhoongra
9. Paroli Rathor

GARHI TAHSIL PANCHAYAT

1. Garhi
2. Palauda
3. Laubariya
4. Metwala
5. Khoran
6. Bori
7. Anjna
8. Vasi Bari
9. Arthuna
10. Dadooka
11. Jaulana
12. Gopinath-ka-Gara
13. Vajwana
14. Partapur
15. Bheemsaūr
16. Sareri Bari
17. Bheempur

BAGIDORA TAHSIL PANCHAYAT

1. Bagidora
2. Kalinjara
3. Nogaonwan
4. Chheenach
5. Barodiya
6. Karji
7. Shergarh
8. Gagar Talai Moti
9. Sallopat
10. Bhukhia
11. Chhaja
12. Chandarwara

1. Source : Collectorate, Banswara.

APPENDIX II

**Panchayat Samiti-wise list of Village Panchayats with the number of
villages and population**

S. No.	Panchayat Samiti	Village Panchayat	No. of villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GARHI			
		1. Garhi	1	2,835
		2. Bori	1	2,665
		3. Bilauda	5	2,164
		4. Anjna	2	2,360
		5. Vasi Bari	3	2,547
		6. Padri	7	2,548
		7. Kotra	5	2,740
		8. Arthuna	5	2,315
		9. Kesarpura	6	1,492
		10. Bhakhatpura	10	2,388
		11. Dadooka	5	2,572
		12. Orwara	3	1,950
		13. Malana	5	1,943
		14. Raiyana	4	2,096
		15. Jaulana	3	2,727
		16. Tamtiya	3	2,732
		17. Amja	4	3,018
		18. Ador	4	2,153
		19. Gopinath-ka-Gara	5	1,889
		20. Parahera	4	2,038
		21. Bhagora	3	1,705
		22. Partapur	1	3,745
		23. Khairab-ka-Parda	8	1,755
		24. Bheemsaur	5	2,701
		25. Vajwana	5	2,461
		26. Rohira	5	2,147
		27. Sareri Bari	5	2,786
		28. Asan	2	1,482
		29. Bheempur	6	1,670
		30. Asora	5	2,106

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		31. Lauhariya	2	2,724
		32. Palauda	1	2,352
		33. Lasara	5	1,581
		34. Metwala	11	2,150
		35. Umbara	8	2,781
		36. Khoran	5	2,354
		37. Chaupasag	4	2,127
2.	BANSWARA			
		1. Gamri	7	6,450
		2. Kushalpura	7	3,226
		3. Kuhala	5	2,354
		4. Kumpura	3	1,746
		5. Lodha	9	1,988
		6. Galkiya	8	3,121
		7. Soorpur	6	1,610
		8. Tejpur	5	2,379
		9. Ghantala Nichla	6	2,337
		10. Thikariya	9	2,377
		11. Borwat	5	1,741
		12. Sagrod	4	2,537
		13. Saliya	4	2,256
		14. Surwaniya	4	2,948
		15. Jhoopal	7	2,146
		16. Nawagaon	5	2,321
		17. Khera Bara	9	3,088
		18. Kundla Kalan	10	2,311
		19. Chacha Kota	6	2,094
		20. Kesarpura	22	2,566
		21. Khandoo	1	2,116
		22. Abapura	19	2,739
		23. Boriya	16	2,656
		24. Maheshpura	18	3,289
		25. Khera	25	2,621
		26. Talwara	1	3,383
3.	KUSHALGARH			
		1. Mohakampura	12	2,049
		2. Basi	9	2,557

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		3. Doongra Khurd	12	2,783
		4. Patan	20	3,088
		5. Sarwa Bari	13	3,207
		6. Kotra	19	2,963
		7. Lauhariya Kalan	8	2,162
		8. Thoommat	8	2,122
		9. Ramgarh	15	2,496
		10. Kushalpara	13	2,117
		11. Ukala	13	2,576
		12. Kaleenjra	7	2,396
		13. Mundri	24	2,256
		14. Barwas Chhoti	10	2,080
		15. Jheekli	11	2,293
		16. Teemeda Kalan	8	2,399
		17. Sabhalpura	8	2,249
4.	BHUKHIA			
		1. Chhaja	12	2,442
		2. Udaipura	18	2,888
		3. Chodli	11	3,042
		4. Dokar	5	2,091
		5. Tamtecyia	5	1,901
		6. Barjariya	5	1,415
		7. Naharpura	8	3,001
		8. Markola Mogji	4	1,919
		9. Barliya	7	1,216
		10. Chandarwara	15	2,347
		11. Bhukhia	8	2,591
		12. Ambadara	8	2,583
		13. Mundri	5	2,072
		14. Phalwa	7	3,245
		15. Bareth	5	2,499
5.	SAJJANGARH			
		1. Sajjangarh	4	2,324
		2. Rohniya Laxmansingh	9	2,522
		3. Tanda Mangala	4	2,140
		4. Rad Dhanraj	4	2,425
		5. Godawara Nareeg	11	2,188

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	6. Itala		5	1,846
	7. Mahoori		11	2 846
	8. Tambesara		20	3,041
	9. Beelri		10	1,972
	10. Pali Kalan		9	2,166
	11. Magrada Damra Sath		10	1,832
	12. Hundani Hala		18	2,734
	13. Doongra Khurd		8	2,058
	14. Doongra Kalan		11	2,091
	15. Jalimpura		12	2,462
	16. Tandi Kalan		15	2,474
	17. Maska Kalan		5	2,286
	18. Himmatgarh		14	2,949
	19. Kasarwari		6	2,574
6.	PEEPAL KHOONT			
	1. Peepal Khoont		3	2,481
	2. Semliya		25	2,368
	3. Doongrawani		5	3,264
	4. Sodalpur		12	2,310
	5. Ghantali		11	2,657
	6. Bori		8	2,062
	7. Kelamela		11	2,095
	8. Koopra		8	2,342
	9. Parthipura		9	2,202
	10. Ghorl Tejpur		3	2,404
	11. Makanpura		10	2,306
	12. Jahanpura		15	2,324
	13. Phephar		3	2,357
	14. Danpur		19	3,159
	15. Sarwan		7	2,282
	16. Katumbi		5	1,860
	17. Khajoori		9	2,440
	18. Kotra		8	2,034
	19. Pachalwasa		10	1,953
	20. Napla		11	1,772
7.	BAGIDORA			
	1. Bagidora		1	3,732

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		2. Nogaonwan	1	2,720
		3. Pidarma	2	1,569
		4. Borigama	4	3,002
		5. Chheench	1	2,164
		6. Chokhla	3	1,977
		7. Barodiya	4	3,043
		8. Karji	3	3,146
		9. Barigama	3	1,714
		10. Nagawara	5	2,645
		11. Suwala	5	2,346
		12. Kalinjara	9	2,137
		13. Balawara	4	1,667
		14. Lankai	11	1,825
		15. Khunta Galiya	4	1,884
		16. Jhajharwa Mota	12	2,391
		17. Gagar Talai Moti	8	2,511
		18. Dhalar	4	2,088
		19. Handi	7	2,258
		20. Ramka Munna	8	1,986
		21. Moti Tembi	7	2,642
		22. Shergarh	5	2,156
		23. Saleeya	11	2,281
		24. Sallopat	6	1,506
		25. Khera Leem	8	2,073
8.	GHATOL			
		1. Paroli Gordhan	5	1,978
		2. Roopji-ka-Khera	13	2,106
		3. Vargun	10	2,587
		4. Bhoongra	11	2,555
		5. Kuwaniyan	3	2,274
		6. Chandooji-ka-Gara	6	2,519
		7. Ghatol	2	3,206
		8. Kanji-ka-Gara	3	904
		9. Dagar	11	2,574
		10. Roojiya	7	2,347
		11. Delwara	2	1,850
		12. Deoda	4	1,772

Appendix II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	13. Mordi Nichli		5	1,842
	14. Paroli Rathor		3	1,338
	15. Paral Bari		10	2,526
	16. Kherwa		9	2,608
	17. Bhuwasa		7	2,359
	18. Ganora		2	2,504
	19. Senawasa		6	2,467
	20. Borda		3	1,823
	21. Badana		5	2,278
	22. Khamera		8	2,103
	23. Doongar		15	2,763
	24. Murasel		8	2,766
	25. Motagaon		11	2,376
	26. Doongariya		10	2,796
	27. Mota-Tanda		14	2,591
	28. Narwali		14	2,823
	29. Jagpura		4	2,590
	30. Dudka		7	2,417
	31. Bassi		2	1,806

Source : Offices of the Vikas Adhikaris, Panchayat Samitis of district Banswara.

APPENDIX III
Panchayat Samiti-wise Physical Achievements during 1968-69

S. No.	Head/Item	Unit	Bagidora	Banswara (Talwara)	Bhukhia	Garhi	Ghatol	Kushal- garh	Pecpal Khoont	Sajjangarh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE :										
1.	Fertilisers distributed	(Qtls.)	1,232	1,770	52	1,155	2,252	523	552	923
2.	Improved seeds distributed	(Qtls.)	447	1,149	57	195	561	162	133	98
3.	Agricultural Implements distributed	(Number)	360	22	31	312	448	77	19	55
4.	Agricultural Demonstrations held	(Number)	—	32	58	10	4	5	40	41
5.	Insecticides distributed	(Kg.)	1	3,099	—	1,703	1,255	—	957	—
6.	New pits dug for Compost	(Number)	199	90	144	48	35	152	303	69
7.	Distribution of Fruit Plants	(Number)	10	2,379	300	2,398	827	205	1,883	786
8.	Soil Conservation :									
	(i) Contour Bunding	(Hectares)	158	301	397	107	66	46	979	424
	(ii) Terracing	(")	—	—	290	7	5	—	—	—
II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :										
9.	Pedigree Animals distributed	(Number)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Improved poultry distributed	(Number)	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	20
III. IRRIGATION:										
11.	Irrigation wells constructed	(Number)	54	120	—	50	33	1	74	20
12.	Pumping sets installed :									
	(i) Electric	"	—	8	—	7	13	2	—	—
	(ii) Diesel	"	10	29	—	12	26	4	21	2

Appendix III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Area brought under irrigation	(Hectares)	—	—	—	322	—	—	170	—
	IV. CO-OPERATION:									
14.	All Types of Co-operative	(Number)	76	72	30	81	60	52	35	45
15.	Total membership of Co-operative									
	Societies	"	4,023	5,615	3,052	6,133	6,450	3,435	4,155	4,303
	V. WATER SUPPLY :									
16.	Drinking water wells constructed	"	—	4	8	2	—	17	7	—
17.	Hand-pumps installed	"	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	VI. SOCIAL EDUCATION :									
18.	Adult Education Centres opened	"	—	28	27	67	21	13	2	—
19.	Adults made literate	"	—	925	436	671	400	202	277	—
	VII. COMMUNICATION:									
20.	Kutchha roads constructed	(Km.)	—	1	21	—	—	—	29	—

Source : Office of the Development Commissioner, Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV
Panchayat Samiti-wise list of Nyaya Panchayats.¹

S No.	Names of Panchayat Samitis	Names of Nyaya Panchayats
1.	Panchayat Samiti, Banswara (H. Q. Talwara)	1. Khandoo 2. Sagrod 3. Ghantala Nichla 4. Talwara
2.	Panchayat Samiti, Garhi	1. Palauda 2. Sareri Bari 3. Garhi 4. Gopinath-ka-Gara 5. Jaulana 6. Arthuna
3.	Panchayat Samiti, Ghatol	1. Ganora 2. Narwali 3. Ghatol 4. Paroli Gordhan 5. Khamera
4.	Panchayat Samiti, Peepal Khoont.	1. Sarwan 2. Ghorī Tejpur 3. Peepal Khoont
5.	Panchayat Samiti, Sajjangarh	1. Sajjangarh 2. Doongra Khurd 3. Tambesara
6.	Panchayat Samiti, Bhukhia	1. Bhukhia 2. Chhaja 3. Chandarwara
7.	Panchayat Samiti, Kushalgarh	1. Barwas Chhoti 2. Sarwa Bari 3. Kushalapara
8.	Panchayat Samiti, Bagidora	1. Chheenah 2. Kalinjara 3. Sallopat 4. Shergarh

1. Source : Offices of the Vikas Adhikaris, Panchayat Samitis of District Banswara.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is no written account of the educational facilities available in this area during former times. Education was in fact craft-oriented and there were very few people who could read and write. In some temples Brahmin children were taught three R's and *Maulvis* imparted religious education to the Muslim children in the *Masjids*. The sons of the nobility learnt horse riding and use of weapons from special instructors. The only educational institutions were the *Pathashalas* where sons of the Mahajans learned reading, writing, elementary arithmetic and book-keeping. Classes were held in open verandahs of private buildings and the pupils squatted on the ground. Discipline in such schools was strict and regulated by the rod of the *Gurus*. These were single-teacher institutions, the teacher being generally supported by donations in kind or cash by the community. The teacher was generally feted on the *Ganeshi Chauth* festival every year when the students and their parents paid him homage and presented him money and clothes. Female education remained neglected for a long time.

Beginning of Western Education

Educationally Banswara was a backward State. The Government of the erstwhile State of Banswara took very little interest in educating its people till the middle of the previous century. It was in 1868 that a school was established at Banswara where a Gujarati Brahmin, getting only Rs. 9 or 10 a month, imparted little instruction in Hindi¹. Working of the school was far from being satisfactory. The situation obtaining in the State during 1872-73 has been described thus in the *Administration Report*: "The Hindi school at the capital is not worthy of its name. The Durbar takes no interest in educating its subjects and parents teach their children

1. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *The Mewar Residency*, p. 185.

at home"¹. In 1902, besides adding an English class at the school at Banswara, three more vernacular schools were started at Bhoongra, Ghatol and Kalinjara. By the year 1905-06, there were fourteen educational institutions (one anglo-vernacular middle and thirteen vernacular primary schools) including one maintained by the Rao of Garhi and another by the Rao of Kushalgarh, with 633 boys on roll and a daily average attendance of 439 students².

The institution-wise details regarding the number of boys on roll and daily average attendance in 1905-06 are given below³ :

Location	School	Number on rolls	Daily average attendance	Remarks
Banswara	Anglo vernacular secondary	183	127	Maintained by the State
Bhoongra	Vernacular Primary	14	14	"
Chhench	" "	42	24	"
Danipiplia	" "	24	24	"
Garhi	" "	50	41	Maintained by the Rao of Garhi
Ghatol	" "	63	30	Maintained by the State
Kalinjara	" "	24	14	"
Khamera	" "	24	14	"
Kushalgarh	" "	84	46	Maintained by the Rao of Kushalgarh
Lohariya	" "	19	18	Maintained by the State
Palauda	" "	22	15	"
Partapur	" "	18	17	"
Talwara	" "	38	30	"
Bagidora	" "	28	25	"
Total		633	439	

1. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1872-73* (handwritten).

2. Erskine, K. D., *op cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 185.

3. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-B, *The Mewar Residency, Statistical Tables*, p. 49.

Girls' education remained neglected till 1913 when a girls' school was opened at Banswara¹. This, however, remained closed between 1915-20 for want of teachers².

During 1907-08, the number of village schools was 11. Besides these, there was an Anglo-vernacular school at the capital. These institutions were placed under the immediate control of the Headmaster of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Banswara³. During 1913-14, a Lady Hamilton Fund was started by the State to help the poor students⁴. In order to encourage the students to receive higher education, the State offered scholarships to such students as would appear at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University⁵. In 1915-16, a Sanskrit *Pathshala* and a Persian *Madarsa* were started in Banswara by the Banswara Municipality⁶. Aid was also given to a Bohara school. Since the number of students continued to fall in the Sanskrit *Pathshala*, it was closed down in 1921-22⁷. The other two schools were reported to be functioning till 1936. By 1935, the number of schools in the State rose to 30⁸.

During 1938-39, the middle school at Banswara was raised to the high school standard⁹. While the Headmaster of the main school at Banswara was in-charge of the Education Department in the State, a separate post of Inspector of Schools was created for village schools in 1938-39¹⁰. During 1941-42, the Education Department was put under the direct control of the *Dewan*, while the day-to-day work of the department, however, was done by the Headmaster¹¹. During 1941-42, the number of the schools in the State was 45, a high school, a city branch school and a girls' school at Banswara, girls' schools at Bagidora and Garhi, 18 village schools, 14 jagir schools and 8 private schools¹².

During the forties, the educational activities of the State registered good progress. The Education Department was completely re-organised in 1944-45 and put under the charge of a Director of Education. A comprehensive plan for the expansion of the department was prepared, which included:

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1. *Report on the Administration of the Banswara State, 1912-1913*, p. 21.
 2. *ibid.*, 1919-20, p. 26.
 3. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 12.
 4. *ibid.*, 1913-14, p. 39.
 5. *ibid.*, 1914-15, p. 21.
 6. *ibid.*, 1915-16, p. 24.
 7. *ibid.*, 1921-22, p. 28.
 8. *ibid.*, 1934-35, p. 33.
 9. *ibid.*, 1938-39, p. 27.
 10. *ibid.*
 11. *ibid.*, 1941-42, p. 56.
 12. *ibid.*, 1941-42; p. 56.

- (a) Amelioration of the conditions of the teaching profession, including revision of their salaries,
- (b) Liberal facilities for the training of teachers of various grades,
- (c) Establishment of more girls' schools in the State,
- (d) Re-organisation of rural education,
- (e) Provision of handicraft classes in the existing schools, particularly in the rural areas,
- (f) Opening of Basic schools, with the aim of co-relating the teaching of ordinary school subjects with that of crafts,
- (g) A system of granting state aid to such private schools as deserved encouragement and conformed to the standard laid down in the rules made for the purpose,
- (h) Introduction of a liberal scheme of scholarships, enabling deserving students to continue their studies in the State schools and also in receiving further education, general and technical, in institutions outside the State,
- (i) Broadening the educational curriculum in the State by the addition of subjects like drawing, science, commerce, tailoring, spinning and weaving, carpentry, smithy etc.,
- (j) Arrangements for the imparting of physical education, and
- (k) Having a separate school medical service.

Under this plan, new pay scales were sanctioned for the teachers. The scheme of training of teachers in service was introduced. Special provision was made for granting scholarships to the students belonging to the Backward Classes. Two experimental basic schools were established at Thikariya, and Kopra in 1945. The Girls' School at Banswara was raised to the middle standard. A scheme for granting aid to private schools was sanctioned¹.

Re-organisation after merger

In the Banswara State, as already stated, the Education Department was controlled by the Director of Education. After the formation of Rajasthan, the schools were put under the control of the Inspector of

1. *Report on the Administration of the Banswara State, 1944-45*, pp. 34-37.

Schools, Udaipur. Later in 1950, the middle and primary schools of the district were put under the control of a Deputy Inspector of Schools. In 1959, the post of Deputy Inspector was up-graded to the post of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The high schools of the district were also put under his supervision. In 1961, the post was further up-graded and an Inspector of Schools was appointed in the district to supervise these educational institutions. The Inspectorate of Schools for Dungarpur district was merged with this Inspectorate in 1962 and from 1962 to 1967 the Inspector of Schools, Banswara controlled the educational institutions of both the districts. As Dungarpur was provided with a separate Inspectorate in 1967 with Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools as its head, the Inspector of Schools, Banswara continued to control only the higher secondary schools, and s. r. c. schools of that district¹. The degree college at Banswara is under the direct control of the Director of College Education, headquartered at Jaipur.

During the last two decades, the district has witnessed three significant changes in the field of education, namely, (i) transfer of the control of primary schools to the Panchayat Samitis, (ii) up-grading of a number of schools in the rural areas and (iii) craft-orientation and provision of a practical bias in the primary education.

At the time of the merger of the erstwhile State of Banswara into Rajasthan, the number of educational institutions in the State was one high school, seven middle schools and 96 primary schools. After the formation of Rajasthan, the high school of Banswara was raised to an intermediate college in 1950 and was housed in a building built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The middle schools at Garhi and Kushalgarh were raised to the high school standard. In 1951, the number of educational institutions in the district was one intermediate college at Banswara, two high schools, one each at Garhi and Kushalgarh, ten middle and 110 primary schools².

The progress of education has been quite spectacular during the First, Second and Third Plan periods and the educational facilities have been rapidly expanded. There has been a sharp increase in

1. Source : *Souvenir*, published by the Inspector of Schools, Banswara, 1969-70.

2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara*, part I, p. vi.

the number of primary schools, middle schools, secondary and higher secondary schools. In 1958, the intermediate college at Banswara was raised to the degree standard. An visual idea of the expansion of educational facilities in the district since the launching of the First Five Year Plan is given below :

Category of institutions	Number of institutions in the year				
	1951-52 ¹	1956-57 ²	1960-61 ³	1965-66 ⁴	1968-69 ⁵
Primary Schools	110	261	365	581	565
Middle Schools	10	20	28	36	41
Higher Secondary/ Secondary Schools	2	3	9	16	24
College	1	1	1	1	1

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

According to the Census of 1901, in the erstwhile State of Banswara, 3,636 persons or 2.19 per cent of the total population (4.28 per cent of the males and 0.15 per cent of the females) were able to read and write. Thus, in regard to the literacy of its population, Banswara stood seventeenth among the twenty States and Chief-ships of Rajputana. Thirty per cent of the Jains, ten per cent of the Muslims and three per cent of the Hindus could read and write, while among the 104,582 Bhils only two men claimed to be literate in Hindi and both belonged to Kushalgarh⁶. Such a low percentage of literates in the State was evidently due to the indifference of the State authorities towards the educational needs of the people.

In the Census of 1951, 4.64 per cent of total population was found to be literate (able to read and write). The percentage among males was 7.70 and among females only 1.54. The percentage in the urban areas, was, however, much higher than in the rural areas, being 33.2 (47.2 males

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Pt. I, p. vi.*
2. *Education in the Districts of Rajasthan 1956-57*, Directorate of Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner, pp. 2-3.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 233.
4. *ibid.*, 1967, p. 164.
5. Tentative figures supplied by the Inspector of Schools, Banswara.
6. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 185.

and 18.7 females) in the former, as against 3.0 (males 5.3 and 0.5 females) in the latter.

At the time of 1961 Census, the number of literates almost doubled in the district. It was found that 8.79 per cent of the total population was literate, the percentage being 14.02 among males and 3.40 among females¹. In the urban areas the percentage was 45.04 (males 57.8 per cent and females 31.44 per cent) and in the rural areas it was 6.79 (11.57 for males and 1.89 for females). The literacy percentage of the district was far below the State average of 15.21.

Educational Standards

In 1951, the number of those who claimed to have passed the middle school examination was 702 (640 males and 62 females). Matriculates numbered 278 (268 males and 10 females), those having passed the intermediate examination 38 (37 males and 1 female), graduates 82 (79 males and 3 females), and degree or diploma holders 104 (98 males and 6 females). The number of post-graduates was 4 (2 males and 2 females). Qualified teachers numbered only 3 (2 males and 1 female). There was only one person (male) in the district who possessed a degree in medicine. The number of those who were only literates was 15,434 (12,794 males and 2,640 females).

According to 1961 Census, of the total population of 475,245 persons, 36,076 (28,705 males and 7,371 females) were literates. The number of those who claimed to have passed primary or junior basic was 3,652 (3,206 males and 446 females). 2,054 persons (1,899 males and 155 females) came in the category of those who were matriculates or above. The educational standards may also be gauged from the following table indicating the number of scholars in various categories of educational institutions during 1968-69²:

Category of the Institutions	Number of scholars
Colleges	336
Higher Secondary Schools	1,855
Secondary Schools	3,683
Middle Schools	7,147
Primary Schools	33,385

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1962, p. 201.

2. Source : The office of the Inspector of Schools, Banswara.

GIRLS' EDUCATION

In 1968-69, there were 22 girls' primary schools (including one pre-primary school), one junior basic school, four middle schools and three secondary schools¹. Thus the facilities for the girls' education are very limited. They can be admitted to the boys' schools but few parents like to send their daughters to such schools. The girls' schools are under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur zone, whose work is supervised by the Deputy Director of Education (women), Udaipur and Kota range. Both of these officers are posted at Udaipur.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Primary Schools

There were 110 primary schools in the district in 1951. The number of these schools rose to 365 in 1960-61. In 1968-69, the number of boys' primary schools was 544, including 34 junior basic schools. The number of students and teachers in these institutions was 31,789 and 1,041 respectively. Similarly the number of the girls' schools was 21 (1 Junior Basic and 20 Primary Basic). The number of students and teachers in these schools was 1,596 and 60 respectively.

There has been a rapid increase in the number of primary schools since their transfer to the Panchayat Samitis after the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation.

Middle Schools

Within a period of about two decades (from 1951 to 1968-69) the number of middle schools has risen from 10 to 41 (37 for boys and 4 for girls).

The total number of students in the girls' middle schools was 643 and the number of teachers 29 in 1968-69. The boys' middle schools had a staff of 370 teachers and a total enrolment of 6,504. The pupil-teacher ratio in boys' middle schools was 1 : 19 and in girls' middle schools 1 : 22.

Higher Secondary and Secondary Schools

In 1951, the district had only two boys' high schools, one at Kushalgarh and the other at Garhi and no such-schools for girls. In

1. Source : The office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.

1968-69 the number of higher secondary and secondary schools rose to 24 (higher secondary schools 7 and secondary schools 17). Of these three (one each at Banswara, Kushalgarh and Garhi) were girls' secondary schools, the total number of students in the girls' schools being 945 and the number of teachers 43. The boys' schools had 4,593 students on roll with 287 teachers. The pupil-teacher ratio in the boys' schools was 1 : 16 and in the girls' schools 1 : 22.

Brief description of the higher secondary and secondary schools is given below:

GOVERNMENT MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BANSWARA—Established in 1868, as a primary school, it is the oldest educational institution in the district. In 1902, it was raised to the middle standard and teaching in English was started. The school was raised to the high school standard in 1938-39. After the formation of Rajasthan, in 1950, intermediate classes were also opened in the same building and for the next eight years the school remained a part of the Intermediate College. In 1958, when the Intermediate College was raised to the degree standard the school was separated from it and remained a secondary school for the next two years. In July 1960, it was up-graded as a higher secondary school. The number of students in 1968-69 was 367 (366 boys and one girl) and that of teachers 17. Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students numbered 65 in the same year. An yearly school magazine is being published by the institution since 1958-59. In February 1967, the school was bifurcated into two separate higher secondary schools, science and commerce classes were retained in this school while arts classes were transferred to the Town Higher Secondary School.

GOVERNMENT TOWN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BANSWARA—As stated above, the school came into existence after the bifurcation of the oldest higher secondary school of the district, namely, Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Banswara. It was started in a rented building. In 1968-69, there were 416 students (411 boys and 5 girls) on its rolls. These included one hundred and ninety-six students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The number of teachers was 28. The school library contains 2,082 books and subscribes to 43 magazines and journals. As there is a separate school for science and commerce students, only arts students are admitted in this school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GHATOL—One of the oldest institutions in the district, it was founded in 1902 by the erstwhile State of Banswara. It remained a vernacular primary school for about

half-a-century. In 1950-51, it was raised to the middle standard and in 1959 to the present standard. The school library contains 3,787 books. In 1968-69, the school had 279 students (270 boys and 9 girls) on its rolls with a teaching staff of 18. The Social Welfare Department of the Government of Rajasthan runs a hostel for the students of the school who belong to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The hostel provides accommodation for 100 students.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KHANDOO—The school was established in 1922 as a primary school and raised to the middle school standard in 1949 and to the higher secondary standard in 1960-61. The building of the school has been donated by the local population. The school is publishing an annual magazine *Kislay* since 1966-67. The number of students on roll during the session 1968-69 was 232 (212 boys and 20 girls) and that of teachers 16. There were 72 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JAULANA—Established in 1939-40 as a primary school, it was raised to the middle standard in 1947-48 and to the present standard in 1957-58. At present (1968-69) the school has 185 students (179 boys and 6 girls) with 12 teachers. The school library contains 2,942 books and subscribes to 20 magazines and journals. Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur, a voluntary organisation has established a government-aided hostel in the village which provides free lodging and boarding to 25 students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Government hostel provides accommodation to 16 students.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KUSHALGARH—It is also one of the oldest institutions in the district and was established as a primary school during the first decade of the present century. In 1929, it was raised to the middle standard and in 1951 to the high school standard. The school is housed in two buildings. The secondary classes are held in a government building while the classes upto the middle standard are held in a building provided by the local people. In 1968-69, the school had 435 students (423 boys and 12 girls) with a teaching staff of 18. The school has a library containing 4,150 books and subscribes to 34 magazines and journals. Hostel accommodation is provided by the Government for 40 students. Twenty-five students are housed in a hostel established by Gandhi Ashram, Kushalgarh for the students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, TALWARA—Established in 1930 as a primary school, this institution was raised to the middle standard in 1947 and to the present standard in 1964. The school library contains 2,422 books. It has been publishing an annual school magazine, *Jagriti*, since 1967-68. There were 217 students (188 boys and 29 girls) on roll with a staff strength of 15 teachers in 1968-69.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, LAUHARIYA—The school was established in 1913 as a primary school. It was raised to the middle standard in 1955 and to the higher secondary standard in 1959. The school library contains 3,011 books and subscribes to 22 magazines and journals. The total number of students during the session 1968-69 was 111 (102 boys and 9 girls) and that of teachers twelve. The school has a small farm and a garden attached to it.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SARERI BARI—Established in 1914 as a primary school, this institution was raised to the upper primary standard in 1949, to the middle standard in 1958 and to the present standard in 1961. The school building has been constructed partly by public contributions and partly through government aid. There are 2,000 books in the school library which also subscribes to 28 magazines and journals. In 1968-69, the total number of students on roll was 194 (176 boys and 18 girls) and that of teachers twelve. Hostel accommodation to 25 students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes has been provided in a hostel run by Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, PALAUDA—Again an old institution in the district, this school was established as a primary school during the first decade of the present century. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1949 and to the present standard in 1961. The school has a library containing 2,335 books. There were 117 students (105 boys and 12 girls) on roll with 10 teachers during the session 1968-69.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KHORAN—The school was established in 1961. The total number of students in the school in 1968-69 was 120 (94 boys and 26 girls) and that of teachers 10. There were 2,000 books in the school library, which subscribed to 15 magazines and journals. Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh is running a hostel at Khoran, having a provision of free lodging and boarding for 20 students of Scheduled Tribes.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, ARTHUNA—The school was founded by the Jagirdar of Arthuna in 1938-39. After the formation of

Rajasthan it was taken over by the Education Department. It was raised to the middle standard in 1948-49 and to the present standard in 1961-62. The school had a strength of 185 students (164 boys and 21 girls) and 10 teachers in 1968-69. The school library contains 2,366 books and subscribed to 27 magazines and journals. Twenty-five students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have been provided free accommodation and boarding facilities in a hostel run by the Social Welfare Department. Another Government hostel provides accommodation to ten students.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, GARHI—Established in 1890 by the Jagirdar of Garhi, this school is also one of the oldest institutions in the district. In 1937, it was raised to the middle standard and in 1950 to the present standard. In 1968-69, the total number of students on roll was 290 (287 boys and 3 girls) and that of teachers 20. A school magazine, *Rajkiya Uchcha Vidyalaya Patrika*, is being published annually since 1963-64. The school has a library containing 4,658 books and it subscribes to 42 magazines and journals. A hostel which provides free lodging and boarding to 40 students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is being run by the Social Welfare Department.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, PARTAPUR—It came into existence in 1915 as a primary school. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1948 and to the present standard in 1966. The school had a strength of 257 students (243 boys and 14 girls) and 15 teachers in 1968-69. The number of books in the school library is 2,053 and that of magazines and journals 31. Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur is running a hostel in the village for the students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. It provides accommodation to 50 students and the inmates get free boarding and lodging.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BAGIDORA—Established in 1915, this school was raised to middle school standard in 1948 and to the present standard in 1958. There were 216 students (202 boys and 14 girls) on roll with 16 teachers during the session 1968-69. The school library contains 2,869 books and its reading room subscribes to 32 magazines and journals. Free lodging and boarding facilities are provided to 25 students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a hostel run by Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh. The school publishes an annual magazine, *Shala*, since 1966-67.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BARODIYA—The school was founded in 1910 as a primary school. After a lapse of about half a century

it was raised to middle school standard and then in 1961 to the present standard. The school had a strength of 150 students (144 boys and 6 girls) and 11 teachers in 1958-69. The school library contains 2,400 books and subscribes to 32 magazines and journals for its reading room.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHANDARWARA—It is also one of the oldest institutions of the district. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1921 and to the present standard in 1966. There were 201 students (198 boys and 3 girls) on roll with 11 teachers during the session 1968-69. A hostel run by the Social Welfare Department provides free accommodation and board to 25 students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHOONGRA—Established in 1902 as a primary school, this institution was raised to the middle school standard after a period of about half-a-century in 1956 and then to the present standard in 1967. The total number of students on roll in 1968-69 was 93 and that of teachers eleven. The school has a small library containing 800 books and its reading room gets seven magazines and journals. The Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur, a voluntary organisation, runs an Adivasi Hostel which provides free accommodation and board to 25 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SAJANGARH—Established in 1955-56, it was raised to the secondary standard in 1964-65. There were 165 students (162 boys and 3 girls) on the school roll in 1968-69 with ten teachers. Social Welfare Department is running a hostel for the students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and its 35 inmates get free lodging and boarding facilities. The school has a small library containing 1,638 books and its reading room section subscribes to 19 magazines and journals.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHUKIA—The school was established in 1942 as a primary school. It was raised to the middle standard in 1958 and to the present standard in 1968. The school had, in 1968-69, 195 students (192 boys and 3 girls) on its roll with ten teachers. The school library contains 451 books. Free accommodation and board are provided to 25 students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in a hostel run by Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHHEENCH—The school was opened as a primary school in 1904. It was raised to the middle standard

half a century later in 1956 and to the present standard in 1968. The school building has been constructed by the gram panchayat. The total number of students on the school roll during 1968-69 was 90 (75 boys and 15 girls) with 9 teachers. The school has a small library containing 900 books.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, BANSWARA—The school was founded by the erstwhile State of Banswara. It was raised to the secondary standard in 1955. In 1968-69, the total number of students on roll was 568 and that of teachers twenty-two. A school magazine, *Mahi Ke Tat se*, is published after every two years. There are 3,540 books in the school library and 39 magazines and journals are subscribed for its reading room. Its students collected Rs. 3,500 for the National Defence Fund at the time of Indo-Pak war in 1965.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, GARHI—Established as a primary school before the formation of Rajasthan, this school was raised to the middle school standard in 1964 and to the present standard in 1967. Its building has been donated by the former Jagirdar of Garhi. The school had 53 students and 13 teachers during the session 1968-69.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, KUSHALGARH—The school was established in 1953 as a middle school. It was raised to the secondary standard in 1968-69. The total number of students on roll during this year was 190 and that of teachers five. It has a small library containing 691 books and seven magazines and journals are subscribed. The school has facilities for playing badminton, basket ball and throw ball.

Colleges

The only college in the district is the Government Degree College, Banswara. It was originally started as a primary school in 1868 and was raised to the middle standard in 1902. The school was also the first to be raised to the high school standard and till the formation of Rajasthan, it was the only high school in the district. The institution was raised to the Intermediate standard in 1950 and became a degree college in 1958. The high school classes were shifted to the Government Secondary School the same year.

The college is housed in a double-storeyed building which has 45 rooms and an assembly hall. The construction of the building was started

by the erstwhile State of Banswara in 1946 but it was completed after the formation of Rajasthan in 1951. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan and has three faculties namely, Arts, Science and Commerce. The subjects taught are Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Political Science, Civics, Economics, History, Sociology, Drawing, Philosophy, Logic and Psychology in the Arts faculty, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics in the Science faculty, and Accounts and Statistics, Banking, Commercial Geography, Economics and Business Administration in the Commerce faculty. In 1968-69, the total number of students on roll was 336 (304 boys and 32 girls). Of these 116 students (110 boys and 6 girls) belonged to the rural areas.

The college library which is quite well-equipped, contains 13,473 books and it subscribes to 58 magazines and journals. A hostel attached to the college provides accommodation to 32 students. The college campus has playgrounds for foot-ball, volley-ball, hockey, cricket, basketball and badminton. The Botany Department of the college has its own botanical garden for the study of plant life. An annual magazine, *Satrangni*, is being published by the College.

Professional and Technical Schools

There is a Teachers' Training School at Partapur which was established in 1956. A part of the school building has been donated by the local population. In 1967-68, there were 156 trainees and 11 teachers on the staff. The school has rented four buildings to provide hostel accommodation to 100 students. There are 5,450 books in its library and 31 journals and magazines are subscribed for its reading room.

Special Schools

SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, GANORA—Established in 1948, the school is housed in a building donated by the local population. In 1963-64, the total number of students on roll was 20 (19 boys and 1 girl) and the number of teachers one. The school has a small library containing 960 books and a collection of rare illustrated manuscripts.

GOVERNMENT BAL MANDIR, BANSWARA—Established in 1946 by the erstwhile State of Banswara, it is the only Kindergarten school in the district. In 1968-69, the school had 56 children (36 boys and 20 girls) on its roll with 3 female teachers on the staff.

SARASWATI SANGAM, BANSWARA—The institution imparts training

in Indian classical music. It is affiliated to the Prayag Sangeet Sammelan, Allahabad.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

After the formation of Rajasthan, social education schemes were taken up under the development programmes of the State. In the rural areas adult education centres have been opened by the Panchayat Samitis. Samiti-wise number of the adult education centres and adults educated during the year 1968-69 was as follows :

Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of centres	No. of adults educated
1. Bagidora	23	494
2. Banswara	8	164
3. Bhukiya	46	687
4. Garhi	12	232
5. Ghatol	16	341
6. Kushalgarh	—	—
7. Peepal Khoont	8	191
8. Sajjangarh	9	230

Film shows and public meetings are organised from time-to-time by the Directorate of Field Publicity, Government of India and Public Relations Department, Government of Rajasthan in order to make the masses aware of the evils of illiteracy.

Government Women Adult School, Partapur

Established in 1960, the school runs regular classes upto middle standard. It had 16 students on its rolls in 1968-69 with three teachers. Students are also imparted training in tailoring and domestic science. All students have been provided with hostel accommodation.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Under the princely rule, very little attention was paid to the education of the Backward Classes, with the result that the Bhil population of the district remained educationally backward. After Independence, special efforts were made by the State Government to provide them educational facilities. A number of schools are being opened in the tribal areas which were hitherto ignored because, due to the lack of means of communications, they were formerly not easily accessible.

In 1968-69, out of the total number of 46,070 students (37,600 boys and 8,470 girls), on the school roll in the district, 23,682 students (21,951 boys and 1,731 girls) belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. It is an indication of the fact that education is spreading fast among these classes. The Social Welfare Department has opened nine hostels for the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The inmates of these hostels receive, besides free lodging and boarding, free books, stationary and clothing etc. A list of these hostels, the number of their inmates and the dates of their setting up is given below :

Name of Hostel	Date of opening	No. of students	
		1967-68	1968-69
1. Government Boys Hostel, Banswara	12.2.1952	50	50
2. Kanya Chhatrawas, Banswara	10.1.1956	33	33
3. Government Hostel, Ghatol	15.3.1956	80	100
4. Government Hostel, Sajjangarh	9.4.1950	35	35
5. Government Hostel, Garhi	28.2.1958	40	40
6. Government Hostel, Kushalgarh	2.7.1964	40	40
7. Orphanage, Banswara	1925	25	25
Total		303	323

Various voluntary organisations have also established a number of hostels which provide accommodation to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These institutions provide the same facilities to their inmates, as are provided by the hostels run by the Social Welfare Department. State Government gives grant-in-aid to these hostels to the tune of seventy per cent of their total expenditure. A list of the hostels run by the voluntary institutions (the first eleven by Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur and the last one by Gandhi Ashram, Kushalgarh), in the district, the number of inmates and the dates of establishment are given in the following table :

S. No.	Name of Hostel	Year of opening	No. of students	
			1967-68	1968-69
1.	Government Aided Hostel, Partapur	1933	50	50
2.	-do- Bagidora	1954	25	25
3.	-do- Khamera	1954	25	25
4.	-do- Bhukia	1948	25	25
5.	-do- Khoran	1966	20	20
6.	-do- Ganora	1962	25	25
7.	-do- Chandarwara	1956	25	25
8.	-do- Sareri	1956	25	25
9.	-do- Jaulana	1956	25	25
10.	-do- Arthuna	1962	25	25
11.	-do- Bhoongra	1968	—	25
12.	Gandhi Ashram Hostel, Kushalgarh	1962	25	25
Total			295	320

Social Welfare Department also grants scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. A statement showing the total amount distributed in the form of scholarships as well as the number of recipients during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given below :

Year	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	
	Amount (Rs.)	No. of students	Amount (Rs.)	No. of students
1967-68	48,080	680	4,150	66
1968-69	38,280	414	4,340	67
SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS ¹ :				
1967-68	320	1	—	—
1968-69	2,320	9	600	2

CULTURE

A few places in the district are famous as being associated with medieval saints who wrote under the influence of the *Bhakti* cult. Prominent among them are *Sant* Mavji, *Sant* Durlabh Ramji, *Sant* Gavari, and

1. These scholarships are awarded to the college students only.

Aan Manji. *Sant Mavji* was a great astrologer and literary figure of the eighteenth century and one of his manuscripts is preserved in the Vishwa Karma temple of the *Suthar* community in Banswara. It is a profusely illustrated volume and deals with the life of Lord Krishna. The illustrations are in colour and depict *Raslila* and other episodes of Lord Krishna's life. *Sant Durlabh Ramji* is known in this part of the State as an incarnation of Nar Singh *Bhakta*. His Hindi poems can be favourably compared with the works of any other poet of the *Bhakti* school. *Sant Gavari* is called Meera of *Bagad*, as her poems also show the impact of *Bhakti* cult. Other important poets and litterateurs of these times are *Sant Keshwashram*, *Sant Bhagwan Dass* and *Sant Bhairvanand*.

Noted among the modern literary figures are Baba Laxman Dass, Himmat Lal Tarangi, Jai Shanker Pathak, Man Mohan Jha, Chiranji Joshi, Shri Mani Lal Bawara, Pushpa Sharma and Mrs. Shakuntala. Baba Laxman Dass has translated Vinoba's writing on *Gita* in Wagadi and is a popular author among the masses. Tarangi's Hindi poems and literary essays have been published in various magazines and journals of northern India, Jai Shanker Pathak is an essayist, poet and dramatist. Shri Man Mohan Jha, a budding literary figure of the district, writes stories and poems in Hindi.

Literary Societies

The district has a number of literary societies and under their auspices *Goshthis*, *Kavi Sammelans* etc. are organised from time-to-time. A brief description of these societies is given below :

VICHAR PARISHAD, BANSWARA—The parishad was established in 1968 by the local intellectuals with a view to providing a forum for literary activities. Paper reading, discussions, and seminars are held under its auspices on topics of local, national and international importance as well as on literary, social, political and economic subjects. The Parishad invites eminent persons from every walk of life in the country to deliver lectures. During the year 1968-69 and 1969-70, 55 talks and 10 symposiums were organised and important topics discussed included social philosophy of Swami Dayanand, social importance of life insurance, population control and family planning, ethics of socialism, political awakening in Rajasthan, Rajput Revolt (1678-1708), political ideologies in ancient India, a decade of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan with special reference to Banswara district, Philosophy of Arbindo, Maithilisharan Gupta and the National awakening,

role of Government servants in a Welfare State, and surgery in ancient India. The Parishad holds its weekly meeting on Saturdays. In 1968-69, it had a membership of 60 which rose to 121 in the following year.

GYAN GOSHTHI, BANSWARA—The members of the Goshthi assemble on every Sunday for religious discourses. The Gyan Goshthi functions as a branch of the Life Divine Society of Rishikesh. Lectures on religious and philosophical subjects are arranged under its auspices from time to time.

KAVYA GOSHTHI, BANSWARA—Prominent poets of Banswara assemble on the 9th of every month under its auspices. Poem recitation and other literary discussions are held in these meetings. *Kavi Sammelans* are also organised by the members of the Goshthi in which distinguished poets from outside participate.

Libraries

DISTRICT LIBRARY, BANSWARA—Established in 1956, the library is being run by the Education Department of the Government of Rajasthan. A Library Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Collector with Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Banswara and Inspector of Schools, Banswara as its members and Librarian, District Library as the secretary. The committee is responsible for the smooth functioning of the library. In 1968-69, the library contained 5,265 books and subscribed to 36 monthly magazines, 3 quarterlies, 2 bi-monthlies, 6 fortnightlies, 9 weeklies and 9 dailies for its reading room section. The staff of the library consists of one assistant librarian, one lower division clerk and two class IV servants. Housed in an old but spacious building, the library is situated within the premises of the municipal office.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORY

Prior to the introduction of the Allopathic treatment, the medical profession was in the hands of the *Vaidyas* (Hindu physicians) or the *Hakims* (Mulsim physicians). The *Vaidyas* followed the Ayurvedic method and the *Hakims*, the Unani system. Some *Sadhus* used both types of medicines and magical spells to exorcise diseases. In the snake infested hilly and forest areas, services of *Bhopas* used to be requisitioned. They sucked out the poison by means of a horn (*Seengi*). Sometimes this is practiced even now in the villages. For curing several diseases, the villagers burnt the skin of the chest or the stomach with red-hot point of a scythe.

Surgery was in the hands of barbers and *Zurrahs* who used crude methods for resetting of fractured bones or amputing a limb. The patient was quietened with a heavy dose of opium for operations. Knives were sterilised by passing them into fire.

Some people in the rural areas, possess traditional knowledge of a number of medicinal herbs which cure ordinary ailments. When epidemics occur villagers suffer terribly. In remote areas some people are even now averse to the scientific treatment; they would rather die than undergo any kind of operation. The Bhils, who constitute a very large percentage of the district's population, believe that sickness is caused, in most cases, by gods or goddesses who have been offended, or by evil spirits. For instance, when smallpox or chicken-pox take epidemic form, they would worship *Hithla Mata* (*Sheetla Mata*) instead of getting their children vaccinated. Accidents too are commonly attributed to the super natural powers.

Epidemics

Fortunately the epidemics have not occurred frequently in the area.

Cholera broke out in 1892 and 1900, and caused many deaths¹. It reappeared in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1945. The mortality figures for these years were 55, 31, 830 and 269 respectively². During these years, anti-cholera vaccine injections were given to the people in the affected areas by the Medical Department of the State.

Plague appeared and raged with great severity for about four years from 1902 to 1905³. In all, 874 seizures and 723 deaths were reported. When the epidemic appeared in Banswara town and evacuation was ordered, the inhabitants declined to leave their houses. But these difficulties were gradually overcome and the people realised the advantages of the measures taken. During 1917-18, plague broke out in the State claiming 1,000 lives out of 1,472 seizures. Immediately quarantine was introduced and medicines distributed⁴.

Malaria assumed an epidemic form in 1938⁵. The widespread influenza epidemic of 1918-19 claimed 10,639 lives in this area⁶. Medicines were distributed under State management among the people. Smallpox appeared in epidemic form during 1929-30 when 33 of the 213 seizures reported proved fatal⁷.

Vaccination has never been popular among the tribals. A vaccinator was appointed by the State as early as 1860-61 but he was forced to leave his job. Another attempt to introduce vaccination was made in 1872 but very little progress was made and the work had to be suspended in 1879. It was not resumed till 1887, since when the erstwhile State of Banswara always had a vaccinator in its service⁸.

The following statement shows the details of vaccinations performed during the years 1891, 1901, 1905 and 1906⁹:

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1. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency, Ajmer*, 1908, p. 168.
 2. *Reports on the Administration of Banswara State*, volumes for various years.
 3. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 168.
 4. *Report on the Administration of Banswara State, 1917-18*, p. 17.
 5. *ibid.*, 1937-38, p. 30.
 6. *ibid.*, 1918-19, pp. 26-27.
 7. *ibid.*, 1929-30, p. 24.
 8. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 185.
 9. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.* Vol. II-B, p. 50.

Particulars	1891	1901	1905	1906
Number of vaccinators employed	1	2	2	2
Number of vaccinations performed	103	455	1,019	1,170
Number of successful vaccinations	93	449	1,015	1,162
Ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population	0.44	2.7	6.1	7.03

Medical Institutions

The first Allopathic dispensary, on modern lines, was established at Banswara in 1870¹. After a period of one decade another dispensary was opened at Kushalgarh in 1880 by the Chief of the Principality. A statement showing the number of patients treated, average number of indoor and out-door patients and number of operations performed during the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1905 and 1906 are given in the following table²:

Year	No. of patients treated	Average No. of patients		No. of operations performed
		Indoor	Outdoor	
1881	7,276	—	60	343
1891	15,902	4	101	474
1901	21,899	2	140	403
1905	18,664	2	132	328
1906	24,567	3	181	901

There was very slow expansion of medical facilities during the next half-century. In 1950-51 there were in all nine allopathic hospitals and dispensaries with 50³ beds. Their names were as follows :

1. Government Hospital, Banswara
2. Government Hospital, Kushalgarh
3. Government Hospital, Garhi
4. Government Dispensary, Khandoo
5. Government Dispensary, Ghatol
6. Government Dispensary, Partapur
7. Government City Dispensary, Banswara

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 185.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Banswara, Part I*, p. ix.

8. Government Dispensary, Bagidora
9. Mission Hospital, Banswara (Private).

In 1960 the number of Government institutions increased to eleven with 88 beds. In the same year the number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in these institutions was 2,52,983 and 2,952 respectively¹. The sixties witnessed further expansion of medical facilities and by the end of the year 1968, the number of medical institutions rose to 24. During the same year², 4,620 in-door and 3,08,664 out-door patients received treatment in these hospitals and dispensaries.

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Vital Statistics

In the erstwhile State of Banswara, vital statistics were recorded by the police in the towns. In the villages such information was supplied to the police by chowkidars, headmen and Jagirdars³.

The records of births and deaths in recent years have been maintained only by the municipalities of Banswara and Kushalgarh. But they are far from complete because the citizens are indifferent to supplying information. Such information as is available has been collected largely from the hospitals and dispensaries and places of disposal of the dead. The following table shows the total number of recorded births and deaths and the computed death and birth rates in the urban areas (Banswara and Kushalgarh) during the ten years ending 1969⁴:

Year	Total number of recorded deaths	Total number of recorded births	Death rate per thousand	Birth rate per thousand
1960	162	327	6.48	13.08
1961	200	608	8.00	24.32
1962	165	744	6.60	29.76
1963	175	609	7.00	24.36
1964	169	408	6.76	16.32
1965	562	563	22.48	22.52
1966	411	473	16.44	18.92
1967	469	457	18.76	26.28
1968	122	337	5.05	13.94
1969	258	629	10.32	25.16

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 247.

2. *Ibid.*, 1969, p. 170.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Banswara State, 1907-08*, p. 12.

4. Source : Offices of the Municipal Boards, Banswara and Kushalgarh

These figures indicate that the population in the towns is on the increase. But the actual increase is greater than shown by these figures because a large number of births take place in homes and do not always come to the notice of the municipal authorities. Besides, it is only in the municipal towns that such records are available. In the rural areas they are not maintained.

Causes of Deaths

The recorded cause-wise number of registered deaths from the years 1957 to 1969 was as follows¹ :

		(Number)							
Year	Urban Centres	Deaths due to							Total registered deaths
		Small-pox	Fever (Malaria & others)	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries & suicides	Other causes	Causes not reported	
1957	1	1	194	22	17	—	127	—	361
1958	1	5	37	4	10	2	86	—	144
1959	1	—	37	1	—	—	3	—	41
1960	2	—	12	2	2	—	134	—	150
1961	2	3	33	7	17	2	123	—	185
1962	2	8	46	11	9	1	111	—	186
1963	2	2	41	8	47	—	111	—	209
1964	2	—	19	13	10	3	129	—	174
1965	2	—	41	12	16	3	176	—	258
1966	2	—	79	8	19	—	116	—	222
1967	2	—	33	10	17	3	116	—	179
1968	2	—	37	2	7	1	70	5	122
1969	2	5	75	18	36	8	116	—	258

Longevity

The various age-groups in the total population of the district are shown below according to the Census of 1961 :

Age-group	Population	Percentage
0-14	2,20,911	46.48
15-34	1,49,395	31.44
35-59	85,658	18.02
60 and above	19,018	4.01
Age not stated	263	0.05

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1958 onwards upto 1969.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

According to District health authorities, there are in all 24 (Allopathic) hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres in the district. Besides, there is a private hospital at Banswara. The administrative control on medical and health institutions of the district and their activities is exercised by the District Medical and Health Officer with his headquarters at Banswara. At present (1968), the following medical institutions are functioning in the district. The number of beds in the government medical institutions is 2001:

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS :

1. General Hospital, Banswara
2. City Dispensary, Banswara
3. Dispensary, Barodiya
4. Dispensary, Bagidora
5. Dispensary, Ghatol
6. Dispensary, Khandoo
7. Dispensary, Garhi
8. Dispensary, Palauda
9. Dispensary, Arthuna
10. Dispensary, Jaulana
11. Dispensary, Mohakampura
12. Dispensary, Sarwa Bari
13. T. B. Clinic, Banswara
14. Police Line Dispensary, Banswara
15. M. C. W. Centre, Banswara
16. District Jail Dispensary, Banswara
17. Primary Health Centre, Kushalgarh
18. " " " Talwara
19. " " " Partapur
20. " " " Cheench
21. " " " Ganora
22. " " " Bhukhia
23. " " " Sarwan Chhoti
24. " " " Doongra Khurd

PRIVATE NON-AIDED INSTITUTION :

1. Sharansthan Hospital, Banswara

In all the Government institutions the treatment is free. Total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in them since 1957 are given below¹:

Year							(Number)
	Treated	cured	relieved	Indoor patients		Percentage of deaths to total indoor patients	Outdoor patients treated
				Mode of discharge	Died		
				Discharged otherwise			
1957	1,711	1,238	272	192	29	1.7	2,00,830
1958	2,298	1,459	446	291	35	1.5	1,85,479
1959	2,482	1,619	460	317	54	2.2	1,88,131
1960	2,952	2,050	655	195	42	1.4	2,52,983
1961	2,939	1,800	597	491	38	1.3	2,55,887
1962	3,209	1,850	613	79	45	1.4	2,64,427
1963	9,648	1,877	439	421	45	4.7	1,86,849
1964	3,526	2,427	493	591	43	1.2	3,17,708
1965	3,413	2,224	631	489	45	1.3	2,85,877
1966	3,902	3,116	353	105	12	0.3	2,80,122
1967	4,434	2,660	639	378	63	1.4	3,03,858
1968	4,620	2,895	583	469	74	1.6	3,08,664

Government Institutions

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BANSWARA—Established in 1870, the hospital is the oldest medical institution in the district. For about a period of half-a-century it remained only a dispensary and in 1927-28 it was converted into a hospital and put under the charge of the Chief Medical Officer. Till Independence, however, there was very little expansion of medical facilities in the hospital. But after the merger of the State into Rajasthan, the staff, equipment and the number of beds in the hospital were considerably increased during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans. It has now (1968) 94 beds, 36 in medical ward, 37 in surgical ward and 21 in maternity ward. It also contains one pathological laboratory, one X-ray plant, one Anti-Rabic centre and a well-equipped Dental clinic. The staff consists of six doctors, four nurses, one sister, 15 compounders, two technicians, two midwives and 22 class IV servants. The Indian Red Cross Society is running a training centre for the nurses within the premises of the hospital. During the year 1968, there were 38 trainees on its roll. Largest number of patients in the district are treated in this hospital.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for respective years.

CITY DISPENSARY, BANSWARA—Established in 1948, the dispensary has a staff consisting of one doctor, two compounders, one midwife and two class IV servants. The number of outdoor patients treated during the year 1968 was 31,991.

T. B. CLINIC, BANSWARA—The Clinic was established in 1956. It has two wards—an isolation ward and an observation ward—having a combined provision for 20 indoor patients (16 males and 4 females). There is an X-ray plant and a pathological laboratory in the clinic. The staff consists of three doctors, one technician, four compounders, one midwife, three health-visitors, one non-medical team leader for B. C. G. and six B. C. G. technicians. In 1968, the total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated was 2,813 and 174 respectively.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SARWA BARI—It is situated in a tribal belt and was established in 1947. The staff consists of one compounder and two class IV servants. In 1968, the number of out-patients treated was 2,813.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GHATOL—Established in 1938, it has a staff of one doctor, one compounder, one nurse and three class IV servants. 12,720 outdoor patients were treated in the dispensary during the year 1968.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHANDOO—The dispensary was established in 1946. Prior to it the people residing in this area had to travel for miles for medical treatment. It has a provision for two indoor patients. The staff of the dispensary consists of one doctor, one nurse, one compounder and three class IV servants.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BAGIDORA—Established in 1938, the dispensary is one of the medical institutions opened by the erstwhile State of Banswara. The staff consists of one doctor, one compounder, one *dai* and two class IV servants. The dispensary provided treatment to 24,748 outdoor patients during the year 1968.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BARODIYA—It was established in 1949-50 in a building constructed by the Panchayat of Barodiya village. One doctor, two compounders, one *dai* and three class IV servants are on the staff of the dispensary. In 1968, 13,537 outdoor patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, JAULANA—Situated in a predominantly tribal area, the dispensary was established in 1959. It is housed in a pukka

building donated by the Gram Panchayat. The staff of the dispensary comprises one doctor, one compounder, one *dai* and three class IV servants.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MOHAKAMPURA—Situated in a hilly area, inhabited mostly by Bhils, the dispensary was established in 1960. Prior to its establishment, people had to travel long distances for getting medical treatment. Its building has been donated by the Gram Panchayat. There are one doctor, two compounders, one *dai* and two class IV servants on the staff of the dispensary.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GARHI—It is one of the oldest institutions in the district and was named The Curzon Wyllie Hospital at the time of its establishment in 1897. Till the formation of Rajasthan, it was run by the former Jagirdar of Garhi. The building of the institution, being very old, is under repairs and, therefore, at present it is being run in a rented building. The dispensary has a bed strength of six (4 for males and 2 for females). The staff consists of one doctor, one compounder, one *dai* and five class IV servants. It provided treatment to 38 indoor patients and 11,948 outdoor patients during the year 1968.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ARTHUNA—It has provision for the treatment of outdoor patients only. The staff comprises one doctor, one compounder, one *dai* and three class IV servants. In 1968, the number of patients (outdoor) treated was 16,805.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, POLAUDA—Established in the year 1961, the dispensary is being run in a rented building. The staff consists of a part-time compounder (Gr. II) and a *dai*. Average daily attendance of the patients is 18.

Besides the above, there is a Jail dispensary and a police line dispensary.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KUSHALGARH—The centre was established in 1958 by the conversion of a dispensary, run in a building provided by the former Chief of Kushalgarh State. There are two wards, one male and the other female, each having 10 beds. One doctor, two compounders, one staff nurse, one *dai*, three midwives and eight class IV servants are on the staff of the Primary Health Centre. It is provided with a pathological laboratory and an X-ray plant. 741 in-patients and 22,739 out-patients were treated at the centre in 1968.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, CHHEENCH—It is a six bedded (males 3

and females 3) centre and was started in a donated building in 1959. It was later shifted to a Government building. The staff comprises one doctor, one compounder, two *dais*, two midwives and six class IV servants. The centre provided treatment to 41 indoor and 9,013 outdoor patients during the year 1968.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, GANORA—The centre was established in 1960-61 and is housed in a Government building. It has accommodation for six indoor (4 males and 2 females) patients. One doctor, one compounder, three *dais* and one sanitary inspector are on the staff of the Primary Health Centre.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PARTAPUR—Government dispensary, Partapur was shifted to Village Arthuna, when the Primary Health Centre came into existence on 10th April, 1961. The building of the centre has been constructed partly by donations from the local population and partly by the Government aid. It has provision for six indoor patients. One doctor, one compounder, one sanitary inspector, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one *dai* and six class IV servants are working on its staff. The centre provided treatment to 18,875 outdoor and 65 indoor patients in 1968.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, TALWARA—Established on 12th December, 1961, it is a six bedded centre. The staff consists of one doctor, one compounder, one *dai* and seven class IV servants.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DOONGRA KHURD—The centre was started in 1965 and is housed in a rented building. The staff comprises one compounder, four midwives, one sanitary inspector and six class IV servants. It has provision for six in-patients.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SARWAN CHHOTI—Situated in a predominantly tribal area, the centre came into existence in 1967. At present (1968-69) it is housed in a building of the Social Welfare Department. The sanctioned bed strength of the centre is six. The staff comprises one compounder, one midwife, one sanitary inspector and three class IV servants. The number of outdoor patients treated in 1968 was 17,806.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BHUKHIA—The Government dispensary in the village Bhukhia was converted into a Primary Health Centre in July 1966. Housed in a rented building, the centre has a staff of one doctor, one midwife, one compounder, one sanitary inspector and three class IV servants. It has provision for six in-patients. In 1968, 15,815 out-patients were treated.

Private Non-Aided Medical Institution

SHARANSTHAN HOSPITAL, BANSWARA—The Canadian Mission started work in Banswara in 1914 primarily among the Bhils. However, the wards were opened in 1922. Now the hospital is the biggest and the most well-equipped hospital in the district. In the beginning, it had a bed strength of 36. A new building was added in 1968-69 with a grant of 70,000 dollars from the United Church of Canada. Now the number of beds in the hospital is 135. The number of the wards and the beds in the hospital is as given below:

Name of the ward	No. of beds
Male Medical ward	12
Female Medical ward	12
Surgical ward	12
Tuberculosis ward	25
Isolation ward	6
Antenatal ward	4
Pediatric ward	16
Meternity and Newborn ward	24
Bohra ward	16
Private ward	8
Total	135

The staff of the hospital consists of four doctors, three nurse compounders and 15 graduate nurses. It has a well equipped laboratory and an X-ray department. In 1968, treatment was provided to 3,454 indoor and 20,263 outdoor patients.

The hospital has been running a Nurses' Training School since 1922. The trainees have to undergo a three years' training course. In the fourth year the female students work for a Midwifery diploma. In 1968, there were 45 student nurses on the school roll. Hostel accommodation is provided to all the student nurses and 12 graduate nurses. It has a good library and a laboratory. The school has also received some teaching aid and equipment from the UNICEF.

Private Practitioners

The number of private medical practitioners in the district during 1968-69 was 26, 4 qualified and 22 unqualified.

SPECIAL SCHEMES

Family Planning

DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUREAU—Established in 1967, the Bureau is organised into three divisions viz., Administration division, Education and Information division, and Field Operations and Evaluation division. The last one is divided into three units viz., Statistical unit, mobile Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device Unit and Sterilisation unit (both mobile and static). The division-wise staff of the Bureau is as follows :

Administration Division :	District family planning officer, one administrative officer, one accounts clerk, three upper division clerks, one lower division clerk-cum-steno-typist, one lower division clerk-cum-typist and two Class IV employees.
Education and Information Division :	One mass education and information officer, one district extension educator (male), one district extension educator (female), one artist-cum-photographer, one cleaner, one operator and one driver.
Field Operations and Evaluation Division :	
Statistical unit :	One statistical investigator, one family planning field evaluation worker (male) and one family planning field evaluation worker (female).
Mobile Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device Unit :	One doctor, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one attendant (male), one attendant (female) and one driver.
Mobile Sterilisation sub-unit :	One doctor (male), one staff nurse, one theatre attendant, two drivers-cum-mechanics, one cleaner and two compounders.
Static Sterilisation sub-unit :	One doctor, one staff nurse and two attendants.

There is one urban family planning centre at Banswara and eight rural family planning centres one each at Kushalgarh, Chheenach, Partapur,

Talwara, Bhukia, Ganora, Sarwan and Doongra Khurd. The urban Family Planning Centre, Banswara has a staff of two doctors, two family planning extension educators, two family planning welfare workers (one male and the other female), one upper division clerk, one lady health visitor and one class IV servant.

The staff pattern of the rural family planning centres is as follows: one lady doctor one computer, one upper division clerk, one lady health visitor, one family planning educator, four family planning health assistants and five auxiliary nurse midwives. The staff actually working in each centre is as below :

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------|--------|----------|---------|--|
| 1. | Rural | Family | Planning | Centre, | Kushalgarh—One upper division clerk and one computer. |
| 2. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Chheenach—One upper division clerk. |
| 3. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Sarwan—One computer and one lower division clerk. |
| 4. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Doongra Khurd—One block extension educator, one computer and one lower division clerk. |
| 5. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Bhukia—One lower division clerk. |
| 6. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Talwara—One computer, one upper division clerk and one auxiliary nurse midwife. |
| 7. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Partapur—One computer, one upper division clerk and one auxiliary nurse midwife. |
| 8. | „ | „ | „ | „ | Ganora—One lower division clerk. |

In each centre, advice on contraception, for spacing of births and general counselling for family planning is given. Contraceptives are freely distributed and film shows and exhibitions are organised in the district for making the people conscious of the necessity of family planning. During 1967-68, 158 camps were organised for vasectomy operations and intra-uterine contraceptive device insertions. The number of vasectomy operations done in these camps was 642 while that of intra-uterine contraceptive device insertions 107. Achievements of the Bureau during the year 1968-69 have been given in the following table :

(Number)

S. No.	Family Planning Centre	Sterili- sations done	Intra- Uterine Contra- ceptive Insertions	Contraceptives distributed		
				Condoms	Jelly Cream	Foam tablets
1.	Kushalgarh	128	65	2,018	51	833
2.	Partapur	125	14	1,755	66	1,550
3.	Doongra Khurd	85	39	5,211	24	810
4.	Talwara	62	24	643	—	—
5.	Sarwan	11	7	1,090	6	724
6.	Cheench	57	31	468	9	138
7.	Bhukhia	45	2	493	77	525
8.	Ganora	26	10	1,419	21	60
9.	Urban family planning centre, Banswara	116	51	11,508	242	1,918
10.	Sharansthan Hospital, Banswara	78	66	—	1	1

Besides 364 condoms and 90 foam tablets were distributed by the Education and Information Division of the Bureau. Incentives are provided to all such persons as are involved in the programme at the following rates :

	Persons Concerned	Motivators	Doctors	Others
1. For loop insertion	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 2.50
2. For Vasectomy operation	Rs. 16.00	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 2.00
3. For Tubectomy operation	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 5.00

As a very large percentage of the population of this district consists of tribals, who are quite orthodox and do not accept easily the norm of a planned family, the Bureau is faced with an uphill task of popularising the methods of family planning among them.

Maternity and Child Welfare

To provide better care and medical attention to mothers, in both pre natal and post-natal stages, and to the children, a Maternity Child Welfare Centre has been functioning at Banswara since April, 1959. The staff of the Centre consists of one doctor, one auxiliary nurse midwife, and three class IV servants. The centre is under the administrative control of the District Family Planning Officer.

Anti-Rabic Centre

An Anti-Rabic Centre is functioning in the General Hospital, Banswara since 1959. In 1968, 520 patients received treatment at the centre.

Anti Malarial Measures

The district has a malarial climate and therefore intensive efforts have been made since Independence to control and eradicate Malaria. Malaria control programme was launched in the district in 1955. Since 1959, the control programme has been replaced by the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The staff of the programme in the district consists of one senior malaria inspector, one malaria inspector, twelve malaria surveillance workers, one field worker, one driver and one cleaner. The district staff has been placed under the charge of the Medical Officer-in-charge, National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit, Chittaurgarh and the over-all control of the operations rests with the Deputy Director, Medical and Health Services (Malaria), stationed at Jaipur.

A statement showing the year-wise achievements of the programme in the district for the last nine years ending 31st March, 1969 is given in Appendix I.

B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme

To control the Tuberculosis, the mass B. C. G. Vaccination was started in the country in 1949 as a joint venture of the World Health Organisation, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the Government of India and the State Governments. B. C. G. Vaccination was, however, introduced in the Banswara district in 1959 when the first round was started. Till 1966, the total number of persons covered under the scheme was 57,932, of whom 18,115 were vaccinated. A statement showing the number of persons vaccinated and the population covered during 1967, 1968 and 1969 has been given below :

Year	Population covered	No. of persons vaccinated
1967	104,374	18,905
1968	109,178	14,322
1969	57,471	13,705

B. C. G. staff in the district consists of one district tuberculosis officer, five B. C. G. technicians, one non-medical team leader, one driver and one class IV servant. As already stated, a T. B. Clinic is functioning in the district since 1956.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme

Smallpox even today ranks as one of the foremost causes of blindness. In order to bring the disease under effective control, the programme of vaccination was undertaken on a mass scale. The unit is functioning in the district under the control of a health officer posted at Banswara. He is assisted by one health educator and 12 vaccinators, besides eight vaccinators working in the Panchayat Samitis. A statement showing the number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during 1968 and 1969 has been given below :

Age-Group	1968			1969		
	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Total	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Total
Below 1 year	12,099	—	12,099	11,611	43	11,654
1-4 years	9,687	5,030	14,717	8,430	5,112	13,542
5-14 years	3,321	13,364	16,685	3,531	7,080	10,611
15-29 years	684	7,205	7,889	717	4,621	5,378
30 and above	43	621	664	146	1,501	1,647
Total	25,834	26,220	52,054	24,435	18,357	42,832

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Ayurvedic system of treatment received Government patronage in the erstwhile State of Banswara. At the time of merger of the State, there were six *Aushadhalayas*. By the year 1951 their number rose to 12.

At present (1968-69) there are 54 *Aushadhalayas* (5 B type and 49 C type) in the district. A list of these institutions alongwith their staff and other details are given in Appendix II.

The total number of patients treated in these *Aushadhalayas* during 1955-56 was 2,81,504. This number rose to 3,88,452 in 1960-61, to 4,29,138 in 1964-65 and to 4,39,388 in 1965-66. 4,32,131 patients received treatment in 1967-68 while the number of those who were treated in 1968-69 was 3,54,361.

In 1968-69 there were three private *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas*, three private *Unani* dispensaries and three private Homeopathic dispensaries in the district.

SANITATION

With the increase in population sanitation has become an important problem over the years. In the crowded localities particularly, the health of people depends largely on proper sanitary conditions. In the towns, sanitation is an important function of the municipalities. The district has two municipalities one at Banswara and the other at Kushalgarh. These municipalities employ sanitary inspectors and special staff to keep the municipal area free from dirt and disease. A detailed description of such functions of the municipalities has been given in the Chapter XIV viz. Local Self-Government.

Sanitary conditions are comparatively better in rural areas as they are sparsely populated. Village Panchayats have been made responsible for water supply and sanitation in their respective areas. To co-ordinate their work, there is a sanitary inspector attached to each Panchayat Samiti. The Medical and Health Department of the Rajasthan Government functions as an advisory body to these local institutions.

Piped water supply is available only at seven places through the State Water Works Department and at two places the schemes are under execution. The information regarding the location of these water works, year of construction and number of connections etc. is given below:

S. No.	Location	Year of construction	Cost (Rs.)	No. of metered connections	No. of street taps	Hours of supply
1.	Bagidora	1967-68	1,30,000	Nil	Nil	7 A.M. to 9 A.M. 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.
2.	Banswara	1960	21,00,000	1,227	96	4.30 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.
3.	Bori	1959	57,200	Under construction	—	—
4.	Chheenach	1960	51,000	Nil	Nil	7 A.M. to 8 A.M.
5.	Garhi	1967-68	1,40,800	Nil	1	5 A.M. to 8 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.
6.	Ghatol	1967-69	1,30,000	Nil	1	7 A.M. to 9 A.M. & 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.
7.	Kushalgarh	1969	3,50,000	Under construction	—	—
8.	Partapur	1969	1,44,000	10	6	5 A.M. to 12 noon 4 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.
9.	Talwara	1967-68	1,15,000	Nil	1	5 A.M. to 8 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

In these water works the water is filtered and chlorinated. The supply is restricted to a few hours in the mornings and in the evenings. The rate of charges of water supply is 50 paise per 1,000 gallons. At other places steps have been taken to improve the water supply by disinfecting the wells. A few years back there used to be several step-wells (*Baoris*), in which water was often unhygienic and, therefore, those who used it for drinking purposes often suffered from guinea-worm, a very common disease in the district till recently. These step-wells have been now closed by the Government.

APPENDIX I
Achievements of National Malaria Eradication Programme in Banswara district

Year	Blood slides collected			Found positive					Classification				
	Active ¹	Passive ²	Mass ³	Total	P.V. ⁴	Pf. ⁵	Pm ⁶	Mix ⁷	Total	Rel ⁸	Imp ⁹	Indg ¹⁰	NT. ¹¹
1961	1368	410	—	1778	7	7	—	1	15	7	—	8	—
1962	12872	1221	835	14928	28	51	1	1	81	20	1	60	—
1963	25235	3107	3410	31542	13	2	—	—	15	6	1	7	1
1964	36647	3123	5086	44856	19	10	—	—	29	13	6	10	—
1965	47788	3276	1624	50688	13	3	—	—	16	9	1	6	—
1966	47270	3391	2561	53222	69	4	—	—	73	42	6	24	1
1967	53443	5030	8187	66660	1162	35	—	1	1198	404	57	727	10
1968	50497	7479	5005	62981	1219	29	—	—	1246	458	76	694	20
1969 (upto March)	12315	2026	294	14635	12	—	—	—	12	9	1	2	—

1. Collection through house to house domiciliary visits by the surveillance workers.

2. Collection at medical institutions.

3. Collection through special drive.

4. P. Vivax

5. P. Falciparum

6. P. Malarious

7. Mixed

8. Relapsed

9. Imported

10. Indigenous

11. Not traceable.

APPENDIX II

List of Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya's in Banswara District as on 31.3.1969

S.No.	Location	Class	Staff working			
			Vaidya	Up-vaidya	Dhatri	Paricharak
1.	Banswara	B	2	2	1	2
2.	Motagaon	C	1	1	-	1
3.	Nogaonwan	C	1	1	-	1
4.	Anjna	C	1	1	-	-
5.	Arthuna	C	1	1	-	-
6.	Sareri Bari	B	1	1	-	-
7.	Khoran	C	1	1	-	1
8.	Asan	C	1	1	-	1
9.	Danpur	C	1	1	1	-
10.	Sarwan	C	1	1	-	1
11.	Peepal Khoont	B	1	1	1	1
12.	Lohariya	C	1	1	-	1
13.	Doongra Khurd	C	1	1	-	1
14.	Sajjangarh	B	1	1	1	1
15.	Tambesara	C	1	1	-	1
16.	Chhaja	C	1	-	-	1
17.	Bhukhia	C	1	1	-	1
18.	Chandarwar	C	1	1	-	1
19.	Phalwa	C	1	1	-	1
20.	Sallopat	C	1	1	-	1
21.	Shergarh	C	1	1	-	1
22.	Kalinjara	C	1	1	-	1
23.	Gagar Talai	C	1	1	-	1
24.	Karji	C	1	1	-	1
25.	Paroli Rathor	C	1	1	-	1
26.	Jagpura	C	1	1	-	1
27.	Chandooji-ka-Gara	C	1	1	-	1
28.	Murasel	C	1	1	-	1
29.	Dudka	C	1	1	-	1
30.	Senawasa	C	1	1	-	1
31.	Bori	C	1	1	-	1
32.	Dadooka	C	1	1	-	1
33.	Bheempur	C	1	1	-	1
34.	Bassi	C	1	1	-	1

Appendix II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Rohira	C	1	1	-	1
36.	Padri	C	1	1	-	1
37.	Gopinath-ka-Gara	C	1	1	-	1
38.	Khera	C	1	1	-	1
39.	Ghori Tejpur	C	1	1	-	1
40.	Doonglawani	C	1	-	-	1
41.	Mohakampura	C	1	1	-	1
42.	Chiriyawasa	C	1	1	-	1
43.	Nawagaon	C	1	1	-	-
44.	Chhoti Badrel	C	1	1	-	1
45.	Kasarwari	C	1	-	-	1
46.	Bhoongra	C	1	1	1	-
47.	Narwali	C	1	-	-	1
48.	Talwara	B	1	1	-	1
49.	Lauhariya	C	1	-	-	1
50.	Khamera	C	1	-	-	1
51.	Soorpur	C	1	1	-	1
52.	Baman Parda	C	1	1	-	1
53.	Kaleenjra	C	1	1	-	1
54.	Osara	C	1	1	-	1
TOTAL			55	49	5	49

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Besides education, medical and public health services, there are social services such as labour welfare, prohibition, advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes etc., which will be described in this chapter.

LABOUR WELFARE

As there is no large scale industry in the Banswara district and only 19 establishments¹ are registered (1968) under the Indian Factories Act, 1948, the labour welfare activities are not a pressing need in the district. For the same reason, labour welfare activities received little attention of erstwhile princely State of Banswara and Kushalgarh Chiefship prior to the formation of Rajasthan.

No labour welfare centre has been established in the district as the number of industrial workers is not significant. For the enforcement of labour laws, however, a Labour Inspector of Dungarpur and Banswara districts is headquartered at Dungarpur. He functions under the administrative control of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Udaipur. Important labour laws enforced in the district include Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958, Indian Factories Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, Employment of Childrens' Act, 1938 and Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. Of these labour laws, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 are mainly operative in the district. The statement at Appendix I reveals the number of establishments inspected, prosecuted and number of claims preferred during the period 1965 to 1969 under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Inspector, Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

A list of establishments inspected and prosecuted under the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, in Banswara district during the years 1965 to 1968 is given below¹:

Year	Inspections	(Number)
		Prosecutions
1965	6	1
1966	16	—
1967	9	3
1968	6	—

At present, there are three trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 in Banswara district namely, Public Works Department Workers' Union, Zila Factory Union and Vidhyut Mazdoor Union.² More details about industries and trade unions in the area have already been discussed earlier in chapter V.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition in the Banswara district was for the first time partially imposed on 2nd October, 1967 in an area of 25 kilometres along the border of the adjoining Gujarat State. This was necessitated because of complete prohibition in Gujarat since 1950. In April, 1968, the district was declared a completely dry area³ with a view to eradicating the vice of drinking and taking of intoxicants from amongst the people and raising their standard of living and rehabilitating the home life of the addicts. In view of this, the import, export, transport, purchase, possession, use, consumption and manufacture of intoxicants are prohibited in the area except under a valid licence or permit. However, rules regarding prohibition provide for the grant of permits for the possession and consumption of liquor by special classes of persons e.g. foreign tourists and dignitaries, and those who are issued liquor permits on medical prescription. The manufacture, sale, consumption etc. of country spirit is also not permitted except for sacramental purposes. Licences and permits for the possession and use of alcohol for industrial, educational and research purposes are also granted. The enforcement of prohibition is the responsibility of the police in the district.

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Vide Finance (Excise) Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Order No. F 2 (1)FD/EE/68 dated the 20th March, 1968.

As stated earlier, the population of the district is predominantly tribal who have been habituated to drinking since olden times. At several religious and social congregations, drinks used to be served before the enforcement of prohibition in 1968. Besides the Backward Classes, quite a number of Rajputs were also used to liquor. Liquor used to find its way into the area from other parts of the State since there was no distillery. *Mahuwa* trees, which grow in abundance in Banswara have been a source of illegal distillation of liquor locally despite the restrictions imposed by the Government. Violation of the law also takes the form of smuggling of liquor into the district. In the year 1968, 68 cases of illicit distillation of liquor were detected.

Income from the sale of intoxicants including liquor during the years 1963-64 to 1967-1968 is given below¹:

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1963-64	11,00,801
1964-65	13,77,772
1965-66	18,13,616
1966-67	19,46,335
1967-68	10,06,753

The drugs consumed in the district are *Bhang* and lanced poppy heads. In 1968, there were 47 shops for sale of *Bhang* and *Bhang gota* and 15 shops for sale of lanced poppy heads in the district. The number of the shops selling intoxicants during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is given below²:

Year	No. of shops selling		
	Country liquor	Indian made foreign liquor	Hemp drugs
1960-61	102	—	48
1961-62	95	—	50
1962-63	95	1	38
1963-64	—	1	50
1964-65	—	1	—

1. Source : District Excise Office, Chittaurgarh.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volume.

The quantity of intoxicants consumed during the years 1960-61 to 1967-68 was as follows¹:

Year	Country spirit (litres)	Opium (Kg.)	Lanced poppy heads (Kg.)	Bhang (Kg.)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)
1960-61	1,72,111	2	-	1,774	-	-
1961-62	1,45,498	1	-	1,763	-	-
1962-63	1,67,289	2	-	1,318	-	-
1963-64	1,72,175	2	8,469	1,748	-	-
1964-65	2,19,913	Neg.	N.A.	1,591	-	-
1965-66	2,53,267	Neg.	12,020	1,436	858	-
1966-67	2,48,867	Neg.	21,400	12	1,208	1,580
1967-68	95,351	Neg.	13,000	885	2,427	208

The above table reveals that the quantity of major intoxicants viz., country spirit and lanced poppy heads consumed during various years was on the increase. The sudden decline in the quantity of consumption of these intoxicants during the year 1967-68 was due to imposition of partial prohibition since October, 1967.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district were 21,700 and 3,39,624 respectively. They formed 4.57 and 62.62 per cent respectively of the total population of the Banswara district which is indicative of the preponderance of tribal population in the district². A detailed list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and their population is given in Appendix II. The principal Scheduled Tribes in the district are Bhil and Mina. Among the Scheduled Castes are included Balai, Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia, Sargara, Dheda, Garancha, Mehtar or Gancha, Balai and Kalbelia.

The welfare of such a large number of people who, in the past, were deprived of equal opportunities with others in the society, has thus remained a matter of great concern to the Government. The Indian Constitution has provided for special protection such as reservation in public services and elected bodies and encouragement to the Backward Classes,

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

Neg.=Negligible. N. A.=Not Available.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 212 and 216.

in view of their extreme backwardness. As envisaged in the Indian Constitution, concerted efforts aimed at ameliorating the conditions of the Backward Classes were initiated during the year 1950-51. In 1950, keeping in view the preponderance of the tribal people, Banswara district was declared a Scheduled Tribes area by the President of India¹. In order to give special attention and also to place large sums at the disposal of the Community Development Blocks, the Government had declared five blocks as Tribal Multipurpose Community Development Blocks where the tribal population exceeded 45 per cent of the total population. These tribal blocks in the first stage received a subsidy from the Government to the tune of Rs. one lakh per year per block which was reduced to half in the second stage and ceased when the block reached the third stage.

The Social Welfare Department of the State Government is primarily responsible for initiating welfare activities amongst the Backward Classes, and also for removing social disabilities attached to them. It seeks to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments in relation to the Backward Classes and Tribes in accordance with the directives of the Government and the relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution. It, therefore, maintains close touch with other departments of the State Government in order to secure the fullest help and co-operation from their officers and to ensure that the Government policies and programmes for the upliftment of the Backward Classes and Tribes are effectively implemented. The District Social Welfare Office which was started in 1956 is headed by a District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer who is assisted by one welfare inspector, six hostel superintendents, one tailoring instructor and other necessary office personnel. The District Officer also acts as a Liaison Officer between jail prisoners and their relatives.

Since there is a heavy concentration of Scheduled Tribe people in the district, the department has undertaken multifarious activities for their social, economic and educational betterment.

During the period 1950-51 to 1960-61, 36 primary and 16 basic schools were started by the department in Banswara district. The total amount spent on primary schools and basic schools during these years came to Rs. 1,04,481 and Rs. 43,683 respectively. After the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959 in Banswara, these institutions were transferred to the administrative control of various

1. Source : The office of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, Banswara.

Panchayat Samitis in the area. However, the expenditure of these schools continued to be borne by the Social Welfare Department. The number of scholars, both male and female, receiving education in these institutions in 1969 was 5,057. A list of schools under various Panchayat Samitis is given in Appendix III.

A large section of the Scheduled Tribe people live in the remote, scattered enclaves of the Scheduled Area which is devoid of proper educational facilities. They, therefore, find it difficult to send their children to schools away from their homes. The only practical proposition in the circumstances, was to open free hostels with board and lodging, clothing and other incidental facilities for the Tribal students so that their pecuniary circumstances may not stand in the way of their getting proper education. Accordingly, the Social Welfare Department has opened a number of hostels in the district, details of which are given below¹:

S. No.	Name and place of location	Date of opening of hostel	Maximum number of hostellers
1.	Government Boys' Hostel, Banswara	12.2.1952	50
2.	Government Girls' Hostel, Banswara	10.1.1956	33
3.	Boys' Hostel, Ghatol	15.3.1956	90
4.	Boys' Hostel, Sajjangarh	9.4.1950	35
5.	Boys' Hostel, Garhi	28.2.1958	40
6.	Boys' Hostel, Kushalgarh	2.7.1964	40

During the year 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 1,87,669 was spent on the maintenance of the Backward Classes hostels in the district. In addition to these Government hostels, there are 12 hostels in the district which are managed by the two voluntary organisations namely, Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur and Gandhi Ashram, Kushalgarh. These hostels receive grants-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department as per rules made by the Government. Some details of aided hostels such as name, location, year of opening, number of hostellers and expenditure incurred are given in the following table² :

1. Source : Office of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, Banswara.
2. *ibid.*

S No.	Name and location of hostel	Year of opening	Maximum No. of hostellers	Expenditure incurred during the years (Rs.)		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1.	Boys' Hostel, Partapur	1933	50	12,525	15,570	23,010
2.	-do- Bagidora	1954	25	7,120	11,128	9,360
3.	-do- Khamera	1954	25	6,950	10,150	9,950
4.	-do- Bhukhia	1948	25	7,035	10,815	9,650
5.	-do- Khoran	1966	20	—	3,620	12,380
6.	-do- Ganora	1962	25	6,300	5,781	16,000
7.	-do- Chandarwara	1956	25	5,600	10,222	8,190
8.	-do- Sareri	1956	25	5,043	686	17,760
9.	-do- Jaulana	1956	25	4,856	4,824	15,075
10.	-do- Arthuna	1962	25	6,077	10,026	8,294
11.	-do- Bhoongra	1968	25	—	—	—
12.	-do- Kushalgarh	1962	25	6,877	9,668	10,300

The students of Backward Classes are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all the government institutions at all levels of education. Besides, stipends of different values are also awarded to a large number of students of these communities. The amount of scholarships to students of different educational standards is fixed by the Social Welfare Department. The State Government has recently announced the award of stipends of Rs. 100 each to graduates and Rs. 150 each to post-graduates who, after completion of their studies are, either in search of employment or prepare for competitive examinations. The duration fixed for these stipends is one year. In the year 1967-68, Rs. 48,050 and Rs. 4,150 were given as scholarships to 680 and 66 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively.

An orphanage is also functioning at Banswara which was established in 1925. It can accommodate 25 inmates at a time. During the year 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 15,030 was spent on its maintenance. Facilities of lodging, boarding, clothing and other incidental needs are provided free of charge to the inmates.

One tailoring centre at Banswara which was formerly run by the Industries Department is being maintained by the Social Welfare Department now. The sanctioned strength of trainees in the centre is 15, each trainee receiving a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month. The duration of training is

of two years. On completion of the training in tailoring, a sewing machine is given to the successful trainee as a subsidy so that he may establish himself thereafter. During the period 1958 to 1968, 89 students received training in the craft of tailoring. An amount of Rs. 6 185 was spent on the tailoring centre in 1968.

The Social Welfare Department publicises the benefits of various schemes concerned with the uplift of Backward Classes through the use of a mobile publicity van and a projector. The following table gives the number of film shows organised and number of persons benefited during the years 1964-65 to 1967-68:

(Number)		
Year	Film shows organised	Persons benefited
1964-65	40	95,000
1965-66	75	1,16,500
1966-67	75	1,52,000
1967-68	89	2,69,100

The Social Welfare Department has taken special care to provide housing accommodation for Backward Classes. For this purpose the Department acquires residential sites at government cost and with the provision of subvention, helps to build houses for Backward Classes people. During the First, Second and Third Five Year Plan periods, Rs. 99,450, Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 1,22,250 respectively were sanctioned for house construction purposes. Besides, Rs. 42,000 were allotted for construction of houses for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. During the year 1967-68, Rs. 3,500 were spent for the purpose.

In order to promote co-operation among the Backward Classes, the department helped starting of eight Forest Labour Co-operative Societies whose total membership was 572 persons in 1968-69.

With the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, activities relating to primary and basic schools, adult night schools or Samskar Kendras, housing schemes, irrigation wells, drinking water wells, subsidy for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements and construction of roads, culverts and cause-ways were transferred to Panchayat Samitis of Banswara district along with the funds allotted to meet expenditure on transferred activities. The details of the funds transferred to Panchayat Samitis during the period 1966-67 to 1968-69 are given in Appendix IV.

Since 1967, the Department has established mixed hostels for students of the Backward Classes. Besides, every college student belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Tribe and living in a college hostel is granted an additional scholarship of Rs. 40 per month over and above the regular scholarship accorded by the department¹.

The Untouchabilities Offences Act, 1955 is in force in the district which envisages complete removal of untouchability. The Social Welfare Department in the district helps those, against whom offences under the Act are committed, by providing financial and legal assistance. Financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in upliftment of the Backward Classes is also given by the Social Welfare Department. These agencies mainly undertake maintenance of hostels, establishment of Ashram schools and Samskar Kendras etc.

Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur

This institution is the pioneer welfare institution in Banswara district. It was founded in the year 1933 under the name of Harijan Sewak Samiti which was subsequently named as Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh. Since its foundation, it aimed at promoting social, economic, educational and cultural life of the Backward Classes in particular and people of Banswara district in general. It is headed by a President, the other office bearers being a Vice-President, a Secretary and an Office Secretary. There are seven members on the Board of Directors which functions as its controlling body. In 1968-69, the organisation was engaged in the development of craft-oriented educational system, social, economic and moral uplift of Backward Classes, promotion of the idea of *Sarvodaya*, *Gramdan*, and providing for construction of wells and health services etc. There are 52 paid and 15 honorary workers employed by the institution for carrying on these activities in the district.

It maintains one middle school at Partapur, one primary school at Jedla and ten Backward Classes Hostels at different places in the district, details of which have already been given. It maintains one library, one reading room, one *Ayurvedic* dispensary and a *Khadi* and *Gramodyog* centre in which training for spinning with *Amber Charkha* and weaving of *Khadi* cloth is imparted. *Khadi* cloth produced by this centre is sold at two sales centres at Banswara and Partapur.

1. Source: The office of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, Banswara.

The Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Partapur also works for the employment of tribal people in some village industries such as *Khadi* production, soap making and gardening. It arranges for their training in certain industrial crafts. After completion of craft training, the trainees receive some implements so that they may settle down in life.

Grants-in-aid to Pre-Primary Schools and Craft Schools

The Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Jaipur gives grants-in-aid under certain conditions to the various pre-primary schools in Banswara district which are mainly run for imparting elementary education to children. Besides, it gives grants-in-aid to voluntary social service organisations which are engaged in welfare activities for women and children. The following table shows the amount of grants-in-aid given during the years 1962-63 to 1968-69 to various institutions and the number of beneficiaries therein¹:

Sl. No.	Name and address of the institution	Number of beneficiaries during 1968-69			Amount sanctioned during the years (Rs.)						
		Boys	Girls	Total	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1.	Bal Mandir, Samaj Kalyan Sangh, Partapur	29	14	43	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,500
2.	-do-, Khoran	—	—	33	—	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	—
3.	Krishak Bal Mandir, Sareri Bari	29	12	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
4.	Jawahar Bal Mandir, Garhi	16	25	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
5.	Rajendra Bal Mandir, Banswara	51	25	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	500

Employment Exchange

Registration and placement of unemployed persons in the district is done by the District Employment Officer, Banswara. The following table shows registration and placement of persons belonging to Scheduled

1. Source: Office of the Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Jaipur.

Tribes and Castes at the District Employment Exchange¹ during the years 1965 to 1969:

(No.)

Year	Registrations		Placements	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1965	58	324	10	113
1966	126	341	9	69
1967	135	479	12	55
1968	71	252	7	35
1969	61	265	2	29

Pensions to Old and Disabled Persons

The Government of Rajasthan introduced in the year 1964-65 a scheme for granting old age pensions to persons who have attained the age of 65 years or above in case of males and 60 years or above in case of females to give relief to aged and handicapped citizens of all communities who are unable to earn their living or left without support. Old age pension is granted by the Collector of the district on the recommendation of the District Treasury Officer who satisfies himself that the applicant has neither any personal source of income nor any relative on whom he can be dependent. The maximum amount of such pension to any individual is fixed at Rs. 30 per month. The following table reveals the number of recipients and amount of pension sanctioned during the period 1964-65 to 1968-69 in Banswara District²:

Years	Pensions to old persons		Pensions to disabled Persons	
	Number of persons granted pension	Expenditure (Rs.)	Number of persons granted pension	Expenditure (Rs.)
1964-65	8	656	—	—
1965-66	29	4,357	—	—
1966-67	47	8,598	3	215
1967-68	60	12,553	6	740
1968-69	69	14,717	6	1,260

Reservation of seats

Reservation of posts in the public services is made for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. According to 1970 rules of the State

1. Source: Office of the District Employment Officer, Banswara.
2. Source: Collectorate, Banswara.

Government, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have 28 per cent posts reserved for them in public services. Before 1970, 12½ per cent vacancies were reserved in all state services for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These percentage figures represent the minimum number of vacancies to be filled in by appointment of members of Backward Classes and it is open to the appointing authorities to recruit members of these classes even in excess of these figures, if they are otherwise considered suitable for such appointments vis-a-vis the other candidates. Similar reservation of posts is made also in local bodies and institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the State Government. Reservation of seats for Backward Classes is also made in the case of Parliamentary, Assembly and local level elections. During the Fourth General Elections held in 1967 in the area, the district had one parliamentary constituency reserved for Scheduled Tribes and out of four assembly constituencies allotted to the district, three were reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, reservation of seats in Municipalities, Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis is made by the State Government for the Backward Classes according to rules framed from time to time.

Besides reservation in services, the upper age limit is relaxed for appointment of these people on various government posts.

In Banswara district there is no welfare institution for the physically handicapped persons. Welfare activities for prisoners in the sub-jails at Banswara and Kushalgarh have been detailed in Chapter XII viz., Law and Order and Justice.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are 57 state controlled temples in Banswara district which are state managed but are maintained by their own income. Besides, there are three temples in the district whose ownership and management is not with the Government but they receive grants-in-aid from the State Government. During the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 39,910 was sanctioned as grants-in-aid to temples. As regards public trusts, the Devasthan Department of the State Government registers those religious and charitable institutions which have income of more than Rs. 3,000 a year or whose property valuation is Rs. 30,000 or above. There were 12 such trusts registered upto 1968-69¹.

1. Source: Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I

Inspection, prosecutions etc. under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(Number)

S.No.	Name of industry	Inspections					Prosecutions					Claims preferred				
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1.	Public motor transport	21	23	27	35	22	-	3	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
2.	Rice, flour and <i>dal</i> mills	12	6	23	36	7	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Oil mills	-	1	3	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Printing presses	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Local authority	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
6.	Cotton ginning and pressing industry	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Construction works	-	10	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8.	Agriculture	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Soap stone industry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		33	46	57	80	44	-	5	14	-	2	-	5	-	-	2

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Banswara district, 1961 Census

S. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Castes		21,700	10,982	10,718
1.	Badi	85	15	70
2.	Bajgar	32	23	9
3.	Balai	3,018	1,600	1,418
4.	Bansphor	4	—	4
5.	Bhand	30	24	6
6.	Bhangi	298	152	146
7.	Bidakia	8	8	—
8.	Bola	447	306	141
9.	Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia	6,609	3,389	3,220
10.	Dabgar	99	75	24
11.	Dheda	607	347	260
12.	Dome	62	13	49
13.	Garancha, Mehtar or Gancha	519	266	253
14.	Garo, Garura or Gurda	143	45	98
15.	Gavaria	2	2	—
16.	Kalbelia	327	133	194
17.	Kanjar	8	4	4
18.	Khatik	20	9	11
19.	Koli or Kori	3	3	—
20.	Megh or Meghwal	56	38	18
21.	Mehtar	98	51	47
22.	Nut	4	4	—
23.	Pasi	1	1	—
24.	Rawal	99	53	46
25.	Sargara	1,067	510	557
26.	Thori or Nayak	300	180	120
27.	Unclassified	7,754	3,731	4,023

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Tribes		339,624	172,493	167,131
1.	Bhil	203,037	103,505	99,532
2.	Bhil Mina	13	—	13
3.	Damor, Damaria	9	5	4
4.	Mina	13,013	6,701	6 312
5.	Unclassified	123,552	62,282	61,270

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District*, pp. 212 and 216. The population of Scheduled Tribes according to *Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, p. 284, was 2,97,601.

APPENDIX III

List of Primary and Basic Schools under Panchayat Samitis as on 31st March, 1969 (transferred by the Social Welfare Department)¹

S.No.	Location of the Primary School	Location of the Basic School
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, TALWARA		
1.	Sagrod	1. Gordi
2.	Tamtiya	2. Sundanpur
3.	Samriya	3. Palaswani
4.	Veerpur	
5.	Lachhmangarh (Alias Jhari)	
6.	Chibkhordabra	
7.	Girls' Primary School, Thikariya	
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, PEEPAL KHOONT		
8.	Sodalpur	
9.	Rohniya	
10.	Jahanpura	
11.	Sarwan	
12.	Kotra	
13.	Dori	
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BAGIDORA		
		4. Suwala
		5. Sagar Talai Moti
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, GHATOL		
14.	Ganeshpura	6. Chandooji-ka-Gara
15.	Delwara Lokeriya	7. Jagpura
16.	Murasel	
17.	Badana	
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BHUKHIA		
18.	Phalwa	
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, GARHI		
19.	Taurna	8. Asan
20.	Jahanpura	9. Bordiya
21.	Moiyawasa	
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KUSHALGARH		
22.	Bagaycha	10. Ramgarh
		11. Darobariya

1. Source: The office of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, Banswara.

APPENDIX IV

Funds transferred from the Social Welfare Department to Panchayat Samitis in Banswara District during 1966-67 to 1968-69

Scheme	Bagidora				Bhukhina				Ghatol				Garhi			
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1. Drinking Water Wells	—	—	—	—	806.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	—	—
3. Education (Primary Schools)	4,920	5,000	5,000	1,780	1,000	2,000	9,420	16,000	20,000	—	—	—	9,000	12,000	—	—
4. Scholarships	500	—	—	2,518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,100	—	—	—
5. Rehabilitation	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Agriculture and Irrigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Irrigation wells (Centrally sponsored)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—
8. Subsidy for bulls	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	250	—	—
9. Subsidy for irrigation	2,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Subsidy for agricultural implements	1,000	—	—	6,000	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tribal Development Block Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Rs.)

APPENDIX IV (Concd.)

Scheme	(Rs.)					
	Kushalgarh			Peepal Khoont		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		15	16	17	18	19
1. Drinking Water Wells	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Education (Primary Schools)	1,350	2,600	12,000	10,600	8,000	12,000
4. Scholarships	1,600	—	—	2,000	—	—
5. Rehabilitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Agriculture and Irrigation	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
7. Irrigation wells (Centrally sponsored)	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Subsidy for bulls	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Subsidy for irrigation	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Subsidy for agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tribal Development Block Fund	1,00,000	—	—	2,00,000	1,00,000	80,000

Source : Offices of the Vikas Adhikaris, Panchayat Samitis, Bagidora, Bhukhia, Ghatol, Garhi, Kushalgarh and Peepal Khoont.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES

Political awakening in the princely states of Rajasthan dates back to 1857 A.D., when the first war of Independence took place. The then Banswara State too was affected by the happenings of that year. But there the awakening of the masses began when the Praja Mandal was established in August, 1945.

Representation in Parliament (Lok Sabha)¹

In the First General Elections of 1952, the Banswara district was represented in Lok Sabha by a single-member Parliamentary constituency which was formed by clubbing together the Bagidora, Banswara and Ghatol Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Banswara district, the Sagwara and Dungarpur Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Dungarpur district and Saira Legislative Assembly Constituency of Udaipur district. This Banswara-Dungarpur Parliamentary constituency was reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate. Only two candidates, one Independent and the other belonging to the Congress² party contested the seat, which was won by the latter, who secured 80,064 votes (68.3 per cent). The total electorate was of 3,96,575 votes of which only 1,17,265 (29.11 per cent) valid votes were cast.

In the Second General Elections of 1957, Banswara single-member Parliamentary constituency covered Banswara and Dungarpur districts and Pratapgarh sub-division of Chittaurgarh district. The constituency

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1. The data for the first four general elections has been adopted from various reports published by the Election Commission of India and the State Election Department on the 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 elections.
 2. Indian National Congress.

was reserved for a candidate of the Scheduled Tribes. There were 3,95,155 voters in all, of which 1,63,336 (41.3 per cent) valid votes were polled. The Congress candidate defeated his only rival, an Independent candidate, by a very narrow margin, and secured 83,118 (50.9 per cent) votes as compared to his opponent, who secured 80,218 (49.1 per cent) votes.

The Banswara single-member Parliamentary constituency in the General Elections of 1962, comprised seven Legislative Assembly constituencies viz., Banswara, Bagidora, Ghatol and Kushalgarh of the Banswara district and Dungarpur, Sagwara and Aspur of the Dungarpur district. The constituency was again reserved for a candidate of the Scheduled Tribes. The total number of voters was 4,44,026 and that of valid votes polled was 2,51,933 (54.76 per cent). Three candidates, one each belonging to the Congress, the Swatantra and the Socialist parties contested the seat, and polled 1,04,053 (41.3 per cent), 82,879 (32.9 per cent) and 65,001 (25.8 per cent) of valid votes polled respectively. The candidate belonging to the Congress party was declared elected.

In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Banswara Parliamentary Constituency comprised eight Legislative Assembly constituencies, viz., Bagidora, Banswara, Kushalgarh and Peepal Khoont of the Banswara district and Chorasi, Dungarpur, Pawda and Sagwara of the Dungarpur district. This constituency was again reserved for a candidate of the Scheduled Tribes. There were six nominations of which three were withdrawn and the seat was contested by the remaining three candidates, one each belonging to the Congress party and the Swatantra party, the third being an Independent. The number of valid votes polled was 3,34,038 (66.74 per cent). The candidate belonging to the Congress party was declared elected securing 1,73,577 (51.96 per cent) votes. The defeated Swatantra party and Independent candidates polled 1,40,948 (42.20 per cent) and 19,513 (5.84 per cent) valid votes respectively. Though the candidate of the Swatantra party was defeated, he fared better than the candidate of this party in the last General Elections. The percentage of polling (71.62) in this constituency was the highest in the State. It was 77.31 for men and 66.14 for women.

The following table gives some significant details of all the four General Elections of Banswara Parliamentary constituency :

Particulars	General Elections of			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
1. Electorate	3,96,575	3,95,155	4,44,026	4,90,355
2. Valid votes polled	1,17,265	1,63,336	2,51,933	3,34,038
3. Valid votes polled as percentage of total electorate	29.11	41.3	54.76	66.74
4. Contestants	2	2	3	3
5. Valid votes secured party-wise				
(1) Congress Party	80,064	83,118	1,04,053	1,73,577
(2) Swatantra Party	—	—	82,879	1,40,948
(3) Socialist Party	—	—	65,001	—
(4) Independent	37,201	80,218	—	19,513
6. Party-wise percentage of valid votes polled				
(1) Congress Party	68.3	50.9	41.3	51.96
(2) Swatantra Party	—	—	32.9	42.20
(3) Socialist Party	—	—	25.8	—
(4) Independent	31.7	49.1	—	5.84
7. Party affiliation of the elected candidate	Congress	Congress	Congress	Congress

The Indian National Congress Party continued to be the major and successful party in all the four General Elections although with every passing election till 1962, there was a fall in the percentage of votes secured by it. The Socialist party contested the election only during 1967, while the Swatantra party fought both the 1962 and 1967 elections.

Representation in Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952—For the First General Elections of 1952, the district was divided into three Assembly constituencies, Bagidora, Banswara and Ghatol. Of these, two were general constituencies while the third was reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate. The total

electorate was 1,57,399 of which 29,184 (18.5 per cent) valid votes were polled.

The Bagidora single-member constituency, reserved for the Scheduled Tribe candidate comprised the whole area of the tahsils of Bagidora and Kushalgarh. For this seat, there was only one candidate put up by the Congress party and he was elected unopposed.

The Banswara constituency included the whole area of Banswara tahsil and some villages of Garhi tahsil. For this single-member general seat, a Socialist party candidate was returned, obtaining 8,071 votes (63.4 per cent). The defeated Independent contestant secured 4,658 (36.6 per cent) votes. The total votes were 50,834 of which 12,729 (25.00 per cent) valid votes were polled.

The Ghatol constituency was formed by joining the area of the Ghatol tahsil and some villages of the Garhi tahsil. This general seat had 55,679 voters of whom 16,455 (29.7 per cent) exercised their franchise. There was a triangular contest for this constituency. The candidate of the Congress party annexed the seat by obtaining 10,297 (62.6 per cent) votes and defeated the other two rivals, one put up by the Ram Rajya Parishad and the other by the Socialist party, who secured 3,199 (19.4 per cent) and 2,959 (18.7 per cent) valid votes respectively.

Thus in the First Assembly Elections, only six candidates contested for three seats, of which two went to the Congress party and one to the Socialist party. The following table shows the constituency-wise details of the First General Elections:

Particulars	Legislative Assembly Constituency		
	Bagidora	Banswara	Ghatol
1. Electorate	50,886	50,834	55,679
2. Valid votes polled	Candidate returned unopposed	12,729	16,455
3. Percentage of valid votes polled to electorate	—	25.00	29.7

1	2	3	4
4. Party-wise votes polled ¹			
(i) Congress	—	—	10,297(62.6)
(ii) Ram Rajya Parishad	—	—	3,199(19.4)
(iii) Socialist Party	—	8,071(63.4)	2,959(18.0)
(iv) Independent	—	4,658(36.6)	—
5. Contestants	1	2	3
6. Party affiliation of the elected candidate	Congress	Socialist	Congress

THE SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957.—During the Second General Elections of 1957, the district was divided so as to form four single-member constituencies of which the Bagidora, Banswara and Kushalgarh were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and Ghatol was a general constituency.

The Bagidora constituency comprising Bagidora tahsil (excluding 113 villages) and Garhi tahsil (excluding 56 villages) had an electorate of 48,319 of which 23,537 were men and 24,782 women. Of the two candidates the one belonging to the Congress party was declared elected defeating his Independent opponent who polled 8,876 (41.1 per cent) valid votes). The Congress candidate secured 12,708 (58.9 per cent) votes.

The Banswara constituency comprised the Banswara and Ghatol tahsils and fifty six villages of Garhi tahsil and an electorate of 42,318. The total number of valid votes polled was 19,460 or 46 per cent of the total electorate. An Independent candidate who secured 11,272 (57.9 per cent) votes was declared elected. The defeated candidate, belonging to the Congress party, secured 8,188 (42.1 per cent) votes.

The Kushalgarh constituency comprised Kushalgarh tahsil and one hundred and thirteen villages of the Bagidora tahsil. There were 49,317 electors of whom 24,268 were men and 25,049 women. Valid votes polled were 21,199 or 43.0 per cent. The election was contested by two candidates, an Independent and a Congressite. The seat was captured by the Independent candidate who polled 15,591 votes or 73.5 per cent of total valid votes.

Ghatol was the only general (unreserved) constituency in the district. It had 46,417 electors of whom 22,653 were men and 23,764 were women. The number of valid votes polled was 22,565 or 48.6 per cent of the electorate. In all, six candidates filled their nominations but

1. Figures in brackets are percentages of votes polled.

only two contested the election. The Congress candidate won the seat and secured 12,924 votes (57.3 per cent). The Independent candidate, who was defeated, polled 9,641 (42.7 per cent) valid votes.

The following table indicates the constituency-wise details of the Second General Elections to the State Assembly :

Particulars	Legislative Assembly Constituency			
	Banswara	Ghatol	Bagidora	Kushalgarh
1. Electors	42,318	46,417	48,319	49,317
2. Valid votes polled	19,460	22,565	21,584	21,199
3. Percentage of valid votes polled to electorate	46.0	48.6	44.7	43.0
4. Party-wise votes polled:				
(i) Congress	8,188	12,924	12,708	5,608
(ii) Independent	11,272	9,641	8,876	15,591
5. Party-wise voting percentage :				
(i) Congress	42.1	57.3	58.9	26.5
(ii) Independent	57.9	42.7	41.1	73.5
6. Contestants	2	2	2	2
7. Party affiliation of the elected candidate	Independent	Congress	Congress	Independent

The total number of valid votes polled in all the constituencies of Banswara district in Vidhan Sabha elections held in 1957 was 84,808 or 45.5 per cent as against 18.5 per cent votes polled in the previous elections. Sex-wise voting in the Vidhan Sabha elections was 59.7 per cent of males and 31.9 per cent females. There were eight contestants for four seats, out of whom two Congressmen and two Independents were returned.

THE THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962—During the Third General Elections held in 1962, the district was divided into four constituencies of which three viz., Bagidora, Banswara and Kushalgarh were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and one, i.e. Ghatol, was kept as a general (unreserved) constituency.

The Bagidora constituency for the Legislative Assembly was formed with some villages of Garhi and Bagidora tahsils (excluding those included in Kushalgarh constituency). There were 54,393 voters of whom 30,693

(56.43 per cent) cast their votes. This seat, for which 28,893 valid votes were polled, was won by the Congress candidate who secured 11,005 (38.0 per cent) votes and defeated the remaining candidates belonging to the Socialist party and the Swatantra party who secured 10,640 (36.8 per cent) and 7,248 (25.2 per cent) votes respectively.

The Banswara constituency of the Legislative Assembly comprised the whole tahsil of Banswara. The total number of electors was 49,545 of whom 29,904 (60.36 per cent) exercised their franchise. The number of valid votes cast was 28,341. The Indian National Congress, the Socialist party and the Swatantra party participated in a triangular contest for this seat which was captured by the candidate of the Socialist party who secured 16,373 (57.8 per cent) votes. The Swatantra and the Congress candidates were defeated. They secured 6,124 (21.8 per cent) and 5,844 (20.4 per cent) votes respectively.

The Kushalgarh constituency included Kushalgarh tahsil and some villages of Bagidora tahsil. There were 55,767 voters of whom 35,616 (63.87 per cent) exercised their right of vote. The total number of valid votes polled was 33,420 or 93.9 per cent of votes polled. The Socialist party candidate won the seat and polled 19,987 (59.8 per cent) votes. The Congress and the Swatantra party candidates obtained 10,807 (32.3 per cent) and 2,626 (7.9 per cent) votes respectively.

The Ghatol tahsil alongwith some villages of Garhi tahsil (excluding the villages included in Bagidora constituency) formed Ghatol constituency which elected a Congress candidate. He secured 16,165 (50.4 per cent) votes. The Socialist and the Swatantra candidates obtained 9,191 (28.9 per cent) and 6,701 (20.7 per cent) votes respectively. Of the total of 51,898 electors only, 33,672 (64.88 per cent) cast their votes. 32,057 valid votes (68.08 per cent) were polled.

The following table shows constituency-wise details of Banswara district for the Third Assembly Elections :

Particulars	Legislative Assembly Constituency			
	Banswara	Kushalgarh	Bagidora	Ghatol
1. Electors	49,545	55,767	54,393	51,898
2. Votes polled	29,904	35,616	30,693	33,672
3. Percentage of votes polled to electors	60.36	63.87	56.43	64.88

1	2	3	4	5
4. Valid votes polled	28,341	33,420	28,893	32,057
5. Percentage of valid votes to total votes polled	94.8	93.9	94.8	95.2
6. Party-wise votes polled :				
(i) Socialist Party	16,373	19,987	10,640	9,191
(ii) Swatantra Party	6,124	2,626	7,248	6,701
(iii) Congress Party	5,844	10,807	11,005	16,165
7. Party-wise voting preferences (Percentage of valid votes secured)				
(i) Socialist Party	57.8	59.8	36.8	28.9
(ii) Swatantra Party	21.8	7.9	25.2	20.7
(iii) Congress Party	20.4	32.3	38.0	50.4
8. Party affiliation of the elected candidate	Socialist	Socialist	Congress	Congress

Thus the Socialist, the Swatantra and the Congress parties participated in elections for the district seats. The Socialist party dominated the elections and captured two seats securing more than fifty per cent of votes. The other two seats were annexed by the Congress party. The Swatantra party, which contested all the four seats, did not fare well. The percentage of polling was 58.0 as compared to 45.5 in 1957. The electorate increased by 11.4 per cent in 1962 as compared to 1957. Twelve candidates contested the four seats.

THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967—In the Fourth General Elections held in 1967, the district was again broken into four constituencies and some changes were made in the complex of each of them. The Peepal Khoont (reserved for Scheduled Tribes) constituency was created afresh by including in it some villages of the Garhi and the Banswara tahsils. The Ghatol (general) constituency of the Third General Elections comprising the tahsil of the same name and some villages of Garhi tahsil was abolished. The Banswara constituency which was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes during the Third General Elections was declared a general (unreserved) one in the Fourth General Elections. While earlier only the Banswara tahsil

formed the Banswara constituency in the last elections, some villages of Banswara tahsil excluded from this constituency, were included in the Peepal Khoont constituency. Some villages of Garhi tahsil were included in the delimited Banswara constituency. Thus in the Fourth General Elections there were four constituencies viz., Bagidora, Kushalgarh, Peepal Khoont and Banswara. All, except the last, were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

In Kushalgarh constituency, out of 60,276 votes only 44,205 valid votes were polled. In a triangular contest among a Socialist, a Congressite and an Independent, the Socialist party candidate won the seat with a narrow margin over the Congress candidate. He secured 21,662 (49.00 per cent) votes and the Congress candidate 21,569 (48.79 per cent) votes. The third, an Independent candidate, secured only 974 (2.20 per cent) votes.

In Peepal Khoont constituency, the total number of voters and the valid votes polled, were 65,881 and 45,056 respectively. The number of the contesting candidates was three, of whom one was put up by the Socialist party, the other by the Congress party and the third by the Bhartiya Jan Sangh. The Socialist party candidate was elected, securing 29,593 (65.68 per cent) votes. The Congress and the Jan Sangh candidates polled 14,260 (31.65 per cent) and 1,203 (2.67 per cent) votes respectively.

In Bagidora constituency the electorate consisted of 69,421 voters of whom 45,853 (64.30 per cent) valid votes were polled. The Congress candidate was declared elected securing maximum votes (24,332) forming 53.07 per cent of valid votes polled in the elections. The defeated candidate belonging to the Socialist party secured 20,252 (44.17 per cent) votes while an Independent candidate could get only 1,269 (2.77 per cent) votes.

In Banswara constituency there were 67,840 electors of whom 46,039 (67.86 per cent) exercised their right of voting. In a contest among the candidates belonging to the Congress party, the Socialist party, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and an Independent, the Congress candidate annexed the seat securing 25,430 (59.71 per cent) votes. The Socialist, the Jan Sangh and an Independent candidate polled 12,099 (28.41 per cent), 2,340 (5.49 per cent) and 2,720 (6.39 per cent) votes respectively.

The following table shows the details of the Fourth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly seats from Banswara district:

Particulars	Legislative Assembly Constituency			
	Kushalgarh	Peepal Khoont	Banswara	Bagidora
1. Electorate	60,276	65,881	67,840	69,421
2. Votes polled	46,166	48,170	46,039	48,708
3. Percentage of votes polled to electorate	76.59	73.12	67.86	70.16
4. Valid votes polled	44,205	45,056	42,589	45,853
5. Percentage of valid votes to total votes polled	95.75	93.53	92.07	94.14
6. Party-wise votes polled:				
(i) Socialist Party	21,662	29,593	12,099	20,252
(ii) Congress „	21,569	14,260	25,430	24,332
(iii) Jan Sangh	—	1,203	2,340	—
(iv) Independent	974	—	2,720	1,269
7. Party-wise voting preference (per- centage of votes polled)				
(i) Socialist Party	49.00	65.68	28.41	44.17
(ii) Congress „	48.79	31.65	59.71	53.06
(iii) Jan Sangh	—	2.67	5.49	—
(iv) Independent	2.21	—	6.39	2.77
8. Party affiliation of the elected candidate	Socialist	Socialist	Congress	Congress

Thirteen candidates in all contested four Assembly seats from Banswara district. The Socialist and the Congress parties contested all the four seats. The Jan Sangh entered the arena of elections for the first time and contested two seats but could not capture any seat. The Congress party and the Socialist Party secured two seats each. The Independents contested three seats but could capture none.

The electorate increased by 22.0 per cent in 1967 as compared to 1962.

Swing in Political Opinion

The Independents and the Indian National Congress Party improved their positions during the Second General Elections, as compared to

the First General Elections as regards percentages of votes secured by them. In the Third General Elections, the Swatantra party and the socialist party fared better as compared to the Congress party and the Independents. In the Fourth General Elections, the Congress party improved its position. The swing in political opinion as indicated by an increase or decrease in the percentages of votes secured during all the four General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha in Banswara district are given below:

S. No.	Party	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—)		
		1952-57	1957-62	1962-67
1.	Congress	+11.3	—10.8	+12.5
2.	Jan Sangh	—	—	+2.0
3.	Swatantra Party	—	+18.5	—18.5
4.	Socialist Party	—37.8	+45.8	+1.3
5.	Ram Rajya Parishad	—11.1	—	—
6.	Independents	+37.6	—53.5	+2.7

No woman candidate contested the General Elections from Banswara district. In Vidhan Sabha Elections, as in the Lok Sabha Elections, the Indian National Congress continued to dominate the scene. In the First General Elections, held in 1952 it annexed two seats out of three and the remaining one was won by the Socialist party. In the Second, Third and Fourth General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha, two out of four seats in each elections were secured by the Congress party. The remaining two seats in the Second General Elections were secured by the Independents. In the Third and the Fourth General Elections two seats each time were captured by the Socialist party.

The following table gives some significant details of all the four General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Banswara district:

Particulars	Legislative Assembly Elections			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
1. Electorate	1,57,399	1,86,371	2,11,603	2,63,418
2. Party-wise valid votes polled :				
(i) Congress Party	29,184	84,808	1,22,711	1,77,703
(ii) Socialist Party	10,297	39,428	43,821	85,591
(iii) Jan Sangh	11,030	—	56,191	83,606
	—	—	—	3,543

	1	2	3	4	5
(iv) Swatantra Party	—	—	22,699	—	—
(v) Independents	4,658	45,380	—	4,963	—
(vi) Ram Rajya Parishad	3,199	—	—	—	—
3. Party-wise percentage of valid votes polled :					
(i) Congress Party	35.2	46.5	35.7	48.2	—
(ii) Socialist Party	37.8	—	45.8	47.1	—
(iii) Jan Sangh	—	—	—	2.0	—
(iv) Swatantra Party	—	—	18.5	—	—
(v) Independents	15.9	53.5	—	2.7	—
(vi) Ram Rajya Parishad	11.1	—	—	—	—
4. Contesting candidates	6	8	12	13	—
5. Party affiliations of the elected candidates:					
(i) Congress Party	2	2	2	2	—
(ii) Socialist Party	1	—	2	2	—
(iii) Independents	—	2	—	—	—
6. Constituencies :	3	4	4	4	—
(i) Reservations for Scheduled Tribes	1	3	3	3	—
(ii) General (Unreserved)	2	1	1	1	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Organised political parties, as we now understand them, are of recent growth in the district. The major political parties functioning here are the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra party, the Socialist party and the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, affiliated to their respective parent political organisations of the all-India level. The results in the past elections have shown the strength and weakness of the parties concerned in the district. Careful examination of the results of the General Elections reveal that the active parties in the district are the Congress and the Socialist parties. Other parties too contested these elections but they did not appear to be popular.

Indian National Congress

The earliest forum of public opinion in Banswara district was Rajya

Praja Mandal consisting mostly of educated middle class people. Started in 1945, it mainly agitated against the excesses committed by the jagirdars and the ruler against the common man. In the beginning, it brought to the notice of the administration the cases of high handedness of the Government officials and sought redress. Gradually, its influence began to grow and it began to attract the masses. The Praja Mandal, in collaboration with the All India States Peoples Conference, followed the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress with some modifications to suit the local conditions. Using the platform and the press, it tried to convince the then ruler of the State of the desirability and necessity of granting greater freedom of expression and more amenities to the common man. It pleaded for the establishment of responsible Government under the aegis of the ruler. Its activities in the State during the freedom movement compelled the ruler to make some changes in the administration and to form a popular Government. A constitution was framed and an Assembly was established in 1947. Elections were proposed to be held in March 1947 but due to communal disturbances they could not take place till October, 1947. The scheme of popular Government sanctioned by the ruler was that of a mixed Government composed of equal representatives of the people and of the other interests such as Jagirdars etc. Such Government was formed in November, 1947 with four members. The Chief Minister was the brother of the then ruler, the other three members being one representative of Jagirdars and two members representing the Praja Mandal. This Government worked till February, 1948 when it resigned. Thereafter, in 1948, the elected leader of the Praja Mandal was invited to form a popular Government which worked upto the formation of the Rajasthan (former). After the merger of the State into Rajasthan, the Praja Mandal party merged into the Indian National Congress in June, 1948¹. A District Congress Committee was formed at the district level with a president, a vice-president and a treasurer who were duly elected. It had about six thousand primary and one hundred and twenty active members in 1969.

The Congress party, as discussed earlier, put up its candidates in all the General Elections.

The Swatantra Party

The party was formed in the district, as in other parts of India, on the eve of the Third General Elections. The organisational structure of

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee, Jaipur.

the party is based on the constituency pattern with one primary unit in respect of every Legislative Assembly constituency. Such unit elects a Primary Unit Committee provided there are not less than twenty workers enrolled in the primary unit. At the district level there is a District Committee which is elected by the elected members of the Primary Unit Committees. The Banswara District Committee of the party elected its office bearers in December, 1969. They were a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a joint secretary. There are seven members (including the office bearers) in the District Executive Committee. The Swatantra Party entered the election arena for the first time in the Third General Elections, held in 1962 wherein it secured 22,699 (18.5 per cent) votes. The party claims a membership of two thousand¹.

The Socialist Party

Yet another political organisation active in the district is Socialist party. It was formed in 1946 when a district unit was also started. The organisational pattern of this party is also according to the constituencies. Since there are four Legislative Assembly constituencies in the district, four units of the party have been organised. The party contested all the General Elections except the second held in 1957.

The Bhartiya Jan Sangh

A unit of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh was established in 1952 at Banswara and a local *samiti* was formed there. At that time there were only forty members. Since then the party has established seven more units located at Kushalgarh, Bagidora, Hedlipara, Arthuna, Partapur, Motagaon, and Badgaon. There are two hundred members in the Banswara unit and about forty each in other units. There are two *Mandals* (committees) having seven executive members in each. The District Committee consists of a president, a secretary, a treasurer and a few members of the working committee.

The Ram Rajya Parishad

This party contested for a Legislative Assembly seat in the First General Elections, 1952 and secured 11.1 per cent votes. Later on it did not contest any seat in this district. The party is more or less defunct in the district.

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Swatantra Party, Jaipur.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The *Press in India*,¹ 1966 recorded only one periodical, *Dhanurdhar*, a Hindi weekly, published in the Banswara district. The printer, publisher and editor of this weekly is Shri Bhupendra Nath Trivedi. This weekly is printed at Dhanurdhar Mudranalaya, Banswara. About one thousand copies of each issue were printed in the year 1968 of which eight hundred fifty were sold and one hundred fifty mailed free.

The following newspapers and periodicals published outside the district find readers among the people of the district (1968-69 figures of sales).

Daily Newspapers

RASTRADOOT—Of this Hindi daily published from Jaipur, five copies are read in the district.

NAVAJYOTI—It is another Hindi daily of which twenty copies are purchased in the Banswara district. This Newspaper is published from Jaipur and Ajmer simultaneously.

NAI DUNIA—It is also a Hindi daily published from Indore. 216 copies of it come daily of which 190 copies are purchased in Banswara town and 26 in Kushalgarh town.

NAVBHARAT TIMES—This Hindi daily is published by the Times of India Press. Its circulation in the district is of 216 copies.

TIMES OF INDIA—This is an English daily published from Delhi; 25 copies of it are subscribed to in the district.

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi), *Hindustan* (Hindi), *Hindustan Times* (English) and *Indian Express* (English) are other daily newspapers which are read in the district.

Weekly Magazines

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA—This pictorial English Weekly of the Times of India Press, Bombay has a total circulation of ten copies in the district.

DHARMAYUG—It is Hindi magazine, published by the Times of India Press, Bombay. 50 copies of this weekly are supplied in the district.

1. *Press in India*, 1966, Part III, Registrar of Newspapers, India, New Delhi, p. 650.

Dinman (Hindi), *Saptahik Hindustan* (Hindi), *Hindi Blitz*, *Blitz News Magazine* (English) and *Link* (English) are other weeklies subscribed to in the district.

Fortnightly Magazines

FILMFARE—This fortnightly English publication published by the Times of India Press, Bombay is subscribed to by 13 persons in the district.

FAMINA—Another fortnightly English publication from the Times of India Press, Bombay is subscribed to by 7 persons in the district.

MADHURI—It is a fortnightly Hindi Magazine dealing with the film world published by the Times of India Press, Bombay. 30 copies of this publication come in the district.

Monthly Magazines

PARAG—This monthly Hindi publication of the Times of India Press, Bombay specially for children is subscribed to by 15 persons.

SARIKA—It is another Hindi magazine of the Times of India Press, Bombay of which four copies come in the district.

SCIENCE TODAY—This English magazine of the Times of India Press, Bombay is subscribed to by five persons in the district.

Navneet, *Niharika*, *Kadambini*, *Gyanodaya*, *Sahitya Sandesh*, *Sampada*, *Bal Sakha*, *Chandamama*, *Bal-Bharti* and *Kalyan* are some of the other Hindi monthlies which are read by the people of the district.

PRINTING PRESSES

There are five small printing presses in Banswara district. All of them are located at the district headquarters and have a capacity just to meet the local need.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Indian Red Cross Society

The Banswara district unit of the Indian Red Cross Society was established in the year 1957 at Banswara. This unit is affiliated to the Indian Red Cross Society, Rajasthan State Branch, Jaipur and functions in the district under the chairmanship of the District Collector. Besides, the Society has members who either pay annual subscription or give lump sum donations.

schools at Banswara and Rohanwari was 30 and 35 respectively during 1968-69.

Banswara Zila Sewa Sangh, Gandhi Ashram, Partapur

This institution was started in the year 1933 under the name of Harijan Sevak Samiti which was changed in the year 1947. The aims and objectives of this institution are uplift the Harijans. Details of its activities have been given in chapter XVII viz. Other Social Services.

The Canadian Mission

The Canadian Mission was started as early as 1911 for the propagation of Christianity in this district. The Mission opened a dispensary in 1920 for the poor and backward people, particularly Bhils. It has been converted into a hospital by the provision for indoor patients. In 1968, treatment was provided to 3,454 indoor and 20,263 outdoor patients. The Mission is also running a primary school for the Bhil children. The Mission has a general body of donors and subscribers in Madhya Pradesh from amongst whom the president, the vice-president, secretary and members of the executive committee and trustees are selected. The Mission possesses a piece of land measuring about sixteen hectares.

Bharat Scouts and Guides Association

The Banswara Scouts and Guides Association, which is thirty years old, is affiliated to the Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. The latter in turn is affiliated to the all India organisation. The Association was registered with the State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association in the year 1953. This association, links all its branches, trains its members, both boy-scouts and girl-guides, in voluntary service and inculcates a sense of discipline in them. It renders help to the public at public meetings, functions, fairs etc. A number of boy-scouts and girl-guides have been trained in fire-fighting, first-aid, and home-nursing in order to make them helpful to the public. Representatives from the district take part in State and all India *jamborees* as and when they are held. There are two units of this association one at Banswara and the other at Partapur. These units organise camps, rallies, competitions and hikings etc. The position of its members and the institutions during 1968-69 was as follows :

(Number)

Particulars	Institutions	Scouts	Scouts Master	Total
Rovers	2	144	2	146
Scouts troop	16	576	19	595
Guides company	3	96	3	99
Cub-pack	11	264	11	275
Total	32	1,080	35	1,115

The Collector, Banswara is the Scout-in-Chief and the Inspector of Schools is the Scout Commissioner.

Gandhi Ashram, Kushalgarh

This institution was established in the year 1948 with the object of promoting the welfare of *Harijans*. It is running six primary schools in the rural areas and a hostel in Kushalgarh.¹ The management of the institution is looked after by an executive committee consisting of seven members including a president, a vice-president and a secretary. The institution is getting a grant-in-aid of about six thousand rupees from the State Government.

1. *Rajasthan Samaj Kalyan Nirdeshika*, 1961, p. 15.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The district is famous for some of its historical and architectural monuments. There are some temples and places of worship which draw pilgrims from far and wide. The scenic beauty and the lush green surroundings of its towns and villages also attract the attention of the visiting tourists. A brief account of some of the more important places of interest in the district is given in the following pages.

Arthuna

Situated in 23°30' N and 74°06' E at a distance of about 55 km. from the district headquarters, the village is known for its antiquity. There are several clusters of ruins of Hindu and Jain temples of the 11th, 12th and 15th centuries in and around this village. From the inscriptions found in the temple of Mandanesh or Mandaleshwar it may be inferred that Arthuna was a flourishing town and was the capital of the Paramara chiefs of Bagar or the territory now comprising the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur. The place also finds a mention in the *Mirat-i-Sikandari*. Mandanesh or Mandaleshwar temple was built in 1080 A.D. by Chamunda Raj, Paramara chief, naming it after his father Mandan Deva. The cluster that exists on the outskirts of Arthuna around Laukiya village has Shaivite temples. Some of the idols here bear inscriptions of *Samvat* 1173 and 1194. A statue of Parvati conjointly with Shiva and Ganesh in one of these dilapidated ruins is a marvellous piece of sculpture. Another idol, that of god Hanuman, in an unusual posture (*mudra*) is also a piece worth seeing. Nearby is another cluster of Jain temples, some of the idols here bear inscriptions of *Samvat* 1514. These monuments are being preserved by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India.

The village is also known in the district for its Shivratri and Holi festivals. The village has a Gram Panchayat, a Nyaya Panchayat, a post office and a secondary school. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters (Garhi) and the district headquarters by a regular bus service. The village had a population of 770 in 1951 and 1,833 in 1961.

Bagidora

Headquarters of the tahsil and the Panchayat Samiti of the same name, the village is situated in latitude $23^{\circ} 24'$ North and longitude $74^{\circ} 16'$ East. It is about 38.5 km. distant from Banswara with which it is connected by road. Other important road connections are with Kushalgarh, Galiakot (Dungarpur district) and Dohad (Gujarat State). Regular bus service is available on these routes.

The village has a higher secondary school, a post and telegraph office and a government dispensary. The Panchayat Samiti runs an information centre in the village. In 1951, it had a population of 2,927 which rose to 3,732 in 1961. A large majority of the people in this area is engaged in agriculture.

The hilly terrain in this part of the district is known for its scenic beauty. There are several picnic spots around the village. Prominent among them are the Jhodalla Fall, the Vithal Dev and the Bhudara and Ubapan. The place is also known for its Hindu and Jain temples. At a distance of about 14.5 km. is situated the famous Brahma temple¹ in the village of Chheenah. The other important religious place is Ghotia Amba temple in the nearby village of Borigama. A fair is held here on *Chaitra Badi* 15 annually attracting a large gathering.

Banswara

A district headquarters and one of the only two towns in the district, it is situated in $23^{\circ} 33' N$ and $74^{\circ} 27' E$ and is approachable by road from the railway stations of Namli and Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh) from the south-east and from Dohad in south-west. Its population which was 7,038 in 1901 rose to 15,558 in 1951 and to 19,566 in 1961.

The town is said to have been founded by Jagmal, the first chief of the erstwhile State of Banswara and was named after a Bhil, Vasna or Bansna whom he defeated and killed. However, the inscriptional evidence suggests that the village was in existence even before the period of the reign of Jagmal. Some old ruins on the top of a hill about 3 km. south of the town are said to be the remains of a palace built by Jagmal. After the accession of Jagmal it remained the capital of the erstwhile State of Banswara for a period of about four centuries.

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II, History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 20.

The old town is surrounded by a stone wall which is dilapidated at several places. The new habitation has sprung up outside the periphery of the wall and most of the government offices are also located here. Overlooking the town stands the palace of the former rulers of Banswara on a height¹ of about 226 metres (740 feet) above the sea-level. On the eastern side of the town, in a depression formed by the surrounding hillocks there is an artificial tank known as Bai Tal, which is said to have been constructed by Lachhi Bai of Idar, the Rani of Maharawal Jagmal. At a distance of about a kilometre, are the *chhatris* or cenotaphs of the rulers of the State. In the town there are some Jain and Hindu temples and also old mosques. A shrine of a Muslim saint, Abdulla Pir, is situated in the nearby village of Bhawanpura. A large number of Bohra Muslims visit this place every year.

Being the district headquarters, a number of Government offices, both State and Central, are located here. The Collectorate is housed in a building, constructed during the princely days. It is situated on an elevation from where one gets a very fine view of the town and the surrounding areas. The town has a police station, a degree college, two higher secondary schools for boys, a secondary school for girls, three boys' middle schools and a number of primary schools. Facilities of post office, telegraph and telephone are available. The town is electrified and has its own water works. There are two hospitals, one T.B. clinic, one dispensary, one government *ayurvedic aushadhalaya*, a veterinary hospital and a few private dispensaries. A dam is being constructed by the State Government on the Mahi river at a distance of 16 km. from here.

This municipal town has three cinema halls, three clubs (Prithvi Club, Lions Club and Sporting Club), and a public library. Two dak bungalows are being maintained one each by the State Public Works Department and the Irrigation Department. There are *dharmashalas* and restaurants for the visiting tourists. Taxi and tongas are the usual mode of conveyance in the town.

Bhukhia

The headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name, the village can be reached from Banswara by two routes, one via Muna Dungar (95 km.) and the other via Garhi (77 km.). The place has a

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 188.

primary health centre, a secondary school and a post office. The Panchayat Samiti runs an information centre in the village.

In 1951, the village had a population of 883 which rose to 992 in 1961.

The important historical places within the Samiti area are the temples of Kundeshwar, Obleshwar, Sangmeshwar and Balakeshwar. At Sangmeshwar (village Bhaisau) a fair is held on *Phalguna Sudi* 11 (March-April).

Garhi

On the left bank of the Chap river is situated this place, which is the headquarters of tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is located in latitude $23^{\circ} 35'$ and longitude $74^{\circ} 09'$. The village was the fief of a first rank jagirdar of the erstwhile State of Banswara. Its jagirdars had been one of the most powerful and influential nobles in Banswara for many years. The estate of Garhi consisted of 167 villages containing a population of 17,453 (1901 census). Its jagirdar was a Chauhan Rajput and held the title of Rao. The ancestors of this family had come from Thakarda village of Dungarpur in the middle of the eighteenth century. They settled here and by dint of valour, acquired villages in jagir. The population of Garhi village in 1901 was 1,492. Half a century later in 1951 it rose to 2,511 and in 1961 to 2,831. It is situated at a distance of 40 km. from the district headquarters, with which it is connected by road and has a regular bus connection.

It has a dispensary, a primary school, two secondary schools, a police station and post and telegraph office. The village is electrified and has a water works for water supply. Every year a Dashehra fair is held here. At Gopinath-ka-Gara, a village situated at about 8 km. away, a fair is held on *Navaratri* every year in honour of goddess Kali attracting a large gathering especially Bhils, on this occasion. At Ador, 10 km. away, Bhimkund fair is held annually on *Phalguna Sudi* 11 (March-April).

Ghatol

Situated in latitude $23^{\circ} 45'$ and longitude $74^{\circ} 25'$ the village is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti and tahsil. Its distance from the district headquarters is 29 km. and it is approachable by road. Other important road connections are with Pratapgarh, Bansi, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur, Ratlam and Dohad. The population of the village in 1951 and 1961 was 2,480 and 2,157 respectively.

The village is electrified and has a dispensary. There is a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls and a boys' primary school. Postal and telegraphic facilities are available. It has a dak bungalow maintained by the State Public Works Department for the visiting officials and other tourists.

There is a Jain temple in the village. Ghodi Ranchhodji-ka-Mela, a famous fair of the area, is held annually on *Magha Badi* 11, about 1.6 km. west of village Motagaon, on the bank of river Mahi, situated at a distance of about 15 km. from Ghatol. It is attended by a large gathering, mostly Bhils.

Kalinjara

The village is situated in 23° 21' N and 74° 18' E, on the right bank of the Haran stream, a tributary of the Anas river, 30 km. south-west of Banswara. It is connected by road with the district headquarters. The population of the village was 1,219 in 1961.

The place was formerly an important trade centre. But during the period of anarchy that followed the downfall of the Mughal empire, the Jain merchants who carried on trade were driven away by the Maratha freebooters. The village is, however, of some historical importance as it contains the ruins of a fine Jain temple. Bishop Heber described the temple as being built on a very extensive and complicated plan. It was covered with numerous domes and pyramids and divided into a great number of apartments, crowded with images and profusely embellished with rich and elaborate carvings. "In one of the shrines", Heber wrote, "is an altar with a large painting over it, much defaced, of a colossal head with a beard and flowing locks, and, so far as can be judged, a very venerable expression of countenance. This, as well as I can recollect, is different from anything which I saw at Benares and may perhaps belong to some mystery which they did not think fit to disclose to person of a different religion". He further wrote, "On each side of the doors of the different small sanctuaries are figures of men with large staves in their hands, naked except a cloth round the waist, with very bushy hair and a high cylindrical cap, such as is not now worn in India but which exactly resembles that seen on the ancient figures at Persepolis and elsewhere in Persia"¹. Several inscriptions have been found here which belong to the 16th and 18th centuries.

The village has a middle school, a post office, a public call office, a police station and a local market.

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 189.

Kushalgarh

A sub-divisional headquarters and one of the two towns of the district, it is situated in $23^{\circ} 12'$ and $74^{\circ} 27'$. Kushalgarh was formerly the seat of a chiefship. The principality consisted of 257 villages containing a population of 16,222 (1901 Census). The jagirdar who held the title of Rao was a Rathor Rajput and paid small tribute to the ruler of Banswara. The distance of the town from the district headquarters is 70 km. and it is connected with it by road. Other important road connections are with Dohad and Ratlam. The headquarters of the Kushalgarh Panchayat Samiti and Kushalgarh tahsil are also located here. The town had a population of 4,127 and 5,264 in 1951 and 1961 respectively.

Being the sub-divisional headquarters, various offices of the State Government are located here. It has a secondary school an upper primary school, a primary school and a Bal Mandir for the boys and a girls' middle school. There is a municipal board in the town. Electricity, water supply, telegraph and postal facilities are also available. The town has a primary health centre, a club (Manvendra Club), a municipal reading room, *dharmashalas* and an information centre which is run by the Panchayat Samiti. It is a *mandi* where the villagers from the surrounding areas bring their agricultural produce for sale and make necessary purchases.

The temple of Mangleshwar Mahadev (Margada village) is situated at a distance of about 8 km. from the town which is said to be very old. A fair is held at this place every year on *Kartika Sudi 15* which is attended by a large gathering. The ancient Jain temple of Andeshwar is also situated near this place where a fair is held on *Kartika Sudi 15* annually, attended by a large number of Jains and Hindus.

Panahera

Situated at a distance of 22 km. from the district headquarters, the village is situated in Garhi tahsil and is of some historical importance. A temple of Shiva, known as Mandaleshwar temple, built by Mandalik, stands on the bank of Nagela tank in the village. An inscription, found here of the Paramara ruler Mandalik (dated v.s. 1116 or 1059 A.D.) says that it was known as Panshulakhetaka. The inscription provides valuable information about the Paramara rulers of Bagar

Peepal Khoont

Located in $23^{\circ} 48' \text{ N}$, $74^{\circ} 34' \text{ E}$, it is a small tribal village situated

at a distance of 48 km. north-east of Banswara, in the heart of a dense forest. The river Mahi flows by the side of the village. The road which connects it with Banswara is partly kutchra and has very few bridges on the rivers and brooks which it crosses, with the result, that the bus service plying between Banswara and Pratapgarh via Peepal Khoont remains suspended for about four months viz., July to October. During these months, the village remains isolated for days and the contact for urgent administrative or medical purposes with the neighbouring towns is possible only through messengers, who swim across these rivulets with the waterproof mail bags securely tied to their heads. It is, moreover, at such times that the hills and forests around the village, covered with luxuriant green, are at their best.

The office of the Panchayat Samiti, the nyaya panchayat and the village panchayat are situated here. The village has also a post office, a forest check-post, a primary school, a police station and a Government *ayurvedic* dispensary. There is a small rest-house maintained by the Forest Department. The nearest railway station is Mandsor, 67 km. (42 miles) from the village on the metre gauge line of the Western Railway running from Delhi to Khandwa via Jaipur and Ajmer. The nearest business centre is at Ghatol, situated at a distance of 19 km. which is also its tahsil headquarters. A weekly market is held on every Wednesday in the village. Peepal Khoont is, in fact, a nucleus of the Bhil tribal villages in this area and is an important place on account of its central situation and leadership in social, economic and other matters.

The population of the village in 1951 was 633 which rose to 884 in 1961.

Sajjangarh

Headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name, the village is situated at a distance of 45 km. from Banswara. It is connected by road with Banswara, Kushalgarh and Dohad. The population of the village in 1951 and 1961 was 684 and 925 respectively.

It has a secondary school and a primary school. A branch post office and the office of the nyaya panchayat are also located here. A large majority of population in the village and in the surrounding areas consists of tribals.

Talwara

Talwara is about 15 km. from the district headquarters and is

connected by road with it. Other important road connections are with Ratlam and Dungarpur. The population of the village in 1951 was 2,507 which had risen to 3,383 in 1961.

The place possesses a primary health centre, a secondary school and a post office. The village is electrified and has its own water works. The offices of the Banswara Panchayat Samiti and Talwara village panchayat are located here.

The place is of historical importance because of its ancient temples and the ruins of some old monuments, which bear testimony to its former grandeur. From an inscription of 1109 A. D. (v.s. 1166), found at Arthuna, we come to know that the old name of Talwara was Talpatak and it was a flourishing place during those times¹. It has the temples of Laxmi Narain, Gokarneshwar Mahadeva and a Jain temple of Sambhav Nath situated in the village itself. Just outside the village stands a Surya Mandir or sun temple constructed some time in 11th century of the Vikram era. The temple formerly contained the idols of *Naygrahas* built of white marble but these are no longer there.

There is a Jain Mandir, now in ruins just near the Surya Mandir. Two idols were found in the adjoining field which were pieces of fine sculpture; one of these contained an inscription of 1066 A. D. (v. s. 1123). But these are no longer on the site. Just in front of the temple, are the ruins of Gadadhar temple. There is an idol of Ganpati in the temple. There was an inscription on its pedestal which mentioned that the Solanki Raja Sidharaj Jayasingh of Gujarat, son of Raja Karna, built a temple of Ganpati at this place after his victory over Naravarman, the Paramara ruler of Malwa. Although, the inscription is no more there, it is however obvious that the idol was shifted here from the temple, which was built by Raja Jayasingh. The actual location of that temple is, however, not known, but it must be somewhere among the ruins of Talwara. Another remarkable feature about these temples is the arrangement of the system known as Deo panchayat in which the statue of the principal deity is installed in the centre and those of four other gods are placed around it, representing an assembly of the gods. About 5 km. from Talwara is a temple dedicated to goddess Tripurasundari commonly known as Tartaimata.

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part II, *History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 16.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Adalats</i>	Courts of law.
<i>Asan</i>	A small piece of durrie or of woollen cloth, bamboo or leaves for squatting upon.
<i>Aushadhalaya</i>	Dispensary.
<i>Ayurvedic</i>	The Indian medicinal system.
<i>Badi</i>	The dark half of a lunar month.
<i>Bahi khatta</i>	Account book.
<i>Bandi</i>	A waistcoat.
<i>Bhuri</i>	brown.
<i>Bidi</i>	Crude form of cigarette, tobacco rolled within a leaf.
<i>Chaitra</i>	The first month of the year according to the Hindu calendar.
<i>Chapati</i>	Unleavened bread.
<i>Charkha</i>	A spinning wheel.
<i>Chhatra</i>	Cenotaph.
<i>Chudi</i>	a thin bracelet.
<i>Churidar pajama</i>	Long trousers which crumple into plaits on wearing.
<i>Dai</i>	Midwife.
<i>Dal</i>	Pulse.
<i>Dalali</i>	Commission.
<i>Daliya</i>	Mash, porridge.
<i>Desi</i>	Indigenous.

<i>Dhaba</i>	A small common place hotel.
<i>Dharmashala</i>	A lodging house, an inn built out of philanthropy.
<i>Dhoti</i>	Loin cloth.
<i>Faujdar</i>	Military officer.
<i>Ghani</i>	Indigenous oil mill, usually worked by bullocks.
<i>Goshthi</i>	Seminar.
<i>Gur</i>	Raw Sugar, Jaggery.
<i>Guru</i>	Teacher.
<i>Hakim</i>	A physician practising the <i>Unani</i> system.
<i>Hamal</i>	Porter.
<i>Hukha</i>	Same as hooka or hookha, water tobacco pipe.
<i>Hundi</i>	A bill of exchange.
<i>Kada</i>	An ornament of legs and wrist.
<i>Kalitambaku</i>	Black tobacco.
<i>Kamdar</i>	A manager, an agent.
<i>Karda</i>	A type of market charge.
<i>Kartika</i>	The eighth month of the year according to the Hindu calendar.
<i>Kavi Sammelan</i>	An assembly of poets.
<i>Khalsa</i>	Land directly managed by the State, crown land.
<i>Khyat</i>	Annals or narration of historical events, deeds or acts.
<i>Kirana</i>	Grocery.
<i>Lohar</i>	Blacksmith.
<i>Madarsa</i>	A school.

<i>Magh</i>	The eleventh month of the year according to the Hindu calendar.
<i>Maha Sabha</i>	Great Council.
<i>Mahajan</i>	Money-lender.
<i>Mahua</i>	A tree, <i>Bassia latifolia</i> .
<i>Mandal</i>	Board.
<i>Mandi</i>	A market.
<i>Mansab</i>	An official rank or status showing hierarchical order prevalent during Mughal administration in India.
<i>Masjid</i>	Mosque.
<i>Maulvi</i>	A scholar of Islamic law.
<i>Medh Bandi</i>	A method of soil conservation.
<i>Mistry</i>	A mechanic.
<i>Moong</i>	A kind of pulse, green gram.
<i>Moth</i>	A kind of pulse, kidney bean.
<i>Muafi</i>	A rent free land.
<i>Mutfarik</i>	Miscellaneous.
<i>Nakadar</i>	An official posted at customs out-post.
<i>Nala Bandi</i>	A method of soil conservation.
<i>Navgraha</i>	The nine planets.
<i>Newar</i>	A stripe of wooven yarn generally used for stringing a cot.
<i>Pal</i>	A hamlet.
<i>Pankha</i>	A fan.
<i>Papdi</i>	A fried wafer of gram flour.
<i>Pathashala</i>	An indigenous school generally for Hindus.
<i>Phalguna</i>	The twelfth month of the year according to the Hindu calendar.

<i>Rab</i>	A preparation of <i>jowar</i> , <i>bajra</i> , maize or barley flour.
<i>Sadhus</i>	Saintly persons.
<i>Samvat</i>	Era.
<i>Sanad</i>	A deed.
<i>Sann</i>	Sanhemp
<i>Sanyasi</i>	A recluse.
<i>Sarai</i>	A house of pilgrims, an inn built out of philanthropy.
<i>Saree</i>	Same as sari.
<i>Sudi</i>	The moonlit fortnight of a lunar month.
<i>Sunar</i>	Gold-smith.
<i>Taccavi</i>	State loan to cultivators for agricultural purposes.
<i>Tanka</i>	A coin in circulation during mediaeval period of Indian history.
<i>Tat-patti</i>	A stripe made of sack cloth, floor-mat.
<i>Thali</i>	A small flat metallic plate slightly edged up.
<i>Thanedar</i>	A police sub-inspector.
<i>Thakur</i>	A chieftain.
<i>Thela</i>	Push cart.
<i>Thikana</i>	A chiefship.
<i>Vaidya</i>	A physician (generally Hindu) following <i>Ayurvedic</i> system of medicine.
<i>Zamindar</i>	land holder.

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ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
5	4	4	ecocene	ecocene
10	-	2	<i>Aristidas</i>	<i>Aristida</i>
37	2	6	2009	2809
39	3	1	marial	marital
42	1	3	is	in
42	2	5	36,973	36793
49	3	2	circumscision	circumcision
49	3	14	solomonised	solemnised
50	2	last	in the	the
51	2	3	adops	adopts
52	3	9	Along	Among
55	6	4	in	is
57	4	6	other	upper
57	5	2	perserving	persevering
62	3	2	were	wear
63	1	21	spartridges	partridges
65	3	las	poople	people
67	4	2	<i>Baba-re</i>	<i>Baba-ni</i>
75	Table Col.5	10	125	126
75	Table Col.3	11	8935	8985
75	Table Col.3	12	3030	3050
75	Table Col.9	12	254	264
77	Table Col.4	last	14	143
79	Table Col.5	14	90	98
79	Table Col.3	17	8	8
81	-	-	48.Sarel	48.Sarel
96	2	1	gown	grown
98	-	3	2 963	2,963
100	1	5	draught	drought
100	4	1	bread	breed
122	-	1	wara sub,division	sub-division
143	Foot note 1.	-	p 12	p.19
144	Table 1	5	20,000	20,200
	Col.2			
146	1	11	1962	1967
148	Table	3	33856	33859
	Col.3			
150	Table	4	12,16810	12,168.10
	Col.4			
157	1	3	1955	1956
170	-	7	and	, Garhi and
174	Appendix	6	Lohartya	Lohariya
	para 2			
246	2	5	3039	3089
257	Table	7	1.238	1,238
306	2	5	prapagates	propagates
352	-	4	containe	contains
410	-	4	deliminated	delimited
428	1	2	fores	forest

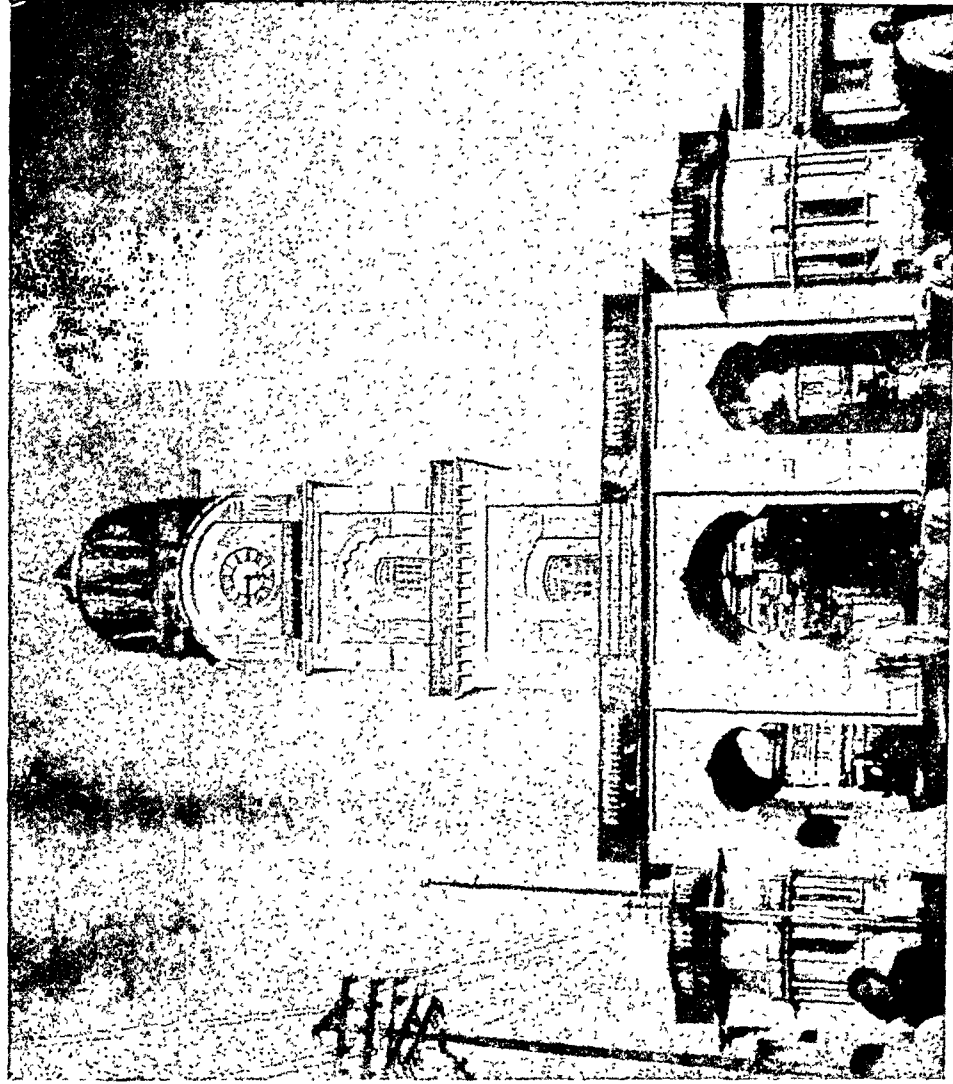
ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
5	4	4	ecocene	eocene
10	-	2	<i>Aristidas</i>	<i>Aristida</i>
11	2	7	<i>Channa punctatus</i>	<i>Ophiocephalus straitus</i>
37	2	6	2009	2809
39	3	1	martial	marital
39	4	5	(704)	(904) was in the age group of 70+
42	1	3	is	in
42	2	5	36,973	36 793
44	4	8	females	females-source as on p 398
49	3	14	solomonised	solemnised
50	2	last	in the	the
51	2	3	adops	adopts
52	3	9	Along	Among
55	6	4	in	in
57	4	6	other	upper
57	5	2	perseving	perseveri
62	3	2	were	were
63	1	2-3	<i>Panicum myrusgalli</i>	<i>Panicum</i>
63	1	6	<i>panya</i>	<i>paniya</i>
63	1	21	spatridges	partridge
65	3	last	People	People
75	Table Col. 5	10	125	126
75	Table Col. 3	11	8935	8985
75	Table Col. 3	12	3030	3050
75	Table Col. 9	12	254	264
77	Table Col. 4	last	141	143
79	Table Col. 5	15	90	98
79	Table Col. 3	18	3	8
81	App Col. 3	23	48. Sarol	48. Sarel
83	2	9 to 10	Both 1965-66.	delete
90	2	3	and fifteen	, one overseer and 16
96	1	1	22871	22870
96	2	1	gown	grown
98	-	3	2.963	2,963
100	1	5	draught	drought
100	1	8	particularly	delete
100	4	1	bread	breed
101	3	4	ducks	ducks and others
102	Table II Col. 3	7	<i>Potola</i>	<i>Patola</i>
102	Table II Col. 2	11	<i>Ophiocephalus marulus</i>	<i>Channa Marulus</i>
102	Table II Col. 3	10	<i>Lauchi</i>	<i>Lanchi</i>
103	Table Col. 3	4	<i>Putti</i>	<i>Putti</i>
110	App. Col. 4	6	1961-62	1960-61

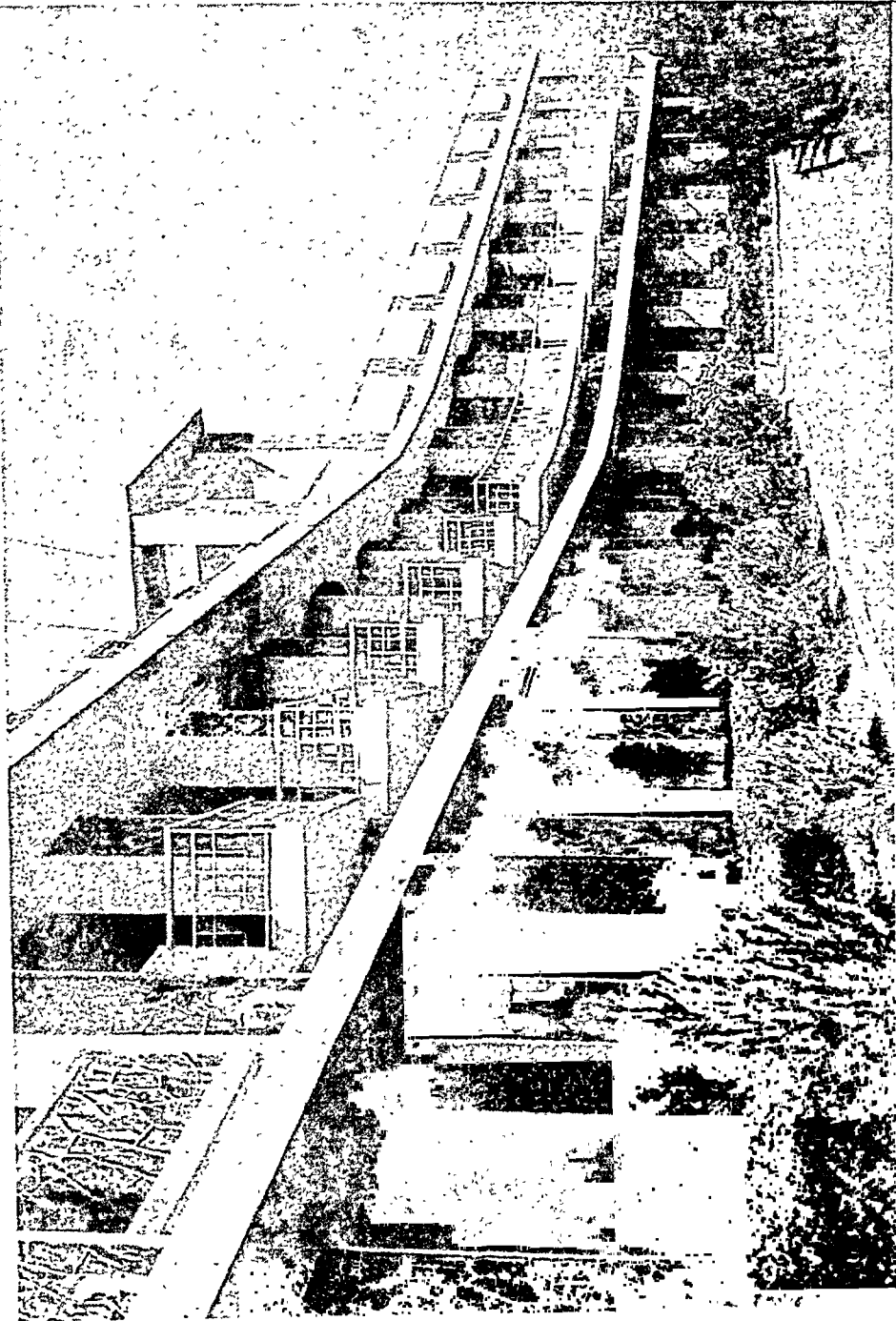
1	2	3	4	5
120	1	4	14,82,654	14,82,696
122	-	1	wara sub-division	sub-division
143	Fn. 1	-	p. 12	p. 19
144	Table 1 Col. 2	5	20,000	20,200
146	1	11	1962	1967
148	Table Col. 3	3	33856	33859
150	Table Col. 4	4	12,168 10	12,168.10
157	1	3	1955	1956
162	4	4	2 km.	4 km.
170	-	8	and	, Garhi and
174	App. para 2	S.N. 6	Lohartya	Lohariya
196	1	8	72.6	71 4
202	3	4	<i>papalum</i>	<i>Paspalum</i>
			<i>serbicultaum</i>	<i>Serobiculatum</i>
202	3	5	<i>panicum gusgalli</i>	<i>Panicum crusgalli</i>
227	App. Col.6	2&16	2602;453	2802; 451 respectively
246	2	5	3,039	3,089
257	Table Col. 2	6	1,238	1,238
276	Table I Cols. 3,4&7	1	3;11;14	4;14;40 respectively
306	2	5	propagates	propagates
338	App Col. 9	6	152	182
338	App. Col. 10	7	1,883	1,685
339	App. Cols.	5&8 3	5,615; 6,450	5,613; 6,210 respectively
347	1	5	31 44	31.44
348	5	4	1:19	1:18
349	-	5	287	291
349	3	5	416; 411	465, 460 respectively
352	-	4	containe	contains
353	2	5	93	122
354	1	4	twenty-two	25
354	3	4	190	324
356	1	5	follows:	follows: (Source-Dy. Director, Social Education Bikaner).
357	1	5	nine	six
357	Table Col. 4	3	100	90
	"	8	323	313
377	4	7	surveillance	surveillance inspectors, 51 malaria surveillance
410	-	4	delimited	delimited
428	1	2	fores	forest



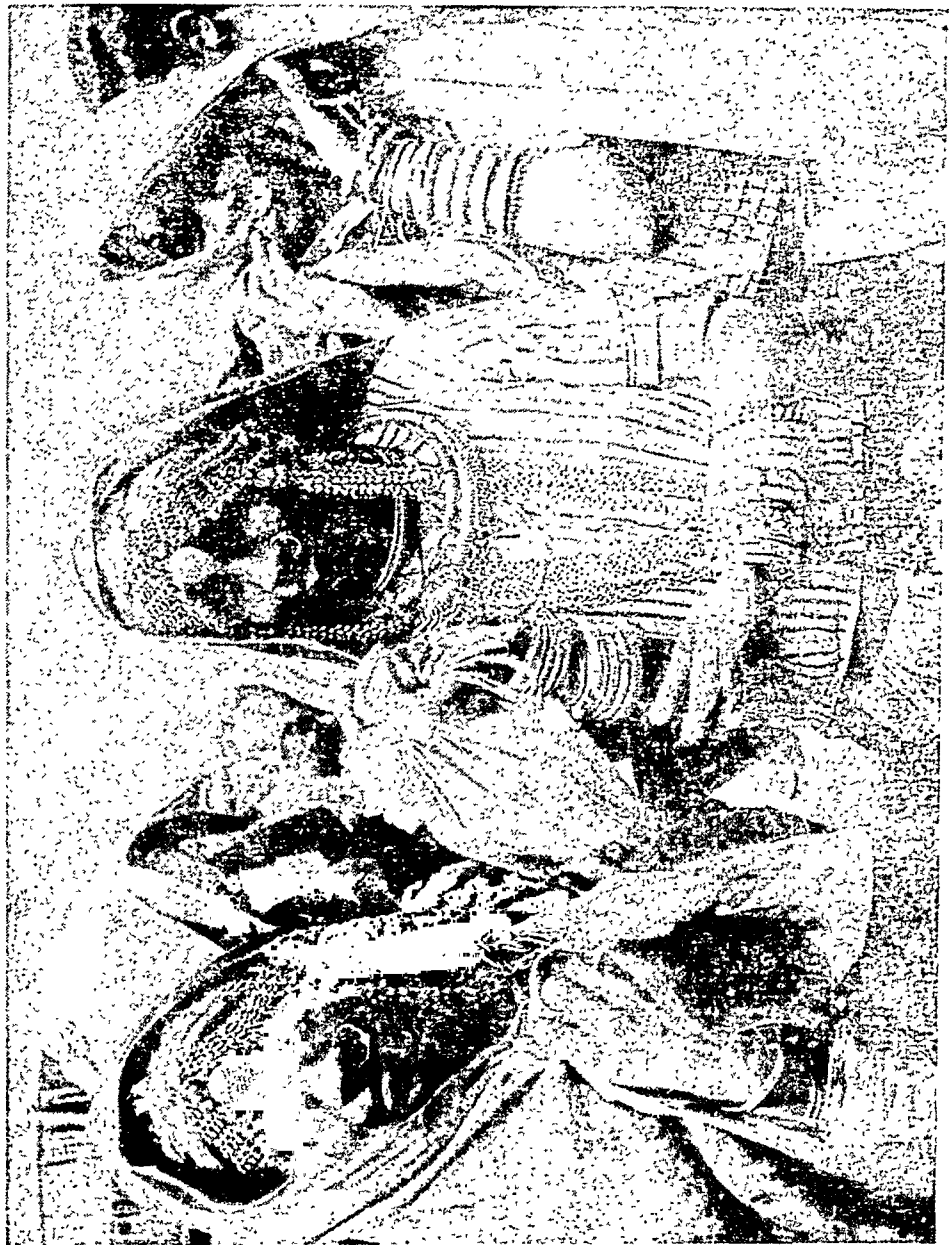
A Bhil trying his strength at the traditional weaponry



Clock Tower, Banswarā



Mahi Inspection Bungalow (Irrigation Department) Banswara



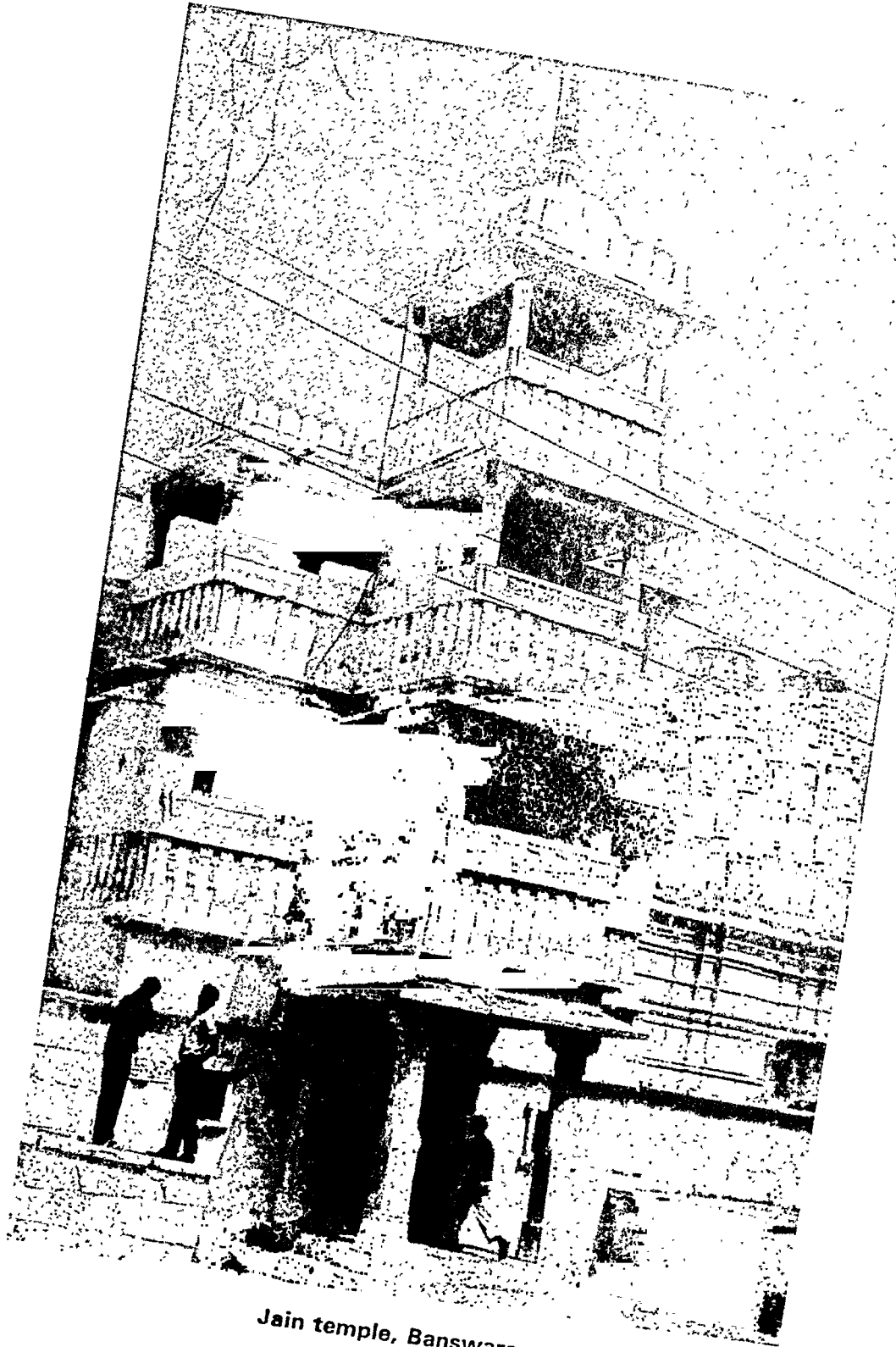
Tribal dress and ornaments



Temple of Tripurasundari near Talwara



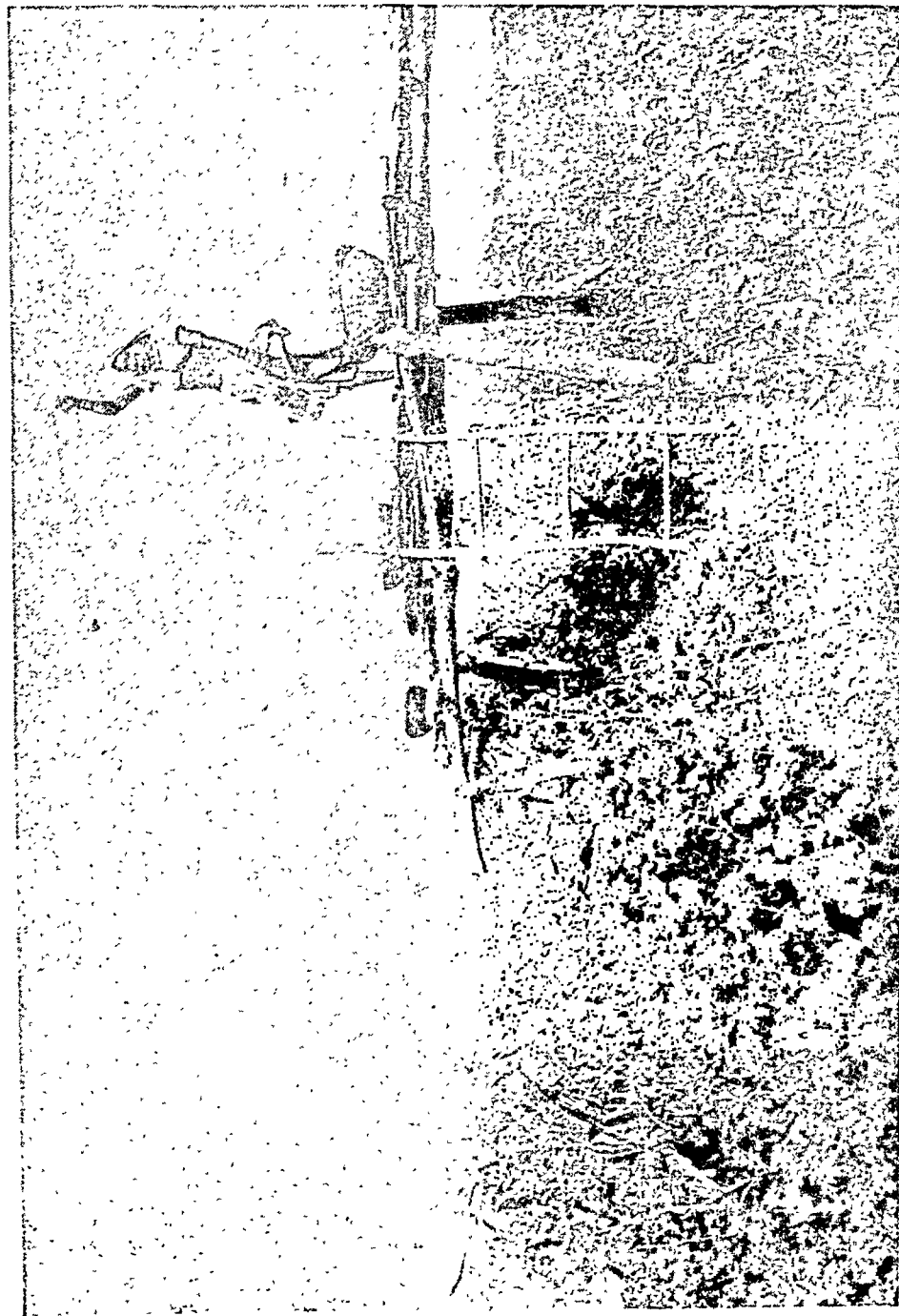
Fort, Banswara



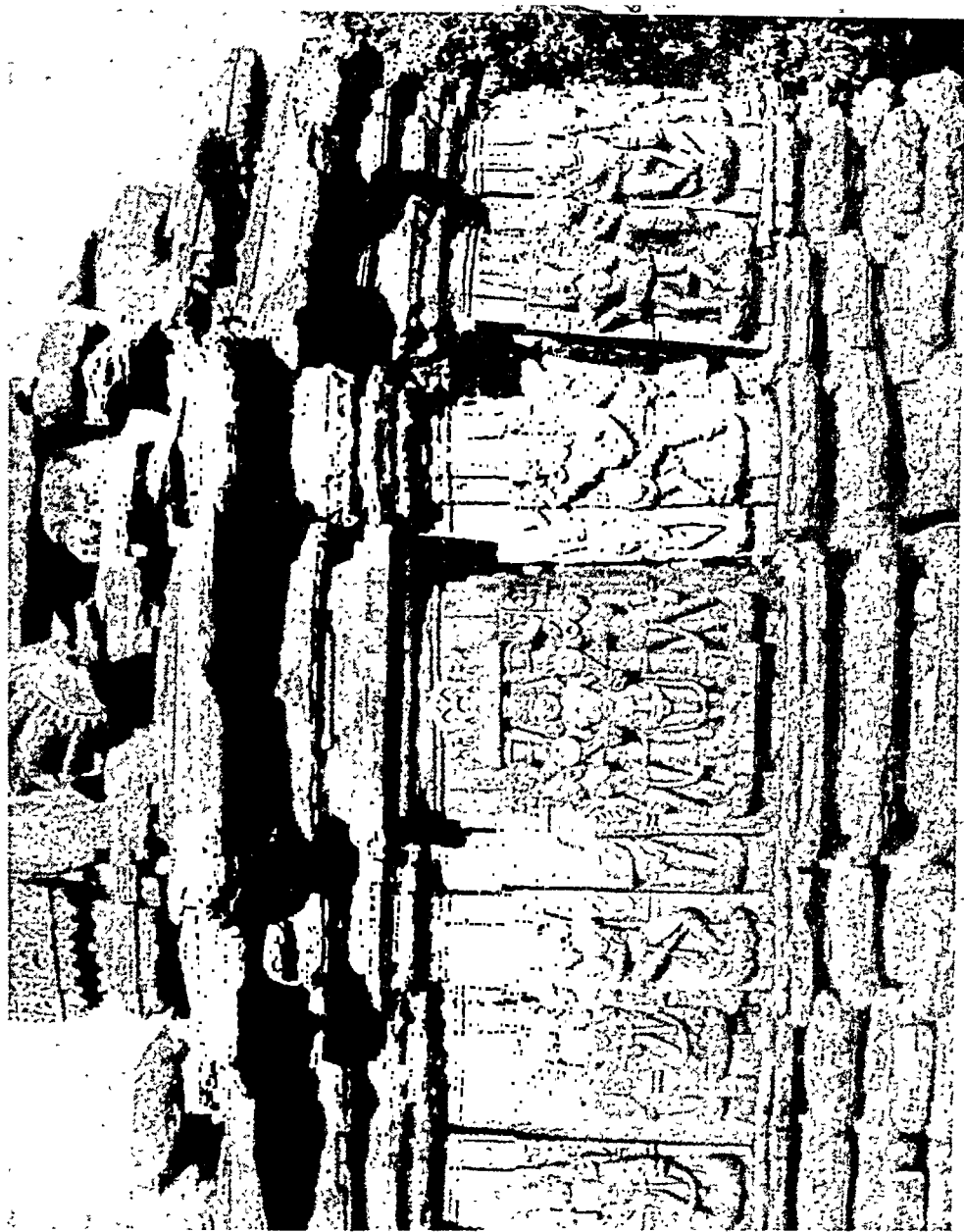
Jain temple, Banswara



Durgah of Abdulla Pir, Bhawanpura



A farmer scaring away the birds



Ruins of temples at Arthuna